



THE JOURNAL OF  
**ELECTRICAL  
WORKERS**  
AND OPERATORS



**AMERICAN  
BUSINESS MEN**

VOL. XXXVII

- WASHINGTON, D. C.

SEPTEMBER, 1938

- NO. 9



RECORDING · THE · ELECTRICAL · ERA

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**Magazine Chat...**

Sometimes we are asked "How do you get the JOURNAL out each month?"

To this question there are several answers. By being on the job every minute; by having system and good office organization; by planning; by having an efficient printer; but above all else, by the loyalty of our readers and contributors.

Editors are not unlike actors in one respect. They like an audience. Editors have to feel they are being read, or they falter. Always we have the sense of quick contacts with our own people. We feel we are communicating.

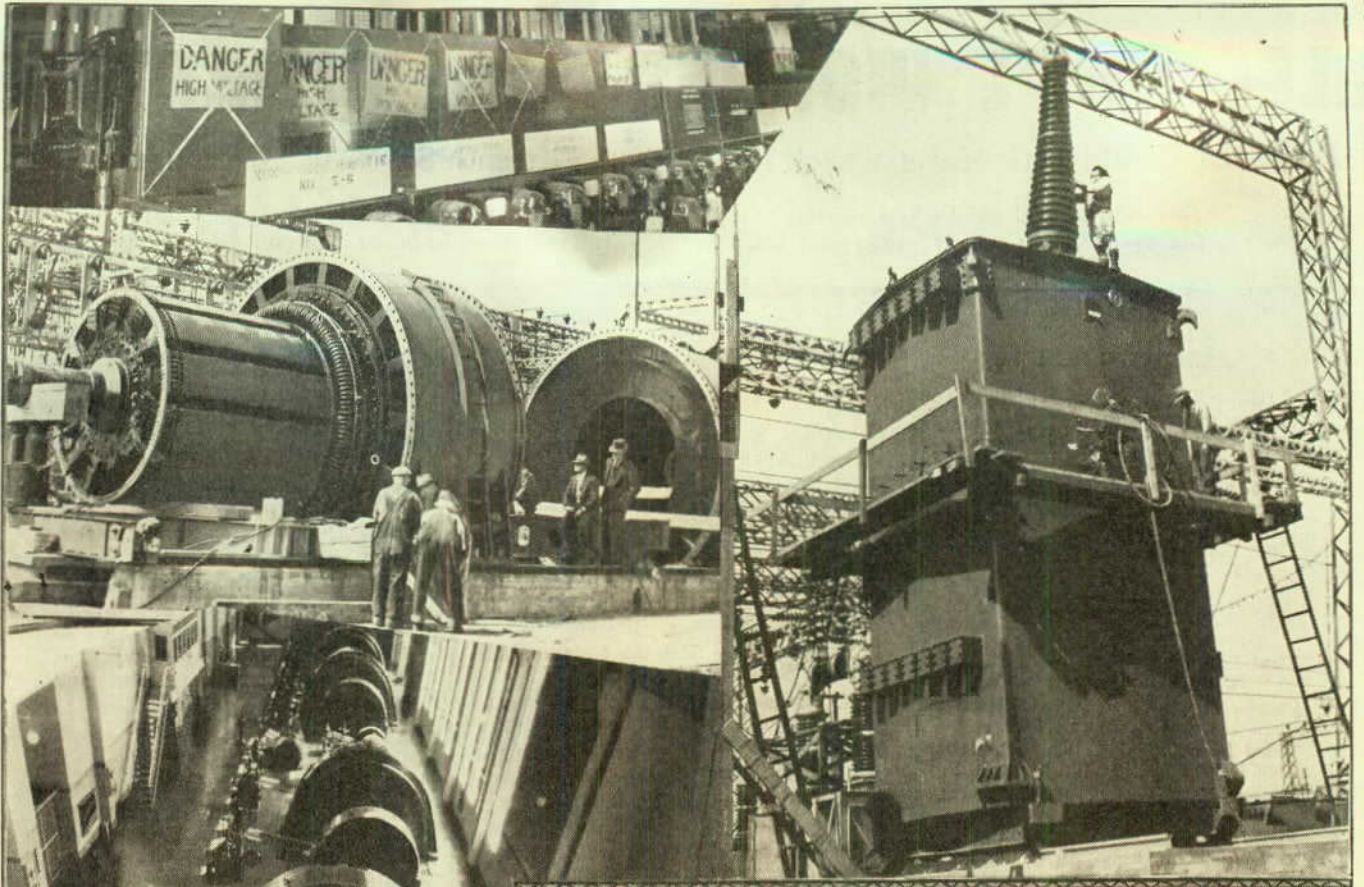
Again, our readers turn contributors themselves and give us live, readable stuff, every month, as this number indicates. Here is a number almost entirely prepared by our members. And it is good.

We have received a copy of "THE SECTION POST," a Journal of Technocracy, which "salutes the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators" as follows:

"These skilled technicians of the electrical industry are well aware of the part their installations have played in the elimination of man-hours in this New America of power. They have also, in the conduct of their organization during the past year, fully demonstrated their recognition of the vital importance of uninterrupted electric light and power. In a time of national crisis, the electrical workers will be 'on the job, keeping the wheels turning.'"

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## POWER HOUSE PALAVER

BY AL VAUGHN, L. U. NO. 617

Now listen, all you rounders, for this here now oration  
Is designed to swell your wisdom and expand your education;  
If you dangle 'round electrons and mingle with the juice,  
Here's a little rhythmic lecture that you'll wisely put to use.  
If I was a profane guy, I'd say, "It just beats hell,  
How otherwise smart fellows never heard of a Cottrell!"  
And if you're an operator, as it is my lot to be,  
You hate to have folks ask you how you earn your do-re-mi.

So here, abbreviated, is the story of the thing,  
And what it does, though why it does it I'm not answering.  
At first we have 440 volts of useful old AC,  
And then we knock the 40 off, it's done quite easily;  
At the switchboard it's 400 and from there it goes inside  
The case of a transformer that's heavy, high and wide—  
Which soups it up to 60,000 volts and maybe higher,  
And now it's changed to DC on a \*H. T. rectifier.

Next, to take the ripple out, we run it through a choke,  
And lead it through on H. T. buss and hang it in the smoke.  
For that's the Cottrell principle of breaking up the gasses  
That are found in variation in all the smoke that passes.  
Now, when a great big gob of smoke comes roaring down the flue,  
Our hot stuff's waiting for it, and you know what THAT can do!  
She rips it up the belly and she rakes it down the back,  
And by the time the poor old smoke can stagger to the stack,  
It's been through a bombardment that's cleaned it out completely,  
And just a wisp is all that's left, if things are working neatly.

So, now I hope the nut is cracked and I've shown you the kernel—  
And now I'd better cut this off, or it won't get in the Journal.

\*High Tension.



# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



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VOL. XXXVII

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## Let Us Look At Business Men

I

**B**USINESS men have come in for a great many hard knocks during the past generation, in particular during the last 10 years. Even when a business man as a type has been portrayed with some sympathy by Sinclair Lewis in *Babbitt*, he is revealed as a man of exceedingly narrow and provincial interests, incapable of seeing the problems of his country against large backgrounds. Moreover, there has been good reason for severe censure of the philosophy and the practices of employer associations such as the National Manufacturers Association, at times the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, and many of the trades associations which have been set up for the sole purpose of fighting labor. These associations have never expressed the views or opinions of more intelligent business men. They have existed solely as strong-arm organizations designed to defeat unionization. Indeed, these employer organizations have been a phenomenon peculiar to American life. It is true that employers have organized in Europe in strong associations, but they have found a social work in negotiations with labor unions. The willingness to accept the ideas of organization by labor and to treat with labor unions has cut off a dark segment of opportunity for employer organizations in the older countries. The employment of spies, the hiring of thugs, the defeat of labor legislation, at times the bribery of public officials—these have left a dark stain upon American history and have damned completely the work of some employer organizations.

Because these things have occurred and because such associations still exist and because such associations have refused to make pronouncements that would accept the newer order in which trade unions more than legally exist, the contention of class struggle theorists that capitalists are heinous, anti-social creatures has been given. The formula, therefore, which has been applied, namely, that employers are either actual or potential fascists has had widespread acceptance.

### CALLING A ROLL OF HONOR

The facts are that there have been many socially-minded business men at work in the United States, even during the darker periods. We can mention such a man as Dan Willard, president

### Publication of important work "Toward Full Employment" gives opportunity for new appraisal.

of the B. & O. Railroad, who is a pioneer in the field of union-management co-operation. Also David Warfield, of the Seaboard Airline Railway. We can recall that Frank Vanderlip, a Wall Street banker, made an unusual contribution to social theory shortly after the war. We can mention Henry I. Harriman, past president of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, chairman of the Boston Elevated Railroad, a man who has dealt with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for many years. He has an outward looking social philosophy and a sound intellectual method. In this number of the *JOURNAL* L. K. Comstock summarized his views on relationships with unions and this summary is not a hollow one inasmuch as for years he has practiced these theories successfully in the electrical construction industry. These men indicate that there is nothing inherent necessarily in capitalism to make it impossible for an employer to do a good social job.

If we turn for a moment away from the United States we can see employers in England, Sweden and other countries who have performed in the same capacity as the men named here in America. Recently a Swedish capitalist, one of the largest capitalists of Sweden, came to the United States. He is Mr. Axel Wenner-Gren. Mr. Wenner-Gren made a statement to the American press which had wide circulation throughout the United States. He declared:

"The man, whether capitalist or labor leader, who preaches that the interests of either can be advanced permanently by any method other than compromise is a menace to society.

"In innumerable instances capital has stupidly profited without any commensurate benefit accruing to labor. But labor has never benefited for any period of time under a set-up by which capital could not also benefit.

"That is an inescapable law of the industrial age. It is equally immutable whether the government be democratic or totalitarian, but failure to recognize it in a democracy is to tempt people to try

to correct the trouble by resort to totalitarianism—as futile an action as drinking salt water to quench a thirst."

### FOUR BUSINESS MEN AUTHORS

Now comes a book published only this month by McGraw-Hill Book Company written by four business men. The title of the book is called "Toward Full Employment." The authors are Henry S. Dennison, Lincoln Filene, Ralph E. Flanders and Morris E. Leeds.

Mr. Dennison is president of the Denison Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass. He operates a successful business built on modern lines. He has at all times taken a progressive attitude toward industrial and social problems. He has had considerable government experience as assistant director of the Central Bureau of Planning and Statistics, ex-director of service relations, U. S. Post Office Department, and was a member of the early National Labor Board.

Mr. Filene is a Boston merchant, treasurer and chairman of the board of William Filene's Sons Co., one of Boston's largest and leading department stores. He is also a banker. He, too, has had an interesting public career. He served on the Seven State Commission to study unemployment insurance and was a member of the Industrial Advisory Board of the N. R. A., and a member of the Massachusetts Advisory Board of Education.

Like Mr. Dennison and Mr. Filene, Mr. Flanders is an engineer who has had a wide business experience. He started life as a machinist's apprentice. He has done important technical work with the International Paper Box Machinery Company. He is director and manager of the Jones & Lamson Machine Co. He has been an adviser to the U. S. Department of Commerce and adviser to the Subsistence Homestead Administration.

Mr. Leeds is a manufacturer of precision instruments with a world-wide reputation. He is president of Leeds and Northrup Co., Philadelphia. He is also an inventor of electrical and temperature measuring instruments. He was at one time a special commissioner to the American Red Cross and has had a wide interest in the problem of unemployment.

Significant it is that these four men, representing such diverse fields, have collaborated in a book which is not an ordinary book. The book is really a project—a set of blue prints for securing

on an engineering basis fuller employment for American workers. It does illustrate our present thesis that American businessmen are not all actual or potential fascists, but are capable of making a noteworthy contribution to social theory and practice.

## II

The book "Toward Full Employment" sets up a single thesis, namely, when workers are not employed by private industry, then government must assume the responsibility and their employment on a definitely worked out plan. They state it this way: "Whenever our people are not fully employed because of lack of

private demand for goods or services, the various governments should offer employment on well matured public activities for furnishing the services and satisfactions which experience shows can best be secured through public expenditure."

These business men also subscribe in this direction to a statement made by Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System. Mr. Eccles declared in a recent address: "The government's field, it seems to me, is broadly this: As deflation starts, as evidenced by unemployment, it is in the interests of all of us that the unemployment problem be met; when private business cannot profitably employ people, and therefore lays them off, it seems to me that we must be willing to have them employed on socially beneficial public work by a public body, and thus stop the process of deflation in its inception. The cost is relatively small. In fact, it is negligible if action is taken before the national income is permitted to diminish greatly."

### AN ENGINEER'S JOB

This book is not for popular consumption. It is an engineer's job covering a wide scope of knowledge and scanning every aspect of the problem of unemployment. It is not theoretical, however, but presses practical plans. It is divided into three parts. Part 1 deals, as the book itself says, with the proposal for fluctuating government activity and expenditures. It defends in this first section the above thesis that the government must provide work when private industry lags, and argues that with a right choice of projects for these extra expenditures, private industry would be helped and not hindered.

The second part of the work goes into the important question of how such government projects can be financed. It dis-



Courtesy Farm Security Administration  
For the sake of such as these, America must solve the problem of unemployment.

cusses bank credit. It discusses the dangers of governmental borrowing and expenditure with suggestions on how to avoid them. It arrives at the conclusion that the budget can be so dovetailed with tax policies that each can help the other without detrimental effect.

The third section of the book deals with the vexed question of taxation. It weighs taxation methods in respect to their advancement or retardation of employment. It makes this startling assertion at this point: "The continuous and dynamic flow of income is pictured as divided into one part which is spent at once on goods for consumption and another part which is reserved from consumption or 'saved' and is destined, therefore, sooner or later to be spent for producers' goods. In one sense the consumption stream turns the mill wheels while the investment stream furnishes more wheels to be turned. About \$2 of our tax collections are found to come from the consumption stream to \$1 from the reserved stream. This, it is argued, is too heavily weighted against consumption, and proposals are made for progressive changes."

The book ends by proposing a federal state tax commission in order to untangle the maze of taxation developed under our federal, state and local levies. We cannot stress too much the fact that this book is intended as a practical guide to a constructive cure of the unemployment evil.

To illustrate what a progressive policy these business men are taking, we hasten to point out that they advocate that government employment should not pay less than the prevailing wage. They state:

"Direct government employment should always be at the going rates of wages for the locality. There should be no employment of people in need at less than the going rate on the ground that the government employment is a form of dole for which some work should be given in re-

turn. The work should be useful, the workers should be required to give good service, and in return they should receive the customary pay. Employment under the supplementary budget must be managed so as not to depress wage rates. On the other hand, when supplementary budget work is let out to private contractors, the terms of the contract should make no specifications in regard to rates of pay or conditions of work other than that they must conform to any general laws that regulate conditions of employment."

Early in their discussion these business men make an interesting distinction — a distinction between business and speculation. They contend that business chiefly has to do with the production and distribution of goods. They say that there is a group of activities that are "parasitical on true business." These are described as "They include such operations as, in general, are directed toward the realizing of future profits in the present, particularly when those profits are fallacious and misrepresented, or when the whole situation has been built up to a general hysteria of optimism. In short, the mechanism of the recurring boom, whether in real estate, commodities or securities, is not business in our sense. Similarly the process by which inside officials profit from the buying and selling of securities of their own companies on the basis of inside information is not business."

It is impossible to review this book adequately because it is a statement of projects. However, we have indicated its liberal character and its true value in trying to think through the difficult problem of unemployment. We think it is a landmark in the history of business literature. It indicates what true service sound business men can perform for the republic. Our only hope is that more of the liberal business men will collaborate with each other toward bringing their experience, their technical knowledge and their sound judgment to bear on the social problems of our day.

I think it rather fine, this necessity for the tense bracing of the will before anything worth doing can be done. I rather like it myself. I feel it is to be the chief thing that differentiates me from the cat by the fire.

ARNOLD BENNETT.

Friendship is the highest degree of perfection in society.

MONTAIGNE.

# Amateur Radio Breaks Into Movies

**B**OY, page all the amateur radio fans! At last, they have broken into the movies. The current film, "Love Finds Andy Hardy," dramatically uses amateur radio as a part of the story and action. As far as we know this is the first time that Americans in general have been made to understand the thrill and importance of amateur radio.

Fortunate it is for amateur radio fans that this particular picture which gives

"Love Finds Andy Hardy," popular current film pays tribute to the great throng of after-dark private broadcasters.

Mickey Rooney's mother (Fay Bainter) has been called to Canada where her mother, Mickey's grandmother, is seri-

ously ill. The grandmother lives on a remote farm which cannot be reached conveniently by telephone or telegraph. On Christmas Eve, the Hardy family is not only lonesome, but also a good deal concerned about the absence of the mother. Mickey gets the idea that his mother might be helped if they could communicate with her. He persuades his father to go to an old barn where one of Mickey's boy friends has an amateur radio outfit. There ensues an exposition of the whole workings of amateur radio. The audience sees the set; they hear the call letters; they await breathlessly for the return of the call, and finally, deep in the night contact is made with another amateur radio man at the farm in Canada. The message is given; there is another interim of waiting, and then, the message is returned giving the Hardy family the assurance that things are better in the far away household. A climax is reached when the Canadian radio man reveals he is 12 years old. He describes how he walked across the fields to the backdoor of Mickey's grandmother's house, and delivered the message.

## WILL DELIGHT AIR FRATERNITY

No one can doubt that the American people thus inducted into the mysteries of amateur radio will have a warm feeling for this branch of the radio industry. The hundreds of electrical workers who belong to the Fraternity of the Air and who themselves serve the public and their own pleasure in the pursuit of their hobby will take delight in this particular incident.



WAITING THE RETURN CALL

Courtesy Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

this boost to their art is now the leading current film. The radio fans who also follow the movies will recall that "Love Finds Andy Hardy," is one of a series of films dealing with family life in America. This, we believe, is the fourth episode.

The story is built around the family of Judge Hardy and deals with the homely daily events in the life of a judge, his wife, and his children. This particular film has gone over with a bang, much to the surprise, we are told, of the makers themselves. They created the film merely as one in the series, expecting it to carry on the story of the Hardy family—but it has done more than that and has played to packed houses week after week in American cities. This is due perhaps to the over-stressed play-acting of Mickey Rooney as a boy who is caught in the throes of young love. Perhaps there is a turn of burlesque to this comic tragedy, but nevertheless, it is very human stuff, plaintive and laughable at the same time.

## DRAMA IN RADIO MESSAGE

Moreover, the incident that deals with amateur radio perhaps gives a new fillip to the public interest. At any rate, it is one of the thrilling incidents in the play.



MICKEY PERSUADES HIS FATHER, JUDGE HARDY (LEWIS STONE), TO USE AMATEUR RADIO

Courtesy Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer

# Free Speech For, and In, Electrical Industry

G. A. Johnson, American Metal Moulding Company, has been conducting a campaign against flimsy wiring. He has circulated a series of pictures to publications showing how easily rats can destroy certain wiring types. He has also written articles attacking the procedure in formulation of the National Electrical Code.

This present article has been refused publication by a number of electrical trade publications.

It is the policy and practice of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL that free speech should prevail in the electrical industry. There should be wide latitude of discussion. In the interest of free speech, we are publishing Mr. Johnson's article in full—without, of course, taking responsibility for his thesis.

## Electric Wiring For Moderate Priced Homes and Rural Installations

By G. A. JOHNSON

A house-owner, ordinarily not thoroughly informed on the subject of electric wiring, and having in mind the installation of a wiring system, becomes confronted with the necessity for making decisions as to the types of materials to be used.

The primary thought in his mind is, naturally, the item of cost.

If he consults an electrical contractor he will be told that he has the choice of several types of materials ranging from the most expensive to the cheapest.

If he goes further than this, and consults with engineers and fire prevention inspectors, he will learn also that the cheapest first cost will not prove to be the most economical over a period of years nor the safest where lives and property are considered.

As one authority says, the owner cannot afford to quibble over a possible saving in cost amounting approximately to the price of a couple of gallons of paint, when it is considered that a good wiring job will last the life of the building whereas the paint job may last only about four years.

Nor is it necessary to install the most expensive first-cost materials, out of proportion to the total cost of the house.

There are two most commonly used types of material for the class installation; and this present discussion concerns the comparative merits of these two types of material.

It is well to first briefly review the development of house-wiring.

In the first days of electricity in the home, the demands on the electrical system were extremely limited, compared with the usage of today. Current sufficient for only a few lights was all that was required, and scarcely any regulation or supervision of materials, or methods of installation, was considered necessary.

As the use of electrical current in the home increased, however, and more lights were installed, some attention was

G. A. Johnson, manufacturer, conducts campaign for standards. Has difficulty in getting heard.

then given to the improvement of materials and methods.

It is more than 50 years since there was first manufactured, and used, an assembly of two insulated wires bound together with cotton braids, so that the two wires could be installed with approximately the same ease and cost as one wire.

After a few years experience with this cotton-covered assembly, and after much engineering research, there was developed a steel-armored assembly of wires which was accepted as a distinct improvement over other materials.

This steel-armored cable gained immense popularity, and installations of it made 30 or 40 years ago are still functioning satisfactorily and safely where the buildings in which it was installed are still in use.

This cable affords protection to the wires from mechanical injury, as well as from rats; and, to some extent, protection against deterioration caused by the weather.

A few years ago, particularly during the speculative building era, there was presented to the public another cotton-covered assembly of wires whose chief claim to acceptance was the lower first cost.

Because speculative builders do not consider maintenance costs, nor replacement costs due to the need for increased capacity of the electrical system, this cheaper type material gained considerable ground at the expense of the tried and tested steel-armored cable.

## ANOTHER CHEAP TYPE

Also, within the past two or three years, there was offered still another, cheaper type assembly, under the name of "trial installation cable"; and the inspection authorities, under pressure of the economic conditions generally prevailing, gave their approval to trial installations of this material under closely supervised conditions.

However, within the past few months, the nationally recognized Underwriters' Laboratories, whose seal of approval is the commonly accepted standard of the wiring industry, has eliminated this newer and cheaper type material from its published list of inspected and approved materials.

Also, the other non-metallic type assembly, known in the industry as "non-metallic sheathed cable," in numerous tests has been destroyed or so injured by rats that, in spite of its lower first cost it constitutes a definite menace to life and property.

Public health authorities assert that there is one rat for every person in the United States. Rats carry diseases of many sorts, and have been known to spread the dreaded hoof-and-mouth disease amongst cattle through the lice that are always prevalent on rats.

Even when not hungry, rats seem to be impelled by an inherent trait to sharpen their teeth on whatever is available; and unprotected wires offer ideal material for this purpose. And although some manufacturers of this type material have incorporated in the assembly what was intended to be a rat-repellant, it does not repair the injury to the wires even though it may kill the rat that eats it.

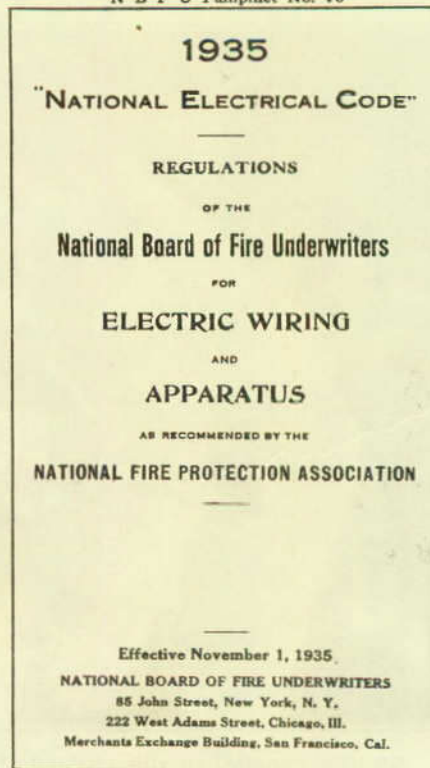
The principal supporters of this cheaper, non-metallic type cable are certain electrical utility officials whose sole aim is to promote the sale of electricity by making the first cost of installations so low as to constitute a bait to the uninformed, without regard to early replacement costs.

It has been shown that a reduction in electric rates of only one-fourteenth of a cent per kilowatt-hour, spread over a fraction of the life of a building, will more than compensate for the difference in cost between these two types of material.

The question has sometimes been raised as to the possibility of securing a satisfactory "ground" where steel-armored cable is used on farm installations. However, it should be remembered that federal lending agencies require lightning rods on farm buildings, and it is as simple to "ground" an electrical

(Continued on page 498)

N B F U Pamphlet No. 70



PRINTED IN U. S. A.



# Great Neon Field Covered by I. B. E. W.

DAN W. TRACY, President, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

I AM going to depart from my usual practice and talk "shop" through the pages of the JOURNAL to the thousands of local union members who are interested in developing new fields of work for our Brotherhood. In particular, I am going to discuss the neon lighting question as of particular interest at this moment.

Our organization prevails in the neon lighting branch of the industry. We prevail in this field because it is purely electrical work and because we have the skilled men capable of doing this work. Less than two years ago the Brotherhood set up a special school at Osceola, Fla., where courses were given by our own experts to selected members from local unions throughout the country for the purpose of promoting scientific knowledge and keeping our members abreast of technical developments. The New York local union has its own school for tube benders on the sixth floor of its large local union headquarters. A school has also been established in St. Louis. Baltimore and other local unions set up schools of instruction.

I have delegated two well-trained technicians to handle this work on an international basis for the Brotherhood. These men are Ted Weyn and O. A. Reiman. Our superiority in this important field rests upon the fact that neon lighting is a branch of electrical science, and that the completed electric sign is nothing more nor less than an electrical fixture and falls properly into the sphere of electrical work familiar to the skilled craftsmen that make up our organization.

## SO-CALLED TRADES SCHOOLS

The members must, of course, differentiate between the foregoing clearly illustrated purpose of our own school and the fictitious accomplishment of the so-called trades schools. Private trades schools have sprung up making extravagant claims for their training of tube benders. Every common-sensed individual knows that in the construction or production branches of the electrical trade no one is employed by the employer except for a profit reason and no profits can be earned through the employment of workers lacking practical experience. Likewise sensible people understand that practical experience in no branch of the electrical trade can be acquired in schools. It must be learned on the job under the apprenticeship system. Nevertheless these private schools assert that they can give good practical training to their students and in this manner these private trades schools make a mercenary appeal by claiming they can place these neophyte tube benders in good jobs after they have completed their courses. Such essential and mercenary appeal by private trades schools simply constitutes bunkum. Our own schools have for a

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**Chief of organization has intimate talk with members on developing of electrical signs as type of electrical fixtures.**

---

legitimate purpose the technical advancement of those engaged in the industry.

## HAVE CONTROL IN LARGE SECTOR

We now control about 65 per cent of this branch of the industry, amounting to



PRESIDENT TRACY

He Discusses Widened Job Opportunity.

90 per cent of such work performed by union men. The remaining 10 per cent of this work that is performed by union men of other trades represents nothing less than piratical encroachment upon the rightful earning opportunities of our members. We can bring all this work under complete control of the I. B. E. W. with the full co-operation of our local unions. Our success depends entirely upon the intelligence, diligence and co-operation of local union officials and local union members manifested in determination to protect their own rights. In those cities where our local unions are not doing this work we can trace their failure to but one thing—negligence.

In one city the local union has four sign shops but refuses to admit to membership tube bending members of the I. B. E. W. for these shops. These tube bending members in this particular city carry cards from an adjacent city and must retain their membership in that adjacent city. This simply means in a practical sense that the second city must

furnish labels showing the tube work was done by members working in the first city's shops.

We find that a great many signs are being accepted throughout the country with the I. B. E. W. tube bender's label but with no label showing the same signs were wired by I. B. E. W. members. This is evidence of total disregard for fellow members' earning opportunities.

Strictly speaking, there are just these two obstacles remaining before the I. B. E. W. has complete control of this work. We must not give co-operation to non-union shops and we must not allow half-baked tube benders to take our work from us. To accomplish this, co-operation between local union members and local union officials must obtain. Here is a great new field of endeavor for our members. It represents an innovation in electrical display—one which is destined to be developed highly. It represents a new method of interior and exterior illumination. What is done in this particular field not only means more jobs for our members but means also greater morale on the part of our organization.

## ELECTRICIANS' WORK

There is no opportunity to question the well established fact that the manufacturing of neon tubes, the process of pumping, of bombarding and filling of same, the wiring of signs, their erection and maintenance belong to the electrical trade. However this work will be stolen from the electrical trade if our men are not on the job with skill and with intelligence; capability of doing the work and determination to control this field.

There are obviously unfair non-union shops in the United States still adhering to the old policy of capitalizing on the differential in wages represented by the difference between wages paid in union shops and wages paid in their own non-union establishments. These shops are resorting to various and diverse methods which can only be considered unfair by any sound mind influenced by a concept of justice. As a point in illustration I refer to numerous instances coming to our attention where signs manufactured either in whole or in part under non-union conditions have carried labels intended to signify they are made under union conditions and to indicate that union wages were paid to those employed in the manufacture. The success of such companies is possible not because of their brilliance of performance but because in too many instances our local union members and officers have been indifferent to the situation. These companies have branches in most large cities and if our local unions and members follow the tested policy of promoting the product of union labor these companies will soon find that it pays far greater dividends to be fair to labor and to enter

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# Analysis of Evidence Before Dies Committee

By THE PHILOSOPHER

Evidence—That by means of which an allegation in a cause is proved or disproved, or a fact established or sought to be established, including both the oral testimony, observation and thought, or from authority of testimony.—Webster.

Evidence—Any knowable fact or group of facts, not a legal or logical principle, considered with a view to its being offered before a legal tribunal for the purpose of producing a persuasion, positive or negative, on the part of the tribunal, as to the truth of a proposition, not of law or logic, on which the determination of the tribunal is to be asked.—Wigmore.

IT appears that at last there is going to be some show-down on the communist issue in this country. Up to date the major answers of communists and communist sympathizers to the investigation by the Congressional committee have been of two kinds:

1. Mr. Dies, the chairman, is a demagogue.
2. The committee is red-baiting.

Neither of these retorts in any way affects the facts that have been presented to the committee. The committee has been organized as a committee of Congress under the usual traditional procedure. If it is true that Mr. Dies is a partisan demagogue, this in no way affects the evidence that has been laid before the committee. Nor does the demagogic cry "red-baiting" answer anything. If one analyzes the tactics involved in the shout, "red baiter," it must be regarded merely as a defensive mechanism designed to make sacrosanct all reds. Under a democracy if there is a considerable red movement in the United States, it must be scanned and examined and criticised just as much as a conservative or Tory movement or Ku Klux Klan movement. It cannot escape responsibility for its acts or its philosophies any more than can the Daughters of the American Revolution. Those who are seeking to escape public examination of communist theories, ideologies and procedures by use of sophistry are doing democracy a disservice.

## FACTS EMERGE

Scanning the testimony presented to the Dies committee by the principal witnesses the following primary facts appear:

### Clever retorts and personal attack on chairman do not erase certain definite facts.

1. American communists work secretly through dummy organizations.
2. American communists hold key positions in C. I. O. unions.
3. American communists are heavily financed from some source.
4. American communists are in close touch with Moscow.

This is the testimony of all the witnesses that spoke on Communism before the Dies committee. What makes this testimony sound and worthy of being regarded as evidence is the fact that it tallies with the common knowledge of the great mass of American people and also tallies with the experience of labor unionists in other countries.

Close to these facts hang certain auxiliary propositions as follows:

1. Though they have never been elected as communists, communist representatives sit in the American Congress.

2. Though they have never declared themselves as communists, communists hold key positions in government agencies.

3. Communists declare for democracy but their whole procedure and philosophy is anti-democratic.

The testimony that attracted most attention was that of James B. Matthews, of Washington, N. J., former president of the American League Against War and Fascism. Mr. Matthews was an employee of the Communist Party for five years. He will be remembered by some electrical workers for an attack he made when he was a communist upon officials of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Mr. Matthews appeared before the committee as a disillusioned communist. He said he had joined the party as an idealist because he wanted to help workers and he found that there were more faults among the communists than there were among the conservatives. His testimony was not rash testimony. Here are some excerpts from Mr. Matthews' testimony:

"The Communist Party has no interest in peace, job security or civil liberties as those things are understood. They are the temporary ideas and ideals which the Communist Party utilizes for its objective of bringing about class war, almost universal insecurity, and the complete abolition of civil liberties." . . .

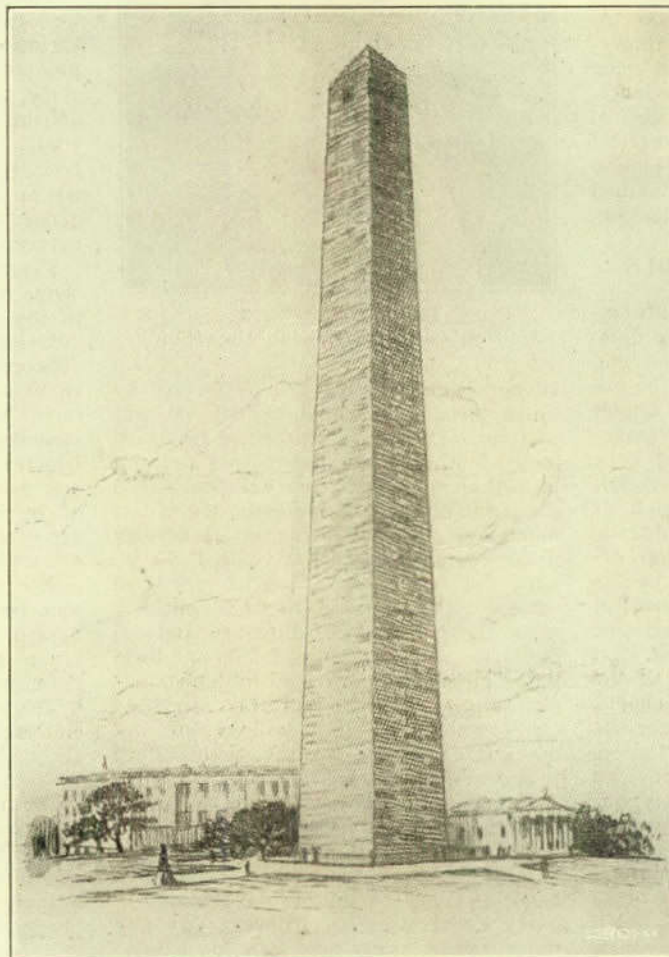
"The principle which is unalterable in Communism is that violence, in which communists take the offensive against the bourgeoisie, is necessary for the setting up of the dictatorship of the proletariat." . . .

"When these were insufficient, money was borrowed on notes signed by Corliss Lamont, and finally, in a pinch, we got Browder on the telephone and had him send over cash from the party chest, which was regularly stocked from Moscow." . . .

"It was recognized at the outset and at all times subsequently that only so-called imperialist war was to be opposed by members of the American League as such. Other kinds of war were a lmissible."

To seasoned trade unionists all of this is not new stuff. Trade unionists are familiar with the communist stooge who arises in trade union meetings under one guise or another and speaks in behalf of the Stalin government in Russia.

But the whole testimony before the Dies committee brings the communist issue to the



LANDMARK OF LIBERTY  
Bunker Hill Monument.

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# British Labor on Communist Tactics

Where democracies are strong, Communism does not flourish. Communism has made virtually no headway in Sweden and Great Britain. Communist tactics in England are precisely those now being employed in the United States. Important, therefore, is it to scan closely the manifesto of the British Labour Party on "British Labour and Communism." This is taken from the report of the Thirty-sixth Annual Conference of the Labour Party:

FOR nearly 20 years the campaign to subvert the British labour movement to Communism has been pursued. Methods have varied, tactics have deviated, but fundamental communist purpose has remained unchanged.

The Communist Party's desire to federate with democratic labour has been pressed time and again, despite its consistent and reiterated belief in the uselessness of democratic effort. The Communist Party's claim to co-operate with British labour in its democratic work is invalidated by its demand for liberty to pursue its own revolutionary purpose as dictated by the Communist International, a body incapable of appreciating British conditions, British temperament, and British traditions.

Throughout the whole period the British labour movement has been subjected to one long stream of invective and vilification by the **communist press subsidised by Russian money**. Expenditure has been lavished, in the early days on the "Communist," in the middle years on the "Sunday Worker," and latterly on the "Daily Worker," to sow disruption in the ranks of the workers in order to destroy the trade unions and the Labour Party.

The labour movement has been reviled as "a pillar of the capitalist system." Its "reformist" methods have been scornfully derided, and its achievements in steadily and progressively improving the standard of life of the people have been denounced as being calculated to make the worker reconciled to capitalism. Every effort has been made to undermine the confidence of the workers in their leaders, whose integrity has been attacked by a venomous campaign of slander and abuse. It is with these "reformists," "capitalist lackeys," "traitors," "pillars of capitalism," and "social fascists" that the communists now wish to combine! Why?

After all these years of subsidised effort to convert British labour to communist belief, the membership of the Communist Party in this country was reported to the Communist International in 1935 as being about 7,000.

It is this abject failure to secure a substantial membership that has dictated the more subtle tactics of the "united front."

This insidious method has been promoted in almost countless ways, as suggestion after suggestion, direction after

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## Democratic movement in democratic nation outlines policy.

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direction, plan after plan, have emanated from the Communist International.

In its earliest phase the National Unemployed Workers' committee was used to exploit the most helpless section of the labour movement as a force for antagonism, dissent and disruption.

This was followed by the creation of the National Minority Movement, whose avowed object was to organise dissent among the membership of the trade unions, and to capture positions of influence from which to further communist propaganda in the industrial movement.

### INSPIRED FROM MOSCOW

This was no British conception. It was inspired and conducted from Moscow under the instruction and direction of the Red International of trade unions, as a part of a world plan uniformly applied without regard to varying conditions. For a time the plan worked. Then the British trade unions, alive to disruption caused within their ranks and to the menace to industrial solidarity, exposed the machinations of the Minority Movement, whose influence rapidly declined. Failure in this direction, too, was confessed by the British communists at Moscow last year. It was essential that new tactics should be adopted.

The new tactics provide that the entire communist membership within a given industry must be mobilised in a communist fraction, in factory cells, and in trade union branch groups. All these are to be in contact as individuals with communist group leadership—locally, regionally, and nationally so that in every phase

of communist activity in the trade unions central responsibility for leadership will be determined by the leading organs of the Communist Party.

This new militant process, like the Minority Movement, is obviously designed to achieve the same disruptive communist ends.

### STRIKES FOMENTED

Trade unions cannot enter into collective bargaining without accepting responsibility for carrying out their agreements. On numerous occasions, however, the executives of unions have been faced with unofficial strikes, deliberately fomented by communists and directed not so much against the employers as against executive authority and the unions themselves. When the mischief has been done and men have been victimised, the communists have promptly deserted them, leaving the trade unions to deal with the difficult situation created by their pernicious intervention in union affairs.

The communist device most favoured during recent years has been the initiation of subsidiary organisations, ostensibly with the object of concentrating public attention and socialist and progressive opinion upon specific aspects of current politics. The communists are now active in practising that class collaboration which they have so roundly denounced in the past. Their primary object, however, has been to secure for communist propagandists points of vantage from which to spread communist doctrine. There has been built up a varied system of subsidiaries, mainly officered by convinced communists or trusted sympathisers, and directed and financed from communist sources. A number of these organisations have been the subject of investigation and report to the Trades Union Congress and the annual conference of the Labour Party. These have been declared subver-

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A GROUP OF BRITISH LABOR LEADERS

Joseph Hallsworth (center), Delegate to the International Labour Conference, Head of the Powerful Clerks' Unions.

# Building Trades Rationalize Their Procedure

By OUR HOUSING AUTHORITY

**T**HERE will always be jurisdictional disputes in the building trades, as long as new materials or methods of construction are introduced; each trade which is capable of doing the work will fight to obtain that work for its members. But the strike—or stoppage of work over a jurisdictional quarrel—is on the way out, according to Herbert Rivers, secretary-treasurer of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of

**New set-up makes modern instrument of Building Trades Council, and obviates jurisdictional disputes.**

which will administer low rent housing projects in many cities. In mid-August as this article is being written, 70 building trades councils in as many cities, and 184 local unions of building trades crafts, had voluntarily adopted resolutions that provide:

1. That in case jurisdictional disputes arise on a USHA project, there shall be no stoppage of work until such time as the Building and Construction Trade Department of the A. F. of L., the local housing authority and the USHA have had full opportunity to adjust the differences between the trades.

2. That wage rates in effect at the time work is commenced on such a project shall remain in effect until its completion.

Local building trades councils and unions are passing these resolutions voluntarily to do their part in making a success of the USHA program, which they heartily favor because it will provide steady work for many of their members, and also because it will result in new, decent, low-rent homes which will be occupied mainly by wage-earners. Administrator Nathan Straus of the Housing Authority estimates that savings to be effected by the two clauses of the resolution may approach 15 per cent of the \$200,000,000 he expects to disburse next year, because contractors will be able to figure costs in advance accurately, without allowing reserves for possible stoppages or wage increases during the progress of the job. Accordingly more actual work will be performed and more homes provided; it is also very possible that the machinery for adjustment of

jurisdictional disputes will show its usefulness.

## CO-OPERATION WITH HOUSING AUTHORITY

This history-making development came about through conferences between Walter Price, director of the labor relations division of the USHA and the executive council of the Building and Construction Trades Department. On May 10, 1938, Secretary-Treasurer Rivers sent out a



**JOSEPH A. McINERNEY**  
President, Building and Construction Trades Department and authority in jurisdictional disputes.

Labor. Machinery for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes is set up and functioning, centered in this department.

One particular indication of the craftsmen's desire to make construction jobs proceed smoothly has been the willingness of local building trades councils to bind themselves not to strike either over wages or jurisdiction on the projects of the United States Housing Authority,



**HERBERT RIVERS**  
Secretary-Treasurer of the A. F. of L. Building and Construction Trades Department.

letter to all affiliated building and construction trades councils, saying that:

"The executive council recognized the importance to labor of this low-rent housing program and approved in principle the two resolutions which it believes should assist that program," and urging all local councils to adopt similar resolutions and to assist in every way the pro-

(Continued on page 500)



BUILDERS

# High Points of Beauty and Terror

**W**HAT worker does not recognize the moments of drama in his daily job? Every calling, no matter how dull, has its snatches of laughter or tears, joy or fear. They tell these incidents to the families at home, to friends, to fellow workers. 'Tis pity so few have the ability to write the story of those high points of beauty or terror.

The job of a ship's radio operator is mainly a routine of sending, receiving, through the regular hours of his watch. But to some of these men the high point has come—the greatest hour in his life—when the ship breaking to pieces under him, he stuck to his post, patching together his equipment so that his SOS call might go screaming through the ether. At that time he is the most important man on the ship, for the safety of all hinges on getting that call through. And in accordance with a tradition that has grown up with his craft the radio man stays at his post as long as his transmitter will send a call or until rescue comes. More than one operator has gone down with the ship rather than desert his duty.

It is then, an intensely interesting human history that has been brought into the pages of a book by our own Brother Karl Baarslag, long-time member of I. B. E. W., in "SOS To the Rescue." Himself a ship radio operator, Brother Baarslag knows not only the technique but the drama of the operator's life; he writes of wreck and rescue as though he had been an eye-witness to each catastrophe of the sea. Seven years he spent, as his ship traveled from port to port, gathering the details that he sets forth in a series of blazing pictures.

Karl Baarslag was, and is, a charter member of I. B. E. W. Local No. 913 (radio broadcasting) of New York City. He also holds a card in the marine division of the Commercial Telegraphers Union. Copies of "SOS To the Rescue" can be obtained from the Marine Division, C. T. U., Room 1611, 265 W. 14th Street, New York City, at the regular price of \$2.50, through special arrangement with the publishers (Oxford University Press) which gives the welfare fund of the union a dollar profit on each copy. The author offers to autograph these copies as long as they last, for members of the Brotherhood on request. The book is now in its fifth edition and bids fair to be recognized as a classic in the annals of the sea, and your Editor recommends it not only to radio members, but to all who appreciate the power and the glory of the human spirit.

## FEEL OF THE JOB DEPICTED

Not that Baarslag has set out to make a hero of his radio man. His intention is a factual account of the gradually increasing importance of radio on ships since it first came into use, but in spite of himself the drama creeps in. The reader finds himself clinging to the rail on the foundering ship, her tilting decks

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**Karl Baarslag, I. B. E. W. member, writes two widely read books recounting excitement in sea radio, and postal inspection.**

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awash with icy water. The radio man in his battered "shack" has shifted his set to battery power because the ship's engines have been drowned into stillness, but he is still pounding frantically his SOS to the rescuer just beyond the horizon.

Photographs help to bring the scene before the reader's eyes. He sees a liner sinking in mid-Atlantic, taken from the decks of a rescue ship . . . passengers and crew of the Vestris in life-preservers as life-boats are being launched. . . Titanic survivors frozen with cold and horror being helped on board the S. S. Carpathia . . . ships afire, and the burnt-out lounge of the Morro Castle . . . ships with bows stove and crumpled dreadfully in collisions . . . and photographs in working clothes and on the job, of the radio men who are the book's chief characters. Whenever he could do so the author hunted up the actors in his drama and got their story direct. He has the record from the radio log of the Vestris of the messages sent from the sinking ship, from shore stations, from rescuers racing—too late—to reach the doomed vessel. Less than two hours after the first SOS was sent out, Operator O'Loughlin signaled with his fading power the ship's—and his own—goodbye, to the Tuckerton station on shore which was picking up and rebroadcasting his messages.

"The strength of the coil signals is fading and Tuckerton no longer hears the Vestris. Then 'Going to abandon ship in a few minutes, getting lifeboats

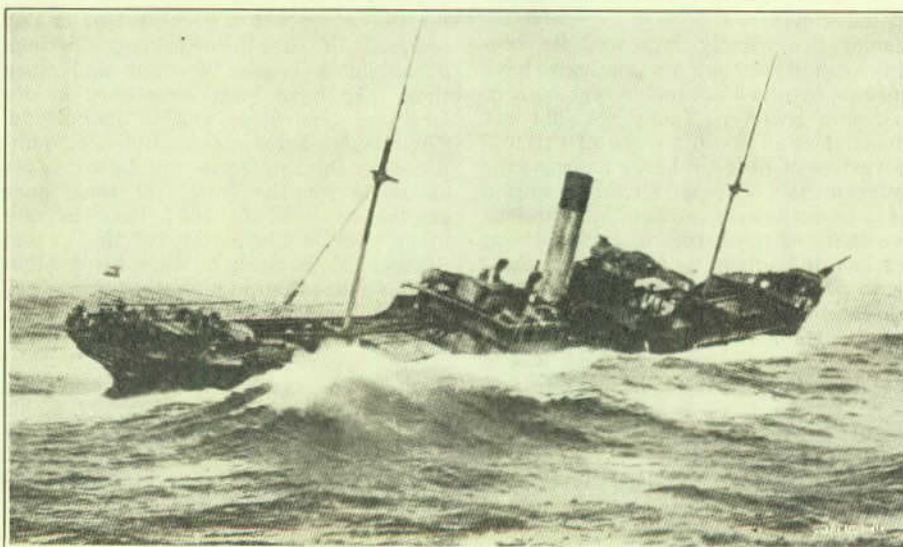
ready now.' A minute's pause, and then—'So long, Tuckerton, SK.' SK is the international signal signifying that all transmission or communication is completed, i.e., finis. With the ship sinking beneath his feet and lying almost over on her beam ends, and his life in jeopardy, O'Loughlin did not forget the final professional touch to all his transmitting—'SK.' It was 'finis' not only to the poor old Vestris but also to O'Loughlin," who perished in the sea as he and two of the engineers were trying to launch one of the last remaining lifeboats.

Because of Baarslag's own interest in getting the technical details of this and several other celebrated marine disasters, the reader with a foggy memory of the event as reported in the daily press, sees the picture at last coming into sharp focus while the narrative tersely details what happened, and why.

## STORIES LIKE GREEK TRAGEDIES

The chapter on the sinking of the Titanic reads like a Greek tragedy, as "the inexorable and fatal chain of calamitous circumstances," is related. As the world's largest luxury liner, her sides glistening with new paint, set forth on her maiden voyage, she was called the "unsinkable" ship. The circumstances which sent her and 1,500 of her passengers into an icy Atlantic grave seem like the deliberate intention of a malicious Fate. If the lookouts had seen the iceberg a few seconds earlier the crash would have been averted. If they had seen it a moment later the crash would have occurred head on, crushing the bow but probably keeping the ship afloat. The liner turned exactly enough to receive a glancing, 300-foot-long slash on her side just below the water line. If all the watertight bulkheads had been carried up to D deck the water

(Continued on page 500)



From "SOS to the Rescue"  
The S. S. Antiope just before she sank in mid-Atlantic. Through raging seas her passengers and crew were removed to the President Roosevelt, brought to the spot by SOS and radio direction finder.

# Way to Lasting Industrial Peace

By L. K. COMSTOCK

*Mr. L. K. Comstock is chairman of the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry. He is widely known as a prominent leader in the field of union management relations. As a contractor he had long-time relations with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. He has installed electrical equipment in many of the largest buildings in New York City, Chicago, Canada and other localities. He was a member of the War Industries Board. What Mr. Comstock has to say at any time on the important subject of industrial relations is listened to with respect. This statement was given to the summer session of the Republican program committee, but it is not primarily political in its direction.*

IN discussing this problem of labor, it is no longer necessary to remind an audience that the question of labor relations arising out of employment is the oldest continuing question before the peoples of the world. It is so important that its claims to our attention transcend politics and political parties and what I shall have to say will be completely uncolored by any partisan considerations. The question is the most important before the American people today and it is a privilege to appear here tonight with Mr. Woll in search of a way of industrial life which may hold the hope of putting these relationships on a more satisfactory basis.

Throughout the ages labor has passed through many stages of evolution, advancing from slavery through successive stages of what Professor Perlman\* has called suppression, grudging toleration, benevolent toleration and finally to the stage of promotion where the movement has acquired enormous power and where its leaders meet in government councils on an equal plane with those of capital and industry.

Labor has rightly improved its economic condition, but its methods have somehow involved enormous cost both to itself and society. Today we find our industrial relations in a state of turmoil, destructive of peace, a brake on economic advancement. The industrial evolution and the concurrent growth of labor unions have changed the nature of the problem; they have not given us a solution. Failure to achieve a settlement has become a threat to our national economy. Most of our attempted solutions have been based on the theory that there was a necessary conflict between capital and labor. There have been two warring camps. Labor has assumed that the only motive of the industrialist was maximum profits for himself. There have been capitalists, selfish and shortsighted enough to believe that there was profit in the oppression of labor. This conception and these attitudes have placed the

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## No substitutes for voluntary relations between management and labor on a common basis.

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attempted settlement of the industrial problem on a plane of strife. Labor adopted the strike, which is nothing less than a form of warfare. Management used the lock-out, which is reciprocation in kind. Reaching a somewhat higher plane, we occasionally tried arbitration with limited success. Quite recently, we have reached a stage where many seem to believe that this age-old problem can be settled by legislation. All of these methods have failed because they are based on a fundamental misconception of the true relationship existing in the industrial field. They have failed to recognize that the interests of labor and management, instead of being divergent, are common. Common interests indicate the necessity for an entirely different method of approach; yet the old methods continue to be used at heart-breaking cost to capital, labor and society. We must clear away those psychological intangibles that enwrap the visible facts.

### HIGH COST OF STRIKES

Let us consider the cost of strikes. Like other forms of warfare, strikes levy their toll not only on the participants and on those against whom they are directed, but on the entire public. They are an ancient method of procedure. Dr. Groat in his study of organized labor in America records that the strike is older, in fact, than labor organization itself. The first strike in the United States, of which record has been discovered, occurred in 1741. For the next century and a quarter they were not a great factor in our economic life, but in the seventies serious disturbances began to occur and since then they have been increasing in destructive tendencies and in magnitude. The Labor Information Bulletin, published by the Department of Labor, is responsible for the statement that more strikes occurred in 1937 than in any other year in the history of the United States. More workers were involved in these strikes than in any other year since 1919 and more man-days of idleness resulted than in any year since 1927—the earliest year for which information on man-days is available. There were 28,425,000 days of idleness brought about by these industrial controversies. Many attribute the 1937 epidemic to the National Labor Relations law which was signed by the President on July 5, 1935, and was declared constitutional on April 12, 1937.

Whatever the cause, it doesn't alter the fact that these strikes in 1937 took a toll which was undoubtedly in excess

of the benefits derived therefrom. Considering alone the series of strikes which took place in the automotive industry in a period of five months beginning late in 1936, statisticians studying this industry estimated the total cost to the workers between \$65,000,000 and \$70,000,000. The net volume of business delayed during the controversies was estimated at \$200,000,000, not all of which could by any means be recouped. The cost of one steel strike was estimated at \$5,000,000 to the company. There is another estimate which seems to be the result of research which indicates that the rank and file of workers in the nation's strike-torn industries lost more than \$82,000,000 in the first six months of 1937. Had all of these strikes resulted in increases in pay for the workers involved, it might be argued that, from the standpoint of the workers, the gains over a period of time might be sufficient to offset the losses, but about 58 per cent of the strikes of 1937 were not principally concerned with wages and hours, but with union organization issues. Nearly 60 per cent of the total workers involved were in these union-organization disputes. Wages and hours were major issues in only about 30 per cent of the strikes. When the record was finally made up it was disclosed that less than half of these industrial battles resulted in "substantial gain" to the workers. In fact, out of the 1,900,000 workers involved in the strikes ended in 1937, only about 900,000 made what the Bureau of Labor Statistics calls "substantial gains."† It is impossible to make even a reasonable estimate of the total costs of these controversies, but it must be remembered that in computing the indirect losses we must multiply many times, the direct losses to laborers and manufacturers. No strike but takes its toll of every retail merchant in the town . . . eventually it is extended to the transportation industry, to the wholesale trade, to those who supply the raw materials and to other manufacturing plants dependent upon those directly affected.

### STRIKES AND DEPRESSIONS

It may well be asked to what extent the strike epidemic of 1937 was the fuse which touched off the new depression. There is a noteworthy synchronization of the period of greatest strike activity and the beginning of the new depression. The period of greatest strike activity lasted from March until September. On the basis of man-days lost per month, the 1937 strikes reached their culmination in June, when there were nearly 5,000,000 days of enforced idleness. At that point recession set in. Our progress to what we hoped was new prosperity, as measured by industrial employment and pay rolls, reached a culmination in

\* Selig Perlman, Ph.D., Professor of Economics, University of Wisconsin.

† Figures from Monthly Labor Review, U. S. Department of Labor.

May, 1937. The falling off, which became very rapid by the following November, began in June, the period of greatest strike activity. The indices took a turn upward in August, and then began to drop again. Certainly the loss of buying power which resulted from the idleness, and the concomitant losses to stockholders and allied industries, were a considerable factor in reducing the demand for goods and thus slowing down our entire industrial machine. The facts constitute a severe indictment of the labor relations system which forced this slow-down at a time when we were just emerging from the worst depression in our history.

We come now to the question of legislation. Legislative attempts to deal with the problem are older than the strike itself. In 1350, during the reign of Edward III, the British Parliament enacted a series of laws in which matters of wages and hours were dealt with. A precedent for our present wages and hours act is found in the Statute of Laborers passed in 1563 by which the British Parliament conferred upon justices of the peace in each locality the power to fix wages. So far as this country is concerned, however, the idea of settling this problem through legislation is relatively recent. The first federal statute affecting the rights of labor was the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, 1890, which, as interpreted by the courts, was distinctly hostile to labor in its effects. It was not until 1914 that labor, in the Clayton Act, obtained what was hailed as its "Bill of Rights," only to be disappointed again in the results, because of court interpretation. More recently, we have seen evidence of a disposition to attempt to cure all the evils by legislation and the bureaucratic process. Many of our people have come to put a great trust in legislative fiat and persist in ignoring the fact that government dictum cannot change economic law. This fact has long been recognized by some of the more forward-looking labor leaders. The late Samuel Gompers, then president of the American Federation of Labor, said:

"The stipulation of industrial relations by law does not result in industrial freedom. It only restates all industrial problems in terms of political issues. It substitutes a political boss for an industrial employer \* \* \*. Industrial freedom can be achieved only when workers participate in determining their own hours, wages and conditions of work \* \* \*. If the workers surrender control over working relations to legislative and administrative agents, they put their industrial liberty at the disposal of state agents."

Labor in the United States has repeatedly demonstrated that it does not want paternalism, for paternalism spells the end of liberty.



L. K. COMSTOCK

For Two Decades He Has Striven for More Intelligent Industry-Labor Relations.

#### BUREAUCRACY'S LUST FOR POWER

The trouble is that once we have placed this matter in the hands of government, employer and employee have lost control of their own destinies. Government, being what it is, frequently covets control for itself. "It is the rare governmental promoter of collective bargaining who will resist the temptation to try to impose his own views of what is rational and good for the labor movement," rightly declares Professor Perlman. Government regulation promotes discontent. When it is attempted to regulate labor relationships by law, each party to the bargain is inclined to stand on his legal rights, to give no ground, to compromise not at all, and to throw co-operation away. Human nature is like that. When and if a bargain is struck, one side or the other—perhaps both—feels a sense of loss, of defeat, and the real objective is pushed further into the future.

The thought of regimentation is obnoxious to those who hold American concepts—yet each new power that is placed in a government board for the control of industrial relations is a step toward regimentation. Government officials are greedy of power and are apt to seek constant enhancement of their functions. The power to fix a minimum wage implies the right to fix a maximum wage. If labor and management are wise, they

will unite against some restrictions already in the law and any further legislative encroachment on their liberties, and any legislation which attempts to substitute government control for their own determination of their mutual affairs.

We have seen the maximum of government interference in Italy, Germany and Russia. Labor in the United States must guard against steps which even point in that direction—for—I again quote from Professor Perlman:

"Under a dictatorship, unionism ceases to be the true expression of the labor group and becomes the mere creature of an outside power, either a communist intelligentsia or a middle class fascist semi-intelligentsia. Under a dictatorship it is wholly immaterial whether unionism is compulsory or voluntary or even whether it is limited to wage earners or admits employers. Therefore, forewarned of its fate under dictatorship, unionism is today the mainstay of democracy."

He might also have said conversely that democracy is the mainstay of unionism.

Another difficulty with legislative attempts to solve the problem has been that they have been based on the old-time conception, previously referred to as hostility of interest between employer and employee. It has been a question of placing one or the other in the saddle, when, as a matter of fact, good economics requires that they shall meet, not as enemies but as friends, to decide their common problems.

#### ARBITRATION IMPLIES CONFLICT

Arbitration, while marking a distinct advance, is still open to the same criticism. The very word, arbitration, implies conflict. Too frequently there is no thought of calling in the arbitrator until blows have been struck, particular industries have been disrupted, tempers have reached the boiling point and constructive reasoning by the parties involved has become impossible. In passing, it might be said that in an industrial controversy the task of finding an arbitrator who is truly impartial is virtually an impossible one. Arbitration often leads to settlement on the basis of temporary expediency, when what we are seeking is harmonious industrial life, based on reason and good will. Arbitration is a palliative for industrial warfare. It is not a cure.

We come now to a fourth method of attempting to deal with this problem. It is a method about which I feel I can speak with some authority, because I have seen it tried successfully. It is a method to which the executive council of the American Federation of Labor pointed last May, when it laid down a set of principles for voluntary co-operation between labor and management. With those seven principles, which the executive council enunciated, every right-

(Continued on page 501)

# Desperate Finger of Death Writes Record

**H**ERE is the recent record.

1935.....	98 casualties
1936.....	119 "
1937.....	144 "

This simply means that in 1935 unemployment was rife among our members. There were fewer man-hour exposures and therefore fewer accidents on the burning wires. In 1936 unemployment lessened and accidents increased. This is also true for 1937.

We have been keeping this dismal record in a formal way since 1922. During that period of 16 years we have seen no lessening in the toll of our members from year to year. The count is constant. Because the picture remains unchanged, and to prove to our readers the unchanging character of the problem, we are going to re-publish the first statement in regard to this problem printed 16 years ago in the **ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL**.

"To most persons, figures are uninteresting stuff. They fail to tell the warm, human life stories to which readers usually respond. But figures that describe the death curve of a large industrial organization like that of the electrical workers are different. For every tally put down, there lies behind it the tale of a father cut off in his working prime, a family bereft of the companionship and the earning power of the bread-winner, children made to leave school in order to beg an unfriendly seething business world for a living. Such figures cannot be uninteresting, especially to persons most intimately concerned.

"Such figures give a needed glimpse into the world of industry. During the great war we were concerned at the casualties among American troops—as we should be—but we do not realize that industry is a kind of daily war, taking its toll in dead and wounded—even as the opposing guns on the battle front collect human salvage.

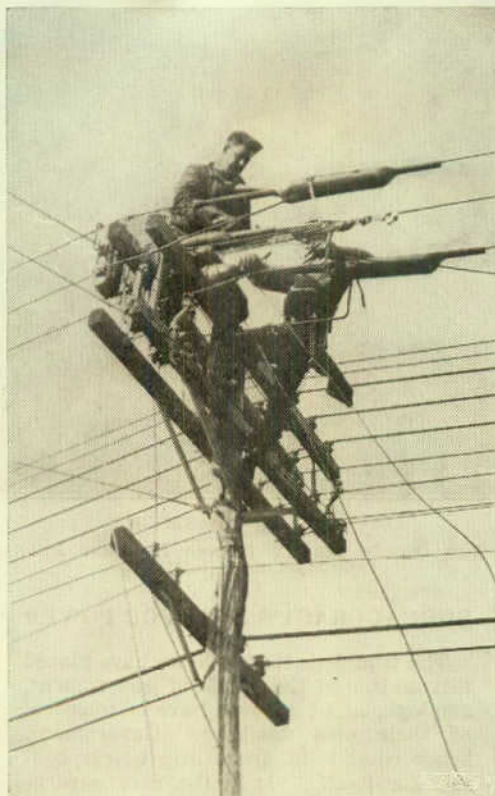
## INDUSTRY VS. WAR

"Let us carry this comparison a little further. In 1918, Dr. Eugene Lyman Fiske, medical director of the Life Extension Institute, made a study of industrial accidents. Dr. Fiske fixed the total industrial accidents for that year at 21,356 lives. In that same year, with all the organized weapons of human slaughter amassed against our armies, the United States lost 107,284 lives from all causes.

"Louis I. Dublin, statistician, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, has recently announced results of an extended study of deaths among industrial workers. He discovered that office workers, holders of white collar jobs, those far away from high tension wires, mine damp, whirling wheels, and white-hot furnaces live eight years longer than the toilers in factory, mine and road. Mr. Dublin says:

**The year 1937 proves the rule!  
With employment, casualties leap upward again.**

"The handicap of eight years in the expectation of life is in the nature of a tax which millions of men who are engaged in industry pay under present conditions. It is a measurable and a very real burden which might readily be



expected from the very nature of industrial employment and the mode of life of workers. This is, however, not the only tax which they pay. Possibly more important, but unfortunately less easily measured, is the tax of illness and of disability which is laid upon men in industrial pursuits.'

"Mr. Dublin goes on to say that—

"The economic pressure is powerful enough to keep men on the job after common sense and medical judgment would suggest a vacation or even periods of medical attention in hospitals or other institutions.'

"Surely a biting commentary on the ravages of low wages!

"Mr. Dublin names tuberculosis, pneumonia and heart disease as occupational diseases. The tuberculosis rate among industrial workers is 12 times the rate for farmers; the pneumonia rate is twice that for white collar workers; and the rate for heart disease is three times as high.

## HAZARDOUS TRADES

"Electrical workers do not escape their share of this life-blood tax. Indeed it is a safe conclusion that our trade is the most hazardous above-the-ground occupation in the world. The difficulty is that statistics are meagre and so unreliable. Few agencies have interested themselves in ascertaining the number of the lives offered up every year to the great and inhuman God of Commerce. And figures are deceiving. We venture to assert that deaths of electrical workers by electrocution are greatly underestimated. It is to the interest of employers, who think more of profits than they do of human lives, to hush up the news of a lineman bumped off doing duty. The International Office has recently had occasion to compare its own death figures with those of another agency, and it found that its death rate by accident was more than double of that of the published authority. The figures of the International Office are in the main trustworthy. They indicate a high and mounting death rate by electrocution, tuberculosis and pneumonia."

1937				
	Outside Men*	Inside Men	Misc.†	Total
Electrocution .....	23	1	1	25
Falls (fractures, breaks) .....	9	11	2	22
Burns (explosions) .....	---	---	---	---
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular) .....	5	24	2	31
Tuberculosis .....	8	10	---	18
Pneumonia .....	15	30	3	48
Total .....				144

1936				
	Outside Men*	Inside Men	Misc.†	Total
Electrocution .....	5	3	2	10
Falls (fractures, breaks) .....	8	4	1	13
Burns (explosions) .....	1	2	---	3
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular) .....	6	7	1	14
Tuberculosis .....	8	29	2	39
Pneumonia .....	8	13	9	40
Total .....				119

1935				
	Outside Men*	Inside Men	Misc.†	Total
Electrocution .....	14	1	---	15
Falls (fractures, breaks) .....	6	9	---	15
Burns (explosions, etc.) .....	1	1	---	2
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular) .....	1	---	---	1
Tuberculosis .....	2	16	1	19
Pneumonia .....	8	33	5	46
Total .....				98

\* Instead of the category linemen, outside men is used, which is slightly more inclusive.  
† Includes railroad workers, cablesplacers, etc.



# Western Labor Active in Group Health

**A**N effort to advance the cause of social medicine is being made by unionists on the West Coast. B. R. Mathis, secretary of the Building Trades Council, Portland, Oreg., has sent the following letter to unions throughout the United States. More than 125 important local unions already have signed the resolution.

"Dear Sir and Brothers:

"The Building Trades Council of Portland and vicinity is very much interested in a resolution pertaining to a system of government hospitals, to be built, owned and controlled by the United States government and to give full and complete medical service to all of the people of the United States and to be based upon the principle of humanity and not upon the ability of the people to pay for such service.

"Do you know that a report from the American Institute of Public Opinion on the question, 'Do you think the government should be responsible for providing medical care for the people who are unable to pay for it?' was as follows, from a survey conducted throughout the United States: Yes, 81 per cent; no, 19 per cent?"

"A recent survey of the President's special committee to investigate these conditions stated in part of their report that 50 per cent of the people are unable to pay for proper medical or hospital service. This report leaves no other alternative than to establish a medical system as outlined in the resolution. What we need is action.

"We have endorsed this resolution. Your organization has also endorsed this resolution and we are therefore appealing to you to help us in our request for government owned and controlled hospitals as follows. Write a letter to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, also a letter to Joseph A. McInerney, president of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., and request them to have the executive boards of the Federation and the Building Trades Department take up the matter of securing legislation for full medical service as outlined in the enclosed resolution as soon as possible.

"Trusting that you will comply with this request and looking forward to an early reply in regard to the same, we are,

"Fraternally Yours,

"PORTLAND BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL,

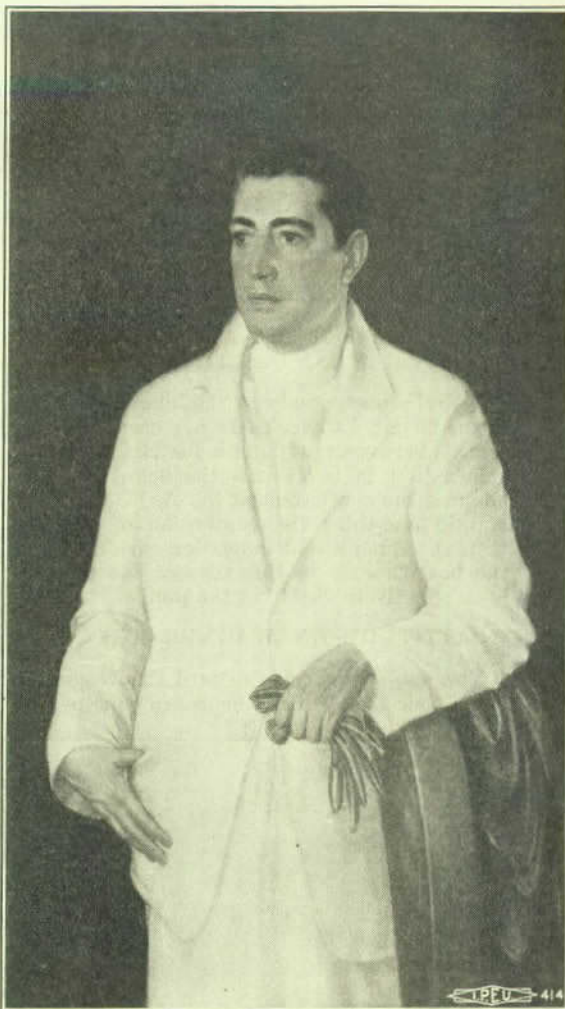
"By B. R. MATHIS,  
"Secretary."

**SOCIAL MEDICAL SERVICE**

The enclosed resolution is used by a large number of union organizations es-

**Portland, Oreg., Building Trades Council heads movement petitioning for chain of government hospitals. Nationwide resolution.**

timated at about 5,000 and representing about 750,000 members, as a means of requesting or demanding the establishment of a system that will give complete hospitalization and medical service to all



**SURGEON**

Shall he be a symbol of professional service, or commercial exploitation?

of the people who are not able to pay for proper medical or hospital service, which represents a majority of the people.

It is expected that by November there will be 40,000 organizations, representing about 6,000,000 members, working in behalf of the plan for a government owned and operated medical system, and during this period it is hoped to get the public and the majority of the public-interested organizations behind this movement for the benefit of humanity.

The work in behalf of this movement

was started two years ago. The number and type of letters received commending this action and with requests to carry on this work has served to spur the organizations to more aggressive action and co-operation to have this system established.

Many medical men of high standing, as well as various organizations, have admitted that conditions are such that it is impossible for the majority of the people to receive proper medical care or hospitalization because of their inability to pay for the necessary service.

From one state the director of the state board of health gives a report that an average of 4,447 people died each year, for a period of four years, without any medical attention in their last illness. This did not include deaths caused by external causes, violence, accidents or similar causes.

A report by the American Institute of Public Opinion on the question, "Do you think the government should be responsible for providing medical care for the people who are unable to pay for it?" was as follows from a survey conducted throughout the United States: Yes, 81 per cent; no, 19 per cent.

A recent survey of the President's special committee to investigate these conditions stated in part of their report that 50 per cent of the people are unable to pay for proper medical or hospital service. This report leaves no other alternative but to establish a social medical system, as outlined in the resolution, because if means are secured to care for people who need hospital care, there are only half enough hospitals to take care of the situation, and the principle of medical system being based upon the ability of the people to pay is not humane in principle and not in the interest of medical science.

The proposed system would have little effect upon the present hospitals under private control and would relieve them of carrying any indigent cases, which, referring to the statements they make, run into thousands each year, and would leave a balance of 20 per cent of the population which could afford the costs they now make for medical and hospital services. They should be able to take care of this amount of people without any loss of revenue.

The majority of people are not going to continue to live under conditions where their families are merely considered guinea pigs, without a fight. That is what they are now doing and they will carry on the fight until a medical system is secured that will be based upon a system to benefit all the people, and not based upon a system of ability to pay for medical or hospital services.

# Public Opinion Sustains A. F. of L. Charge

**N**INETY-TWO per cent of the American people believe that the National Labor Relations Board has been partial to the C. I. O. This is not a guess, but the result of a cross-section survey made by the American Institute of Public Opinion under the direction of Dr. George Gallup.

The American Institute of Public Opinion has been unusually successful in gauging the opinion of voters on many questions throughout the United States. It has predicted elections accurately. According to the American theory of government, public opinion, speaking through Congress, is the controlling force. Congress creates policy based on public opinion, and the President executes that policy.

The first sign of the decay of democracy, therefore, is in the flouting of public opinion either by Congressmen or by boards set up by Congress. It has been the contention of the **ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL** that the National Labor Relations Board has flouted public opinion. In its high-handed policy of interpreting the National Labor Relations Act as it saw fit, it has gone outside of the law and carried on the private, personal opinions of its members.

Until the Gallup poll was announced recently, there was no accurate checkup on this position of the **ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL**, but now this is definitely sustained by the Gallup poll.

In a national cross-section survey just completed the Institute has found that:

(1) The public, particularly voters in the lower income class, is not well acquainted with the activities of the labor board, and (2) those persons who are familiar with its work have an unfavorable impression of the board, the majority saying that its decisions are unfair to employers and biased in favor of the C. I. O.

These results, indicating a combination of apathy and opposition, suggest that the board faces an uphill climb in winning the public's confidence and backing. However, even its critics generally admit that the board's task of dealing with rowdy industrial conflicts and jurisdictional fights between unions has been difficult from the start.

## SEVERAL QUESTIONS ASKED

One person in every three in the institute survey answered affirmatively the question "Have

### Gallup poll, with reputation for accuracy, indicates NLRB is pro-C. I. O.

you an opinion on the National Labor Relations Board?" More persons in the upper income class had opinions than in the middle and lower group. All who said they had an opinion on the board were next asked:

"In your opinion have its decisions been fair to employers?"

The vote was:

Yes..... 41%  
No..... 59%

The next question was "As between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L., do you think the board's decisions have been partial to one union more than the other? If so, which union?"

Nearly seven in every 10 said they thought the board was partial to one union. As to which union, the vote was:

Partial to A. F. of L..... 8%  
Partial to C. I. O..... 92%

A preliminary study by the labor board in the 50 cases where there has been contention between craft and industrial units shows that in two-thirds the board has adopted the contention of the A. F. of L. and in one-third the contention of the C. I. O. But present indications are that the board's case in this respect has not been effectively "sold" to the public.

### ATTITUDE ON WAGNER ACT

The public's attitude toward the Wagner Labor Act, which the board admin-

isters, was also measured by the Institute in a recent cross-section survey. This study revealed that a large body of voters—nearly one-half—had not formed an opinion one way or another about the Act, and that among the other half who did have an opinion sentiment for revising or repealing the Act outweighed sentiment for leaving it unchanged. The actual vote was as follows:

"Do you think the Wagner Labor Act should be revised, repealed or left unchanged?"

Revise..... 43%  
Repeal..... 19%  
Leave unchanged..... 38%

### New York Labor Acts

The text of a resolution adopted by New York State Federation of Labor:

Whereas the American Federation of Labor, convinced that a guarantee of the inviolability of the sacred right of collective bargaining would constitute a forward step in the march of organized labor, lent its active support to the fight which resulted in the passage of the National Labor Relations Act; and

Whereas the New York State Federation of Labor continues convinced that such a guarantee, if fairly and equitably conferred upon organized labor, would be an incalculable boon; and

Whereas our experience and countless occasions have been that the worthy purpose of this law has been perverted by its administrators in such fashion that the Act has become injurious, instead of beneficial, to the established unions of the American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas our experience has specifically included repeated and flagrant instances of unwarranted interference by the ad-

ministrators of the National Labor Relations Act with true collective bargaining through the established unions of the American Federation of Labor, even to the extent of attempting to break bona fide contracts between American Federation of Labor unions and employers; and

Whereas in certain sections it is common knowledge that regional directors of the National Labor Relations Board have misused their positions of trust to show constant favoritism to the C. I. O. and consistent prejudice against the Ameri-



Common citizens like these are not gulled by the high-sounding protestations and injured innocence of the National Labor Relations Board.

(Cont. on page 500)

# Television Compares with Home Movies

By S. J. CRISTIANO, International Representative

(Second in a series of two articles.)

**T**O further enlighten the many readers on what is happening in television the writer witnessed a television demonstration given by the Kolorama Laboratories in Irvington, N. J. After the demonstration a discussion with the engineering staff was held and the following article is the result.

The pictures shown were in three sizes, three by four feet, four by five feet and nine by twelve feet. The pictures were scanned from standard motion picture film and transmitted over a coaxial cable to the receiver. Mechanical scanning was employed both at the transmitter and the receiver.

The pictures were black and white and were shown in a small theater having dim overhead lighting. Kolorama pictures are admittedly the first large screen high definition television pictures shown in America. While they are not perfect and are not claimed to be so, the general reaction of witnesses has been that Kolorama pictures compare favorably with home movies and that with slight improvements they would be acceptable to the public.

Kolorama pictures are scanned with 225 lines, interlaced two to one. The field frequency is 24 and the frame frequency is 12 per second. The highest frequency requirement for transmission is only 250,000 cycles. Radio engineers will undoubtedly recognize the advantages offered by such a low frequency requirement. Instead of ultra high frequency radio transmitters with their limited range up to 50 miles, it becomes possible with the Kolorama system to use the more efficient radio transmitting frequencies having ranges of hundreds of miles, and the entire country could be blanketed with comparatively few stations.

## PRACTICAL USE NEAR

With this system the use of co-axial cable, necessary for inter-connecting the television stations, becomes feasible from a financial viewpoint, since a single cable, such as that between New York and Philadelphia, can be used to carry three separate television programs; whereas this same cable is not at present capable of carrying one 441-line picture program.

Kolorama large screen pictures have been compared favorably by unbiased observers with small seven by ten inch pictures of other laboratories. No other laboratory in America has, according to press reports, presented a large screen picture comparable to Kolorama's.

From actual experience with television transmission and reception, both mechanical and electronic, Kolorama has drawn the following conclusions:

1. The picture size for home receivers must be considerably greater than seven

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## Coaxial cable between New York and Philadelphia can carry three separate television programs.

---

by ten inches. A suitable size would be about 18 by 24 inches.

2. The picture illumination must be sufficient to permit some lighting in the room, for example, a table lamp or two, without detracting from the picture.

3. The definition must be sufficient to hold the viewers' interest beyond the novelty stage. However, they deem it not necessary to wait until television achieves motion picture standards before launching a public service.

4. With the first three conditions met,

the program material becomes of prime importance. Even a perfect picture can become boring if the subject matter is uninteresting and lacks appeal. This is evidenced by the fact that a third or fourth rate motion picture remains just that, whether it is shown in the "sticks" or in a theater having the very last word in projection and sound equipment.

## IMMEDIATE PICTURE OF EVENTS

The one major advantage which distinguishes television from other forms of entertainment is its ability to enable the viewer to see events as they are happening. It therefore becomes a duty of those in the television field, and particularly those who will be in charge of program material, to recognize this fact and to utilize it to the fullest extent.

(Continued on page 511)



ONE OF THE OLDER TYPES OF TELEVISION INSTRUMENTS.

# Science vs. Passion in Union Organization

By FRANCIS O'ROURKE, Business Manager, L. U. No. B-1048

I WOULD like to call to the attention of all electrical and radio workers an article by Webb Miller that appeared in the July 20 issue of the "Indianapolis Times." Mr. Miller in this article deals with an interview he had with Mr. Wenner-Gren, noted Swedish industrialist and prominent authority on the relations between capital and labor. Allow me to quote a few of Mr. Wenner-Gren's remarks and then analyze them in regards to our own labor relations.

Mr. Wenner-Gren states, "It seems to some of us that America's troubles are due largely to the mutual distrust among capital, labor and government." He further adds, "Swedish industry accepts the unionization of workers as their inalienable right and even co-operates to help achieve it sometimes." In another remark he states, "Capital here prefers to deal with strong and responsible unions somewhat in the same way that it prefers to deal with strong and responsible businesses."

Now, let us look to some of the plants in our industry in Indianapolis and see how these quotations apply to our problems. Let us first study the R. C. A. Indianapolis plant, organized a little over a year ago under the jurisdiction of a bona fide labor organization, namely, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and look at its labor relations.

In this particular plant there is no distrust, there is mutual co-operation, because on one side is one of the largest, most responsible industrial corporations in the country, and on the other a real strong, legitimate labor organization that has been sound and progressive in its labor policies for over half a century. The fruits of this mutual agreement benefit the workers in this plant with good conditions, vacation with pay, beneficial seniority rights, wages for their labor among the highest in the state, and to sum all of them up, steady employment that increases the workers' average yearly earnings. All of this brought about through honest, sincere and progressive endeavors, respecting the strength of both corporation and union, both parties pledged to uphold the agreement.

## BARNSTORMERS TAKE OVER

Now, let us look at the situation in another local plant, namely, P. R. Mallory Co., Inc., a company that has had for the past three or four years a contract with a local union

## An analysis of contrasting methods of organization in radio.

affiliated with the UERMWA, a labor organization conceived some few years ago in the minds of a few young, egotistical youngsters, who had received the benefits of organized labor and thought that they could storm the country. It was under these conditions, under leadership of inexperienced youths who attempted to form an international union of the then existing few organized radio workers, without thought to adequate leadership or the necessary finances required to operate a large organization and against the advice of capable leaders that the U. E. R. W. A. was born, later adding the machinists. It was under these conditions that the existing membership was assessed excessively to carry the operating expenses. Youth! Young, headstrong and not wishing to bow to the sagacity of older, experienced leaders, sought and negotiated contracts that in the mind of your writer denote an attempt to justify the rash actions of inexperience and the defiance of youth without regard for its obliga-

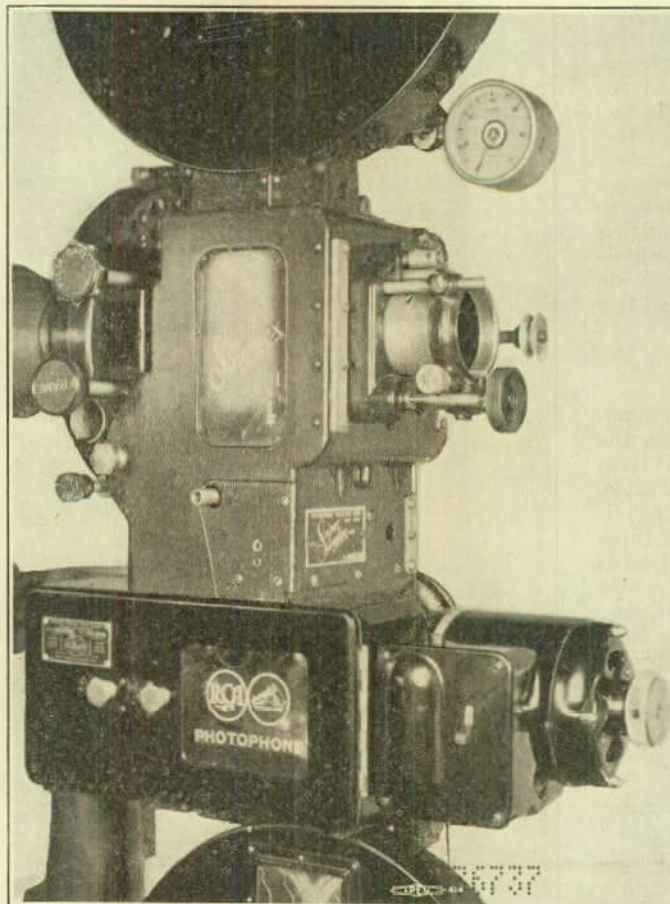
tion to its members to secure progressive benefits, real seniority rights, vacation payments and the fulfillment of the conditions of the contract.

Here the very foundation of this young organization, namely, the Philco workers that for two years under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor prospered and were the pride of the organized radio workers and the goal of the unorganized, have in the past few years under the new, young, inexperienced regime lost all ground gained and decayed. There must be some reason for this. A healthy organization does not recede and decay unless it loses some vital necessity required for its well being. Your writer again believes that the Philco workers lost the respect of that corporation in their separation from a strong, legitimate labor organization and floundered through unwise leadership. But that realization to those workers may have come too late. Now you ask, "What has this to do with this plant referred to in Indianapolis?" I believe in this you will find the answers to the following questions that have a direct bearing on the progress that has been made in this plant in the last three years.

## SEARCHING QUESTIONS ASKED

1. What gains in the successive contract renewals over the last three years have been accomplished for the workers in this plant?
2. How about the seniority rights, has it been improved to guarantee full protection to the workers, or has it stayed dormant and ineffective?
3. How about the vacation payment, is it a take it or leave it proposition or does it assure and guarantee a vacation pay to the worker?
4. How about the required hours of work, are they in keeping with the progressive general trend to 40 hours per week?
5. Does the company respect the organization as a bona fide, sound, capable labor organization, assuring a full, sincere regard for the contract?
6. Has mutual co-operation between company and union increased the workers' average yearly earnings with a steady employment program for all?
7. Finally, what is the comparison between the R. C. A. Indianapolis plant with its newly formed, only a year old local union under the able, experienced international leadership, with a half century behind, and the P. R. Mallory Co., Inc., plant with the over

(Continued on page 508)



High Grade Instruments Are Manufactured by R. C. A.

# Amateur Radio Man on Duty

By STANLEY E. HYDE, L. U. No. B-18

*Fifth in the series, "Getting Started in Amateur Radio."*

**I**N this installment something should be said about message handling, as the forwarding of messages by amateur radio to many parts of the world, and all of the United States, its possessions, and Canada, is an everyday occurrence. International regulations prohibit the handling of third party messages to the majority of foreign countries. It seems that after all, the commercial telegraph and telephone companies (radio) must get some of the traffic, at least enough to pay a dividend on their vested interests.

Messages may be accepted from friends or acquaintances for transmission by amateur radio, but under no circumstances should any money or compensation be received for this service. The transmitting station operator should also inform his message sending friend that he assumes no responsibility as to whether the message gets to its destination or the time it will take to get it there.

However, the American Radio Relay League has what are called "trunk lines," composed of experienced operators who relay traffic to all parts of the United States and its possessions. This system together with the Army amateur radio network makes possible the transmission of messages with almost equal speed with the commercial companies, except that no messenger service is employed at the delivery end. If the party the message is intended to reach does not have a telephone the message is generally mailed on a post card from the closest relay station in or near the town the party lives in.

In accepting messages you should be sure to get the full name, address and phone number, also the name and address of the sender, with phone number if possible.

One time at a Canadian picnic a bunch of messages were accepted and upon checking over several read like this:

The Williamson's, Winnipeg, Canada.

The only place for these messages was, of course, the waste basket.

## MESSAGE FORM

Every message should contain the following parts:

- (a) The number of that particular message.
- (b) Call letters of station of origin.
- (c) Check (total number of words in the text of the message).
- (d) Place of origin.
- (e) Time of filing message.
- (f) Date.
- (g) Address in full.
- (h) Text.
- (i) Signature.

Where many messages are handled it is necessary that a standard form of handling be used. The sample message

## Simple processes, customs and traditions of the amateur radio art.

below will illustrate how the form is used. It resembles closely that used by telegraph companies:

Nr 1-W6 IAH-10—Los Angeles Calif—  
8AM—August 23

To Mrs Nellie Smith 203 Orange Grove  
Ave Chicago, Ill Phone ( )

Harry is leaving on train tonight for  
home stop love.

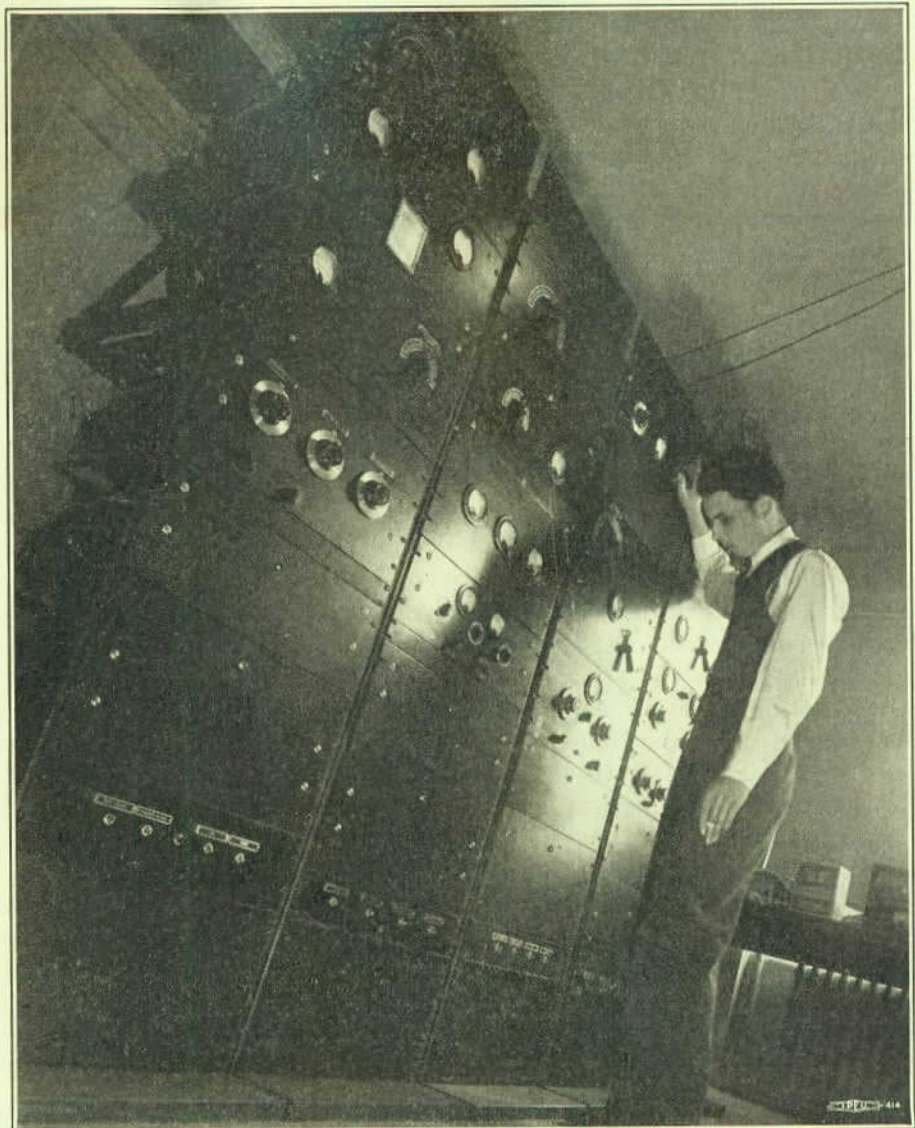
Sig. Audrey Smith

There are 10 words in the text, so the "check" would be 10. If the receiving operator does not find 10 words in the text he knows that either he has missed a word, or that the counting was wrong in the first place. He then asks the sending operator to repeat the text.

Beginning on the first day of each calendar year, a transmitting station starts out with a new series of numbers, beginning with No. 1.

"O R S" (official relay stations), appointed by the American Radio League are located all over the country and can be heard calling CQ ORS at definite hours of time. Such a call means they are going to listen for stations who want to relay traffic. Their call letters, location and time of operation are noted from time to time in the amateur radio news magazine "QST," the official magazine of the American Radio Relay League, located at 38 La Salle Road, West Hartford, Conn. The league has made amateur radio what it is today; has fought its interests at home and abroad, and all prospective amateurs are urged to join it. It is an organization of, by and for the radio amateur and its need will be felt more and more with each passing

(Continued on page 499)



LARGE TRANSMITTER.

# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

— P. F. U. — 414

Reg. U. S. Patent Office



Reg. U. S. Patent Office

Devoted to the Cause

of Organized Labor

Volume XXXVII Washington, D. C., September, 1938

No. 9

**26 Little Colored Gentlemen** The final phase of the long battle over the National Electrical Code may be developing, with the submission of 26 proposed amendments by the Edison Electric Institute. These amendments look innocent enough, but it is apparent to the simplest layman that, if all were adopted, the National Electrical Code, as it has existed over the past years, would no longer exist. The bars would be let down. Types of cheap work would be permissible. And chaos might result.

It is, of course, expected that vigorous opposition to these emasculating changes will show itself: especially among electrical workers, where job opportunity would be greatly lessened; and in addition among those groups, like the inspectors, which have a public interest in maintaining high wiring standards.

Nevertheless, the 26 proposed amendments are so clothed in technical guise, that it may be possible to slip many, or all of them over on the electrical committee, which has repeatedly refused membership to representatives of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and has allowed itself to be turned into a political rather than a technical body.

Now is the time for every force interested in maintaining balance, moderation, and justice in the electrical industry to come to full and active defense of the National Electrical Code. It must be defended before it can be improved.

**The Public Be Damned** When an American millionaire uttered his now famous phrase, "The public be damned," he did not know that he was expressing the un-American way of life. In a democracy such as ours, no one can say, "Tom, Dick and Harry be damned," and get away with it. After all, Tom, Dick and Harry have votes; and ballots are better than bullets.

The American theory of government is simple. The people make the laws under which they live and act. Through chosen representatives the people govern themselves. Congress is the supreme policy-making body. The Supreme Court merely coordinates laws. The President executes them. This makes public

opinion a vital factor in government. Indeed, the most important factor. In the end, it controls.

Wearisome it is, therefore, to record that some government departments are in the position of the American millionaire, who said, "The public be damned." They are affronting public opinion. They are saying, "We are the law." We have only to point to the N. L. R. B. in its maternal coddling of the C. I. O., and its hypocritical boasting of fairness, to have a case in point. The recent Gallup poll denotes that 92 per cent of the American people believe the labor board partial to the C. I. O. The labor board continuing its policy is in effect saying, "The public be damned."

**Marching Men** Buffalo saw 30,000 trade unionists march enthusiastically for labor in August. It was the biggest parade in that city's history, the most colorful, and the most indicative of purpose and intelligent massed force. Why did these men march? Merely as a symbol of the vehement single purpose of the New York Federation of Labor to defend what it has won—unionization, democratic procedure and liberty. The parade served notice upon all enemies of labor—the Bourbon on the right and the Bourbon on the left—that, instead of weakening, the American labor movement is stronger than ever for the virtues that make it strong: voluntary co-operation, intelligent tactics, sincere democracy, and the ever present right steadily to improve the lot of wage earners.

Those muddleheads who thought the Federation was a push-over, are now aware, that bona fide trade unionists have a stake in bona fide trade unionism that they do not propose to surrender.

**Bourbon Communists At Detroit** Persons familiar with communist ideology and communist tactics are not surprised at what has been happening in the United Automobile Workers Union. The course of that organization, with a few variations, is running true to form. Indeed, this JOURNAL predicted several months ago that the present impassé would be reached.

All protestations to the contrary, the hurrah boys of Stalin do not believe in unionism, as it is known and practiced in the United States. It is true that the pixies among the liberals—the naive idealists—and the Peter Pans among the economists—are taken in by the tall talk of the Browders and the Frankensteins when they hypocritically shout for Americanism and the American way, but good trade unionists are not deceived. They have lived too long with the talk-one-way-act-another philosophy of the Bourbon lords of Union Square. The truth is a communist never changes his skin, only his coat. He is willing to wear any disguise, including false whiskers, but he is not willing to forego his lust for power. "Let us control, and we will sing the Star Spangled Banner," declares Earl. And oh, boy! how he has been singing it during

the last three years. He even hits high "f" without allowing his falsetto to crack, but to every trade unionist he is the same old Earl, out to get control of the unions in the name of the political boss in Moscow.

**TVA Investigation** In April the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL made a prediction about the TVA investigation. It said:

"The TVA investigation will drag along for several months. Friends of TVA will have an opportunity to lay bare the remarkable achievements of this government agency. The enemies will use the investigation as a fulcrum for mud-slinging. This motivation has already been revealed during the debate in the Congress."

"The American people may expect more of this kind of obscene statesmanship from the opponents of the TVA, but this will not ruin the TVA, nor will it, we believe, lessen the regard for it of the citizens of the seven states in the Tennessee Valley."

The investigation is now drawing to a close. There has been mudslinging, but not a single allegation has been proved. The charge of "corruption" has been publicly changed by the chief accuser as "not involving personal dishonesty." But for five months the TVA has been kept in an uproar, the staffs of all departments have been forced to work overtime on extra business; routine business has been clogged; in short, the TVA has been made to spend time and money—taxpayers' money—in order to allow itself to be a butt of political maneuvering.

Apparently it is all right to spend taxpayers' money on such a jamboree!

**On Labor Day** Sixty-five radio stations broadcast the story of the American Federation of Labor on Labor Day. This particular program, in the series, THE LABOR PARADE, recounted dramatically the events of the first Labor Day, with glances at contemporaneous history. Indicative of labor's new found power is the use of this new found instrument of communication, radio.

President Green sent a message to millions, saying:

"The problems of the coming year challenge labor's ability in organization and securing representation for its views and experience in the administrative work of the government.

"The situation calls for a rededication to the cause of unionism and for unifying our labor movement. Our national life is a unity and labor cannot divide its forces without loss to itself and the cause of human welfare.

"Let us determine to forge a new unity during the year, sweep aside all disruption, and take advantage of the opportunities which we can turn into strength for the cause of unionism and higher standards of living for all."

At the same time, Harold B. Butler, retiring director of the International Labour Office, sent this message to American workers:

"In spite of the troubles and uncertainties of the moment, I think there is reason for viewing the future with courage and confidence.

"Although the last year has seen another recession, another turn in the cycle of prosperity and depression, everything seems to point to its being shorter and shallower than the slump of 1929-32. Many countries have been little affected by it, and even in those which have felt it most there are signs of recovery setting in.

"I am glad to think that the relations between the International Labour Organization and the United States have become closer every year."

**Berle Talks Sense** One of the astounding phenomena of this astounding age is the sensation that Adolph Berle's memorandum on monopoly created. Mr. Berle, is, or was, Assistant Secretary of State. He is also regarded as an original brain trustee, and a simon-pure New Dealer. Be it also remembered that there is under way a study of monopoly, under government aegis. Now then, Mr. Berle sent a memorandum to the committee making such statements as these:

"Small business is not necessarily competitive and small business is not necessarily humane."

"The problem is whether a few large-scale competing units are socially more desirable than a relatively large number of small-scale monopolies dominating the lives of a particular district."

"Where a high degree of competition will accomplish the result that should be the method used. Where a high degree of cartelization under suitable control will accomplish the result, that should be the method. Where quasi-public ownership produces the result, use that. The answer will be different in different fields."

"A fair criticism of the New Deal has been that it indulged shotgun imposition of regulation without adequate definition of standard."

Why has such sound sense as this caused a sensation? Is it because the hurrah boys of the administration have been having a field day at the expense of realities?

#### WRITES TO TIMES

William Beedie, International Representative, I. B. E. W., forcibly answered J. Warren Madden, chairman of N. L. R. B., in a letter to the New York Times:

In my considerable experience with the regional boards the facts are to the contrary. In cases where an A. F. of L. affiliate is under a union contract with employers a C. I. O. affiliate has filed charges against the employers and the A. F. of L. affiliate. The procedure of the regional board has been to hold conferences first with the C. I. O., then summon employers to an "off-the-record" conference and request the employer to agree to a "consent election." Failing to obtain consent, the board has then ordered a "trial hearing" on unfair labor practices.

In none of these "informal" conferences was the A. F. of L., party to an existing contract, ever notified to participate to assist in obtaining "every available source of relative information."



# Woman's Work

—PEU—414



## ANOTHER STEP TOWARD CONSUMER PROTECTION

By A WORKER'S WIFE

**W**HAT makes us women madder than anything else in our role as buyer and consumer, is the fact that so many of the articles we might buy, both foods and drugs, to take into our homes, contain ingredients dangerous to health. From letters this department of the JOURNAL has received, we know that our readers are greatly concerned that they may be the innocent bearers of poisonous merchandise to their own families. The drug stores and the groceries are full of attractive wares. Unless the consumer subscribes to a consumer-information service and follows it carefully, and buys medicines only on the advice of a physician, the chances are she is not only wasting money on worthless or overpriced goods, but also on dangerous goods, either in cosmetics, trade-marked drug compounds, healing devices, package foods and confections. Even some fresh foods, particularly fruit, may carry poisons because of the custom of spraying them with arsenate of lead to destroy insect pests.

One step forward toward protecting the consumer is the new Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetics Act, which went on the statute books last June 25. Some sections of this Act go into immediate effect and its results will be visible to the shopper as new shipments replace the old merchandise on the merchant's shelves. Unfortunately, the Act is far from complete protection, as it applies mainly to products sold in interstate commerce. But with the aid of consumers themselves, the Food and Drug Administration may be able to do quite a good job of weeding out those dangerous packages so smugly offered.

Immediately effective are the prohibitions on drugs dangerous to health when used as prescribed on the label; on injurious cosmetics (except for the poisonous coal tar hair dyes, for which a 90 days' grace period was allowed), and on the introduction of new drugs until they prove to have been adequately tested.

Other provisions of the law do not go into effect until June 25, 1939, but manufacturers will be getting into line before that time rather than have large supplies of forbidden goods when the due date comes.

Now let's see what classifications of merchandise come under the scope of the law, and how it affects them:

### COSMETICS

Now brought for the first time under federal regulation. Poisonous cosmetics,

of which there are now many on the market, will be barred from interstate traffic—with the exception of hair dyes containing dangerous coal tar colors. These must be labeled plainly, cautioning the user of their danger. Unfortunately, the law does not require that ingredients in cosmetics should be stated on their labels.

### DRUGS

Traffic in drugs which are dangerous to health when used as directed on their labels, is forbidden; also those whose claims are "false or misleading in any particular." This is going to act to remove hundreds of patent "cures" if it is strictly enforced. Drug labels must carry adequate directions for use, and warnings against use by children or under other conditions where use may be dangerous to health. Narcotic or hypnotic (sleep inducing) substances must be declared on the label, together with the name, quantity and percentage of each, with the statement: "Warning—may be habit forming." Standard official drug formulas such as are recognized by physicians need not carry a declaration of their ingredients; but non-official drugs must give a detailed declaration of their ingredients. Of course, this means that the consumer must read the drug labels and must, if possible, learn something about the drugs themselves to judge which are dangerous and which are helpful.

The law also thought it necessary to specify that "antiseptics" must have germ-killing power!

Sale of new drug compounds or preparations is prohibited until they have been adequately tested and approved; and such approval may be withdrawn later if experts find one is dangerous for use, after a period of years. Adulterated, misbranded products are taboo, and also slack-filled or deceptive containers.

### HEALING DEVICES

Now under the same general requirements as drugs. Height increasers, nose straighteners, bust developers, mechanical hair restorers, will have to leave the field if they cannot make good on their claims. It will also be possible for the law to proceed against the more dangerous fake devices sold as "cures" for such diseases as diabetes, goitre, prostate gland trouble and cancer, which not only rob the buyer but delude

him into a dangerous and possibly fatal postponement of the proper treatment.

### FOODS

Any food injurious to health is henceforth barred from interstate commerce. Poisonous substances which necessarily must be added to certain foods as preservatives will be controlled under the Department of Agriculture, which will define the maximum amounts of same which may be left in the food with safety to the consumer. Lead and arsenic sprays on fruit and vegetables must be washed off to a point where the food is safe for consumption.

Candy is made safer for children. The little metallic trinkets and toys cannot be put in confectionery any more. These it was found were dangerously apt to be swallowed, lodging in the windpipe, lungs or stomach.

An emergency permit control is given to the Secretary of Agriculture, in case the packing or processing of some type of food has become so contaminated as to menace public health. Then the Secretary is empowered to set up regulations for wholesale production and to issue permits only to such manufacturers as obey the regulations. The Agriculture Department will also have authority to set up standards of quality for certain foods—for instance, how much fruit must jam have in it to be jam? Artificial flavoring, coloring and chemical preservatives in foods must be declared in the labels (excepting the coloring in butter, cheese and ice cream) and the colors used must be among those certified as harmless.

### DIETARY FOODS

Special dietary foods sold chiefly for children and invalids must carry labels informing purchasers exactly what material and vitamin and other dietary properties they contain.

Naturally many manufacturers of foods and drugs who had been reaping a harvest through their false advertising and claims fought against the passage of this Act. It took five years of work to get it through Congress and during that time the Act changed form many times. That it falls short of the ideal in many particulars is due to the fact that every provision involved a fresh struggle.

To make the law most effective, consumers must do their part by informing themselves and watching the merchandise they buy.



## Women's Auxiliary

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 52,  
NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

The fall activities of our auxiliary start with our first meeting, on Wednesday, September 21. The officers have been busy through the summer making definite plans for the year, particularly since notice was received from our local that we are formally recognized as an auxiliary.

We had a very successful picnic in July, enjoying seeing each other again, all looking forward to future activities.

Election of officers takes place at our first meeting in October, with a costume Halloween Dance Friday, October 28. Invitation extended to all Local No. 52 members, their wives, mothers, sisters and daughters, to join us in a good time and all future activities.

Everyone in our organization is looking forward to a busy, successful year, and greetings are sent from us to all who are striving in the interests of union labor.

JESSIE D. STRYKER.

P. O. Box 344,  
Caldwell, N. J.

### CALLING ALL BRIDES

If you'd your husband's love  
Wish to monopolize,  
I've a suggestion that should  
Open your pretty eyes.  
So listen, dear ladies, while I  
Unfold to you  
The most proper methods  
You should pursue.

For 'tis a known fact,  
Please give it a thought,  
That with plenty of food  
A man's heart can be bought;  
So don't try to feed him  
As you would a canary;  
This would be very wrong,  
And quite contrary.

A man is a man, after all,  
You know;  
It's up to you ladies to feed him  
Properly, so  
He craves meat and "trimmin's,"  
In quantities.  
How else could he perform  
His many duties?

So refrain from putting him  
On a reducing diet;  
'Tis very well for ladies,  
But to men it's a riot.  
A man likes his pot roast,  
With spicy gravy;  
He cannot subsist on  
Truffles or broccoli.

Cakes he likes if they're rich  
And nutritious;  
Pound cake is all right, fruit pies, too,  
If numerous.  
That is, served very often,  
If you please,  
Should you his appetite  
Satisfactorily appease.

Don't hesitate a heavy meal  
To cook often,  
You'll find it will hubby's heart  
Always soften;  
From then on and forever,  
In a loving way,  
He'd learn to adore you,  
A little more each day.

P. K., L. U. No. B-1010.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 177,  
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Editor:

The auxiliary in Jacksonville is very much alive and doing some good work. We have one business meeting a month and one social meeting, with good attendance at both. We had election of officers and only one old officer remained. That was Mrs. C. O. Calston. She has been our "treasure" for the past five years and we were afraid to give her up. She is always on the job. She sure can hold onto the dollar. She is a lovely person and you should meet her some time. Now our officers are chosen and we feel they can handle their stations and we are going forward with some real work this winter in Jacksonville.

I was very much impressed with the article you had in the July issue, "If I Die in the Poor House." So many other women

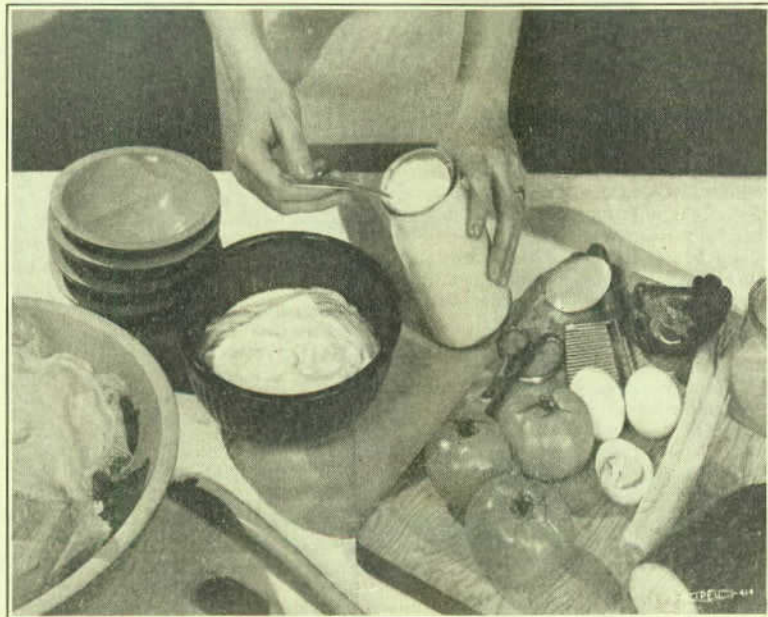
have gone through the same experience. We talk union in our home. When my boy was four years old I had cooked dinner one Sunday and my husband, Mr. Massey, said: "You sure have a good looking dinner." And my son looked up to me and said, "Mother, is this dinner union?" I said, "Yes," and he came back at me and said, "No wonder it's good." And all of his shoes he wants the label on.

We are planning on a big Labor Day. Will write more about that later. We would like to hear from all auxiliaries.

Here are our new officers: Mrs. Edna Wing, president; Mrs. George Binkly, vice president; Mrs. J. R. Slade, secretary; Mrs. C. O. Calston, treasurer; executive board, Mrs. Virginia Massey, Mrs. L. L. Snyder, Mrs. Sappington.

Mrs. E. P. MASSEY.

120 E. Talleyrand Ave.



Courtesy Modern Science Institute.

## The Tang's in the Salad Dressing

By SALLY LUNN

I like salads. They have such infinite variety. Just give me a lettuce or a crisp head of cabbage and I'll find enough other ingredients in the ice box and the cupboard to make you a salad. It might have vegetables in it, raw or cooked; a bit of cottage cheese, sliced pickles or olives; shredded cold meat or possibly fish, such as crab-meat, shrimp or salmon. Sometimes circumstances make the mixture predominantly fruity; and there are also some very enticing combinations of fruit and vegetables. Certain odds and ends such as every refrigerator accumulates fit agreeably into almost any kind of a salad. I might mention shredded carrots, green pepper or mild red pepper, sliced ripe olives, cottage cheese, parsley. And you can take that hard lump of mild cheese you intended to throw away, and grate it over the mixture with pleasing results.

But a salad must have verve; and if the mixture in your bowl be bland,

the dressing must supply that mouth-watering tang. I use a variety of dressings, from the light vinegar and oil to the substantial Russian. Recently I tried to find at the stores a bottle of the old-fashioned pre-war "boiled salad dressing" that every household used to have on the shelf. It seems to have been superseded by mayonnaise. So this dressing is something to be made at home; and to me it is well worth the trouble, for its good sour flavor and custardy consistency. (Between us, gals, it's also less fattening than mayonnaise!)

### SOUR CREAM SALAD DRESSING

1 cup milk	3 tbsp. flour
½ cup vinegar	1 tbsp. dry mustard
2 eggs beaten	1 tsp. salt
5 tbsp. sugar	

Heat the vinegar in the top of a double boiler. Combine the dry ingredients and add to the well beaten eggs and milk. Blend and add to the heated vinegar, stirring constantly until the mixture thickens.

Cool and combine with equal parts of sour cream as it is used.



# Correspondence

PEU 414



## OHIO STATE CONFERENCE OF I. B. E. W.

Editor:

Enclosed is a copy of a resolution adopted by the convention which I was instructed by the convention to forward to you and the International Office and request its publication in the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS.

The Ohio State Conference of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at its twelfth annual convention held at the Netherland Plaza Hotel in Cincinnati, Ohio, unanimously resolved to show preference in handling and operating equipment and products manufactured under union conditions and bearing the union label of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—discouraged the letting of contracts to contractors employing incompetent labor on rural electrification work—favored spending more government money through the Public Works Administration and spending less government money through the Works Progress Administration.

The conference, which was the best attended since its inception, was addressed by President Dan. W. Tracy, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of the United States and Canada, in an inspiring resume of the organizing accomplishments of the Brotherhood, including an increase in membership four times greater than it was in 1933.

The following officers were elected by the Ohio State Conference: W. R. Lenox, Cleveland, president; Harry Williams, Cincinnati, vice president; J. B. Briedenbach, Dayton, first district board member; C. H. Jeffords, Akron, second district board member; A. Z. Larison, Columbus, third district board member; H. A. Sigmair, Youngstown, fourth district board member; Frank Fisher, Toledo, fifth district board member; H. C. Mohr, Cleveland, secretary-treasurer.

### Resolution

Whereas we, as individuals, are affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for various purposes, including the reduction of the hours of daily labor; securing adequate pay for our work, and by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of our members and their dependents in the interest of a higher standard of citizenship; and

Whereas the purposes aforementioned are attainable only through the improvement of economic conditions which we are compelled to endure; and

Whereas our economic conditions are vitally and detrimentally affected by the unfair practices among manufacturing and other employers who persist in the payment of wages substandard to the wages paid unionized employees in the electrical field; and

Whereas self preservation demands that we exercise every lawful and legal right in the elevation of our wage standards in order to best secure protection for our standards of living; and

Whereas such necessary protection can best and only be perpetuated through the patronage and promotion of the use of

products manufactured by ourselves and fellow electrical workers; and

Whereas the copyrighted union label of the I. B. E. W. being placed upon electrical products, material and equipment by members of the I. B. E. W. constitutes assurance that such product, material or equipment is manufactured under wages, hours and working conditions specified in an agreement between the manufacturing employer and a local union of the I. B. E. W.; and

Whereas the highest court in the land has ruled that a workman has the right to work or refuse to work under conditions acceptable or non-acceptable to him; and

Whereas the highest court in the land has ruled that what one man may do lawfully and legally, any number of men may lawfully and legally do; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Ohio State Conference of the I. B. E. W., refused to install, erect or operate any products, material or equipment that does not bear the I. B. E. W. union label as an indication of such products, material or equipment having been manufactured under conditions involving standards of wages, hours and employment as recognized in agreements entered between local unions of the I. B. E. W. and manufacturing employers.

H. C. MOHR,  
Secretary.

## L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

Writing an article this month will be more difficult than last, due to the fact that Local No. 1 does not have record-breaking picnics that often.

The news this month may not be exactly record-breaking, but might at least be considered as unique. Let us hope that it is not a precedent.

Our last agreement having expired, the membership voted unanimously to raise the wages of our Class B men to that of the Class A or wiremen group. Class B men being those whose class of work confines them to residence, electric refrigerator, air conditioning and that type of smaller work. The contractors readily agreed to this change in the agreement but still all the agreements were not signed until 12 days later, which necessitated a strike of that duration. Therein lies the uniqueness, the reason for this delay being the method of signing.

He who said "No country ever won a war" might have included us in that statement. At this writing no one is sure who won the strike, but most of the members know who lost dollars through empty pay envelopes. This is neither an indictment of strikes nor individuals, but instead a plea for the more intelligent method of settling disputes, which is by arbitration before the crisis arises. Let us hope that we have learned at least that much in this last trouble.

Was very much interested in Brother Colson's letter from Windsor, Ont., in the last JOURNAL and am wondering if his ideas have much of a following in his country. From listening to and reading the ideas of some of the leaders in this country the word "socialism" is still used as a "bogey

man" to frighten men away from clear thinking. When men who work become conscious of the fact that their interests lie with labor and forget the age-worn adage that "some day I might be President" it is then and then only that labor will present a united front. Until then, all we can do as labor unionists is "hold that line."

GEORGE M. MORRISON.

## L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

It is with deep regret that we regard the passing to the Great Beyond of the wife of Brother Bouchert. Mrs. Bouchert had been in ill health for several years but her death came unexpectedly. We extend to our Brother our deepest sympathy in his bereavement.

The annual picnic of this local was held on August 6, at Willow Beach Park, and was an unqualified success. This year the boys from the local took all the major events from the contractors. A wonderful time was had by all in attendance as sporting events for all ages had been arranged for by the committee in charge. Prizes of electrical appliances were awarded to the winners, most of which were donated by contractors and electrical supply dealers. A generous supply of liquids was on hand and plenty of soft drinks and ice cream for the youngsters. The committee in charge worked hard to produce an enjoyable day and they deserve a vote of thanks for their efforts.

About the latter part of July this local got a call from Local No. 5 in Pittsburgh for men, and among those who responded was your correspondent. Although the job was a disappointment in the matter of getting in any length of time, it was a pleasure to have the privilege to meet wiremen from a goodly portion of these United States. The treatment accorded to visiting Brothers by members of Number Five was of the best and lots of the boys would like to make a return engagement. It is doubtful to me whether members of No. 5, realize what a beautiful part of the country they live in. In less than six minutes ride from the Golden Triangle it is possible to view scenery that any lover of nature would be willing to travel many miles to see. Wooded hills and pleasant valleys unroll as you roll up and down the winding roads. It is even possible to look at beautiful scenery from your own back porch, and the view from the observatory is well worth anyone's time getting there. So, if any of you Brothers are looking for a place to go this fall it will be worth your while to investigate the country in the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

At this writing there is no work of any consequence going on in this vicinity. There are plenty of PWA jobs in the hopper and when they get out most of our members will have a job again, but until that time arrives they will have plenty of time to go fishing.

BILL CONWAY.

## L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

Seems as though a lot of our locals were bettering their conditions, both as to wages, hours and conditions of employment. Most of my information comes through the

"Union News," that breezy little paper the I. O. gets out twice a month. It is sure full of real information along those lines, and I think makes wonderful organizing material to the unorganized utility worker and shopman.

Work has been very slow in this jurisdiction, but prospects are good, as there is quite a lot of PWA in sight, real large jobs at that. The State of Indiana is spending \$11,000,000 on work in the state institutions and the government has several large jobs in this immediate locality.

The Republican Party is throwing a big party just east of Washington, Ind., on a farm, on August 26 and 27, and as it is in our jurisdiction we will take care of everything except the pole line construction, and that is being done by the boys of the Northern Indiana Power Co., whose employees belong to Local No. 9, of Chicago. They expect to feed 20,000 people, erecting a tent city, and will employ 60 cooks, besides all the other help.

While on my vacation in the northern part of the state, I had a chance to see some of the work done under the supervision of the Rural Electrification Administration, and it surely is a terrible job of pole line construction, cheap material, just thrown up, and if I know anything about construction work it will all have to be renewed and replaced in five to seven years except possibly the poles. Then they may put it up properly, with standard materials, and mechanics. If there was ever a hazard put along and over our highways, this REA job is one of them.

I saw one job in particular where they only used one wire on a 2,300-volt single-phase circuit, using the ground for the other side of the line, and establishing a ground at each transformer. What's going to happen in case a farmer hubs a ground wire on a transformer pole, and breaks his ground wire? And they call that construction work! The only people who are getting anything out of this seem to be the material and supply houses.

E. E. HOSKINSON.

#### L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Someone has said that not one person in a hundred ever has an original idea or thought. This may not be original, but it's a thought, anyway. Let's have a convention (many of the old-timers remember what they are).

There are plenty of things to be acted on—our constitution needs revision in many places—our pension plan needs a thorough looking into and revision—and there are many other things that require immediate attention. A union is just like a piece of machinery. It should be kept in good working order to produce the most and the best for its owners—the members. Certain portions wear out and become antiquated and they should be replaced by new and up-to-date parts. Things are happening so fast these days, and our machinery is getting so much usage that I think it needs a sort of overhauling.

In spite of hot weather and vacations, our meetings are better attended than ever before. We see faces there, now, that we would have bet were in heaven for many years. It seems good to see the old gang coming out and better still to see so many of the newer ones. It should make the new officers feel plenty good to see they are getting such fine support.

In addition to the weather, politics are red hot here in Los Angeles and California. Our mayor is up for a recall, and the California pension plan of \$30 each Thursday

#### READ

Another old charter turns up, by L. U. No. 303.

That railroad workers problem, by L. U. No. 632.

Auto prosperity hit, by L. U. No. 665.

Freedom in Canada, by L. U. No. 561.

Sun breaks through clouds, by L. U. No. 948.

Union organization puts Brothers to work, by L. U. No. 396.

Moving along at a lively clip, by L. U. No. 765.

A paid up card is only the start, by L. U. No. B-477.

"I never knew a finer man," a tribute to Charles Howard McCorkle, by L. U. No. 794.

Another view of pension question, by L. U. No. 90.

Minority tricks, by L. U. No. B-418.

Leisure will bring out latent aptitudes, by L. U. No. B-52.

will be on the ballot unless it is headed off by the Supreme Court.

The electrical workers of the entire state are working on a proposition. We have a very complete state law regarding electrical construction and standards—but no machinery with which to enforce it—in other words no state inspectors. Every candidate for office is being contacted and must agree in writing to support the appointment of state electrical inspectors before he receives the endorsement of the electrical workers' union. And I am glad to say that the other unions are supporting us in the plan. If we can get our men in the legislature we will have the best set-up in the country. I believe our law is the best right now and, with strict enforcement, should improve our conditions considerably.

We had a very pleasant surprise at our last meeting when an old timer from Cleveland gave us a nice talk. It was good to see Curly Hale again—some of us hadn't seen him in more than 20 years. The old boy looks like a million.

A small town narrow-back named Bob Murphy hit town and went to work on a building that was up three floors. He packed his tools up a ladder and was wandering around; and the boss "hollered" at him from the ground and told him to come down. "I can't," said Murphy. "I don't know how to get down." "Come down the same way you went up," said the boss. "Do I have to?" said Murphy. "I came up head first." Ain't narrow-backs dumb?

Nothing new has developed in the work line. There's a big job being talked of, but so far it's mostly talk. Right now we are all busy with politics and preparing for our Labor Day parade. Till next month, Good bye now,

J. W. FLYNN.

#### L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

We suddenly decided to satisfy our wanderlust and we now feel amply repaid for our efforts. True, one gathers no moss in the monetary sense, but what a world of gain in the knowledge and satisfaction that we dwell in so glorious a country, rich in beautiful splendor and a paradise for sportsmen in every field!

On August 20 was held a picnic that will long be remembered as one of the most successful. Food was very plentiful and varied, such viands as crabs, corn on the cob, beef sandwiches, crab soup and all this topped off with about 14 kegs of beer certainly makes for success as picnics go.

There were contests, such as tug o' war, in which no fingers were lost. There was a baseball game in which Brother Sells gave uncertain decisions. There were poker faces to suit a certain game. There was a certain variety of golf played, in which no clubs are ever used. We did hear that bone is the chief material and that one of the pioneers in the art is none other than that famous slender fellow Slim Mannel. We don't recall whether luck was on his side on this occasion.

Brother Buchoff staged a solo bathing beauty contest, he wound up so low.

Among those present were included some of the boys of Local Nos. 98 and 26. Brother Bieretz, of the I. O., and a former member of Local No. B-28, dignified the occasion with his presence and a short talk. Quite a few faces of the old timers were seen. Jim O'Malley did himself quite proud, we learn. Brother John Parthree was no slouch, either, around the suds. He knows all the answers in handling this commodity.

We learn from these pages that Local No. B-1 really staged a picnic that was a tremendous affair. Imagine a gathering of 18,000 people, and getting out sufficient food and drinks to take care of them! Why, the boys really are experts to stage anything of such size. Our hat's off to them. That's really doing big things in a big way. The work involved must have been tremendous.

Imagine our surprise while turning these pages and suddenly coming face to face with the beautiful building known as the Baltimore Museum of Art. This building, situated in a beautiful setting, will have staged in it a very unique idea. On the fifth of September instead of holding a Labor Day picnic, the members of the various locals will gather here and unveil an important exhibit known as Art in Labor. This original idea was sponsored and approved by the various officials of labor.

Going high hat, you'll say. Nothing of the sort. Just another step in the right direction in which labor is gradually finding its way to the proper channels leading to more interesting and educational things in life. Everyone partaking in this new venture deserves a good deal of praise for this undertaking, unique and odd in the labor field.

R. S. ROSEMAN.

#### L. U. NO. 30, ERIE, PA.

Editor:

A word or two from Local Union No. 30 to let you know we are still on the map. Don't expect too much of me this time, as I just joined up last fall.

I sure like the Local Union No. 30 100 per cent and I sure do enjoy reading the many letters in the JOURNAL.

We are glad to see a letter in the May issue from Local Union No. 493 from down state. Lots of luck boys, keep up the good work.

Shorty Munster was passing through and stopped off to see the old timers. Sorry he couldn't find something to do, but work here doesn't deem to be picking up as fast as we would like to have it. New construction around here is about at a standstill. However, we manage to keep things going fairly ship-shape.

Perhaps since you have heard from Local Union No. 30; we have lost our former line superintendent, Frank Conant, a year ago last December.

Brother Frank Thompson has taken his place.

Well, I think this will be all this time, will try to do better next.

CHUCK NYE.

#### L. U. NO. B-31, DULUTH, MINN.

Editor:

These cool, clear days and nights tell us Jack Frost is not far off up here—September, the greatest month of the year, when our woods will be tinted with colors that no artist can match. Oh, yes; that reminds us that the coal bins will have to be filled before long, and here's hoping work continues as it has so that we can fill them.

Well, let's see what has happened this past month. Now, where is that notebook? Here it is. Yes, our agreements are all signed, by the utility company and also the contractors. It has been a long-drawn-out battle, boys, and you all should give our Business Manager Johnson and President Lyons a good handshake for closing the deal. A great deal of time and effort have been spent by this committee, and they are good agreements, boy!

Come on out to the meetings, you utility Brothers; there were only a handful of you this past meeting, yet it was a good, short, snappy meeting.

You inside wiremen, get out to the meetings. There is lots going on at these meetings. We notice that some shops have not even been represented for a couple of months. What is the matter? Has the boss got you scared out? We have a by-law committee now for the inside wiremen and I hope they draw up a set of by-laws that will scare you out to the meetings. Oh, well, a good union man attends the meetings.

Now here is something about our new Labor Temple. It looks like it won't be long before we will have a new home. Let's put our shoulder to the wheel and push with the committee on this new building. You have to hand it to them for the scheme of raising funds for remodeling.

Don't forget the big ball at the Armory the twenty-sixth of September. Someone is going to be in luck to get some of these dandy prizes that will be given.

Next month we will have a report from our State Council meeting, which is held in Mankato this time. Here's hoping Brother Garney has lots of news for us. We will be back with you in the next issue of the JOURNAL.

ROY NELSON.

#### L. U. NO. B-52, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

The article in the August issue of the JOURNAL entitled, "Unique Labor Day for Baltimore Labor," proved to be very interesting reading. For I, like many others, have been trying to visualize what I would do with the extra leisure at my disposal when the six-hour day—and perhaps the four-hour day, who knows?—is an accepted fact. I find that it isn't a question of finding something to do, but rather time in which to do it. And that is true for most workmen—especially skilled tradesmen. Furthermore, I dare say that very little of the leisure would be wasted on frivolous pursuits.

Workers have many latent aptitudes that seek some form of expression. And it is when a man is giving full play to these aptitudes that he is really happy. Some of us have an ear for music and, therefore, would like to devote some time to developing that talent. Others would like to draw and sketch. Still others would like to read the worthwhile books or go to night school to fill in the gaps in their education—be it technical or cultural. All in all, it isn't a

question of what to do, but time to do it with.

Many of our boys would like to attend night classes at the vocational school, for example, but can't go home from work, clean up and be on time for an evening class that gets under way at 7:30 p. m. Not after hitting the ball hard for eight hours. That chair feels too good to leave. A six-hour day, however, would make a big difference. Therefore, one of the benefits to be derived from a shorter workday is



BROTHER CHARLES ORIEL

grand old man of L. U. No. B-52, of which he was a member from 1899 until his recent death.

a chance to better one's knowledge of the trade or other branch of learning.

Speaking of night school, reminds me of the fact that the vocational school evening classes will get under way soon. Last year we made a good showing in the electronics class and are looking forward to doing better this year. Those of you who can find the time to come, please do. If you can manage to be with the boys who took the work last year, you will find the study of all types of electronic devices interesting and useful. You are going to see more of this equipment in general use as time goes on and should make every effort to be prepared to handle it when you come across it. As Brother Cristiano, I. O. organizer, pointed out to the Perth Amboy local, there is a need for more technical training among the membership. Knowledge is power, boys, and don't forget it. A friend or pull may get you a job, but it is skill and knowledge that will keep you on most of them, in spite of what one may think to the contrary.

On August 16 we lost one of the grand old men of Local Union No. B-52, Brother Charles Oriel. Brother Oriel died suddenly of heart trouble while receiving treatment at the U. S. Veterans' Hospital, Bronx, N. Y. Initiated in the Brotherhood and Local No. 52 on December 15, 1899, Brother Oriel was a true and loyal Brother throughout his

career as a union tradesman. His passing is truly a great loss to his family, the union and his many friends. Brother Oriel was about two weeks short of his sixty-third birthday when he passed on, and had spent the last 17 or 18 years in the employ of the Newark Evening News. He leaves four sons, Brothers George, Thomas, Theodore and Charles, and a daughter, Elizabeth. Mrs. Oriel died two years ago.

Going from a serious to a lighter vein, I want to inform you that the deep-sea fishermen in our midst have had a good season, judging by all reports. They may not have caught many of the finny tribe, but they certainly had a lot of fun. You should see Brother "Marlin Joe" Cyernicki's face light up when he tells you about that big one that got away.

By the time this gets to you, the bowling boys will be thinking of warming up for the winter season. Come one, come all, and join in the fun.

Brother Al "Hot Seat" Meslar tells me that he is the proud father of a new baby boy, Al, Jr.; weight, nine and one-half pounds.

Brother Mackie, our crack lineman, is back in town after a few weeks' work in the Smoky City, Pittsburgh, Pa. Thanks a lot, Pittsburgh, for giving one of our boys a break.

And, now, last call for the outing! When this gets into your hands, you will still have a few days in which you can make up your mind to come out and have some fun with the rest of us. We need you and you need us to help make this outing an unqualified success. I admit we can't possibly begin to match St. Louis' 18,000 at an outing, but we can strive for as near a 100 per cent attendance as possible. It can be done if we all think it can. So don't forget we want to see you at the Rhineland Gardens, Bloomfield Avenue, West Caldwell, N. J., on Saturday, September 24. Take a Bloomfield trolley to the end of the line and the Gardens are a mere five-minute walk from the last stop.

The grapevine telegraph from Elizabeth, via Trenton, tells me that I was wrong about the tool raffling idea. Well, if I am, I wonder what they sold me tickets for at a meeting of theirs some time ago. I apologize. Anyway, judging by the showing made at our last meeting, we don't need any special inducements to get the boys out on meeting nights. Keep it up, boys. After all, it is your local union.

EMIL A. CIALLELLA.

#### L. U. NO. 66, HOUSTON, TEXAS

Editor:

We have a few things to consider here at this time that are quite a problem, in a way. This fellow that just got nominated on the Democratic ticket for governor of this state had about the only standard of rules to present as an argument that I know of that will apply to all cases: "Do ye unto others as ye would that they should do unto you." Some say that there is a passage in Scripture that says: "Do ye not as I do, but as I tell you to do." Personally I don't call to memory ever having read that. There is a big field for study on this subject in our own work. Some men go a long way "for organization;" some go a long way "through it."

C. R. POPE.

#### L. U. NO. 70, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Editor:

Another election and installation of officers has come and gone and the "New Deal" was re-elected with no opposition. They are: Brother "Joe" Coyle, president; Brother

Sunday, vice president; Brother "Casey" Jones, financial secretary-treasurer; "Bill" Bollier, recording secretary, ye scribe. The installation and obligation was presided over by our good friend and Brother, assistant to President Tracy, Brother Reed, who did the honors. He commended Local Union No. 70 for the up-hill fight they have and are putting up against great odds. The local expressed their appreciation for the support extended by Brother Reed and a rising vote of thanks was given him.

Some of the boys are off on vacation and one of them, Brother Davis, took off for the Golden West in his new Lincoln Zephyr, visiting Boulder Dam on the way. He says, "There is one thing I can't understand and that is why do they put the state lines so close together? I came to the Nevada line and there was California."

Now just a word about the Utility and Electrical Union News. It is a small sheet but covers a large territory. It covers conditions here in a big way in the June 10, issue. Editor Jim Preston is to be commended for his efforts.

Brother "Joe" Coyle wants to be remembered to all the "old timers" from coast to coast. Station PEP now signing off.

WILLIAM BOLLIER.

**L. U. NO. B-77, SEATTLE, WASH.**

Editor:

With each passing year, Local No. B-77 has had a bigger and better picnic than the year before and this year was, by far, no exception to past records. A lot of credit should be heaped on the shoulders of Brother Ray Cooley and his gang for their hard and diligent work in making this year's picnic the success it was. Ray is the first picnic chairman that has had the opportunity to have some of the Brothers and Sisters from B groups working with him on the picnic, and he didn't have to worry about them, as they were right out in front like old veterans.

Besides the 1,500 or so, members and



"ANDY" KNAUF

Local Union No. B-86, of Rochester, N. Y., mourns the death of Brother Knauf, whose long record of devoted service to the Brotherhood and to his local is outstanding. Initiated in 1906, he served as financial secretary continuously since 1914.

their wives and families and friends, we had a nice bunch of members from out of town. There was Kelly from Yakima, and of course, Bob Clayton and Mrs. Clayton from Local No. 125, and Teddy Morrison, L. Bemister, MacDougal, James Jackson, Bill Hyndman, and a few others from Vancouver, B. C.

Bob Clayton promised to bring a bunch with him next year, so don't forget, fellows, we'll be looking for you and a return bout with that bunch from Vancouver.

Senator Homer T. Bone spoke in the late afternoon and Assistant Business Managers Mullaney, Hughes and Martin gave a few words on the organization and introduced the visiting members and some of the out-of-town members that do not get a chance to come to the meetings.

Following the speeches the prizes for the

tournaments were given out and the gate prizes were drawn, after that was dancing, but I failed to get there because of more pressing business.

I got a card from Dave Klienman, but he forgot to write his address, so will be expecting a letter soon with all the news from Minnesota. I got some dope on this new D. C. transmission, but haven't got it ready yet. Will try to get it in soon.

IRVING PATTEE.

**L. U. NO. B-86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

Editor:

Last month we informed the Brotherhood of the serious illness of our financial secretary, Brother "Andy" Knauf. After we had sent in our letter Brother Knauf passed on and then we tried to reach our International Office to inform them of our loss.

Brother Knauf was initiated into Local Union No. B-86 on November 26, 1906, and served as our financial secretary since 1914—24 years of honest, unselfish service to our local.

The passing of Brother Knauf leaves a great void in Local Union No. B-86, one which will be felt for some time to come. He leaves a host of friends and a high mark of honesty and integrity which will be hard for his successor to follow.

Labor and Local Union No. B-86 were well represented at his funeral at Blessed Sacrament Church where a high mass was sung. There were over 25 cars in the funeral cortege.

The building trades were in attendance practically to a man, and the same for the Electrical Contractors Association.

Pall bearers for the funeral were; Brothers H. D. O'Connell, F. Siems, V. Cleminson, G. Schnure, Joseph P. Steo and A. Brucicki. Honorary bearers were: Brothers "Bill" Cook, Harry Merrill, Charles Jenneck, Ben Pitt, Gus Helbing, H. Bullen.

By the whims of fate on the same day the electrical industry here lost another valued man, Al. Esler, for many years connected



This big crew is the distribution department of the Puget Sound Power and Light Co., Seattle, Wash. They are members of L. U. No. B-77. Front row, left to right: H. P. Diem, R. C. Cook, Z. K. Straight, J. W. Krull, K. P. Flynn, G. E. Noyes, R. O. Newland, R. C. Abbott, R. H. Cummins, W. L. Murray, J. E. Johnson, W. Wall, G. E. Weyrick, E. F. Morgan. Second row, left to right: E. H. Knobbs, Irving Pattee, E. C. Goff, E. G. Glorius, E. F. Wyatt, H. C. Jacobs, E. W. Watters, D. W. Merritt, H. L. Bradshaw, H. J. Perry, E. M. McDonald, W. L. Sencerbox, T. L. Thatcher, C. E. Van Hulle, T. A. Roselli, P. M. Hansen. Third row, left to right: Karl Kepp, L. C. Knight, M. E. Samples, R. E. Shannon, F. W. Kerr, M. P. McHugh, F. M. Bird, C. F. Myers, A. J. Sears, A. G. Whitham, H. P. Nichols, D. W. Brockman, S. T. Wills, O. H. Sparling, L. L. Roberson, H. P. Valentine, L. P. Heath, C. C. Millar, W. R. Carson. Fourth row, left to right: A. C. Semple, A. L. DeRousse, R. R. Wilbourne, J. P. Smick, B. P. Kernohan, W. R. MacKenzie, B. A. Dorley, C. M. Bailey, D. R. Claus, R. E. Orr, R. C. Eberhardt, C. W. Snyder, O. I. Jacobson, C. P. Lane, E. G. Bergmann, R. W. Reifsnnyder, A. J. Cherrier. Fifth row, left to right: T. Pierce, W. G. Woods, R. L. Bird, J. L. Scott, G. W. Greimes, R. C. Darling, T. P. Everham, N. G. Ure, A. J. Gamble, A. E. Mason, A. C. Gilbertson, E. L. Hadden, W. F. Day, A. J. Willoughby, E. R. Rodgers, C. Tonneson, E. G. Johnson, H. D. Moody.

with the T. H. Green Co. (formerly the old Wheeler-Green Electrical Co.), and by this same whim of fate, Mr. Esler and Brother Knauf worked together as "foreman" and mechanic. Brother Knauf was a telephone, signal and annunciator man and Mr. Esler was the estimator in this firm for this type of work.

\* \* \*

Last Saturday, August 20, a group of officers and members of Local Union No. B-86 journeyed to Walker's Grove, in Wiltonsville, N. Y., to attend the annual stag picnic of Local Union No. 41, Buffalo. Among our Buffalo friends and Brothers were some from Niagara Falls, Olean, Jamestown and Syracuse. Our ticket was No. 377 and we came early, so there must have been between 400 and 500 members at this picnic. One could not ask for more at any man's picnic. There was an abundance of food and drink, ball games, horse shoes, games which were well "run off" by "Tiny" Morganstein and "Tiny" Willax. Music was furnished by a guitar and saxophone player. We also enjoyed the "usual quartette" but this time they were sober and GOOD.

We helped "pump the bass" and if the rest of the quartette reads this we hope that they journey to Rochester on October 1 to our annual stag clam bake for a continuation of activities.

We missed members from Pittsburgh and Cleveland but understand that Pittsburgh had their annual affair on that same day.

At this time we wish to thank Pittsburgh for the courtesy shown our members who worked there from February last until a week ago.

The state federation convention is now in session at Buffalo but at this time no information is available as to progress.

CARLTON E. MEADE.

L. U. NO. 90, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Editor:

The subject of reducing the age limit in our old age pension plan seems to be getting some consideration from various writers.

Some items state that the age limit should be reduced; some that the I. O. should propose a proposition in this matter; some that it can be done and they are ready to argue with anyone who says it cannot be; some say reduce it even if it means an assessment; however, none go beyond that.

In considering this subject we have got to decide definitely whether we want to put up a pension law that will remain a pension law or become an old age assistance law. There is a great deal of difference between the two. We certainly should not enact into law an act that only builds empty unrealizable hopes that must be smashed just as you get ready to get them.

In the face of the fact that we had to establish class B locals with exceptionally low dues, how can anyone consider raising the per capita? A scanning of the locals that are changing to class B does indicate to me that such a move would not be to the health of any pension plan.

This is a matter where what you wish to see done and what you financially are able to do come to uncompromising grips. Either you do only what you are financially able to do or else you lose what you have. It will not do a single member any good to reduce the age limit—unless the additional necessary finances are paid in advance—and will injure many.

This subject of pensions compels one to go into many subjects—finance, births, deaths, life expectancy, population trends and occupational trends—ignore them and it will result in withheld payments, then assessments, then to old age assistance and then nothing but strife, disappointments and re-

"WOMEN IN THE ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY"



Courtesy of Electrical Trades Journal, Great Britain

grets, none of which will do any member any good.

It seems an undisputed fact that the birth rate has fallen and also that life span has increased. These add up to trouble ahead for all but the most sound pension plans. We cannot put into effect plans adaptable 30 to 40 years from now at this time, though we can build up reserves now for later. We are going through a rapidly changing age and it will take approximately 35 to 40 years before we reach a staple or a declining age.

Some may say to blazes with 35 to 40 years from now, we want it now! Well, the only way you can get it now is to pay approximately 80 per cent more than you now pay. It takes over 114 members' payments to pay one pension now (monthly). In one decade and a half the change from 65 to 60 results in approximately 100 per cent increase in the numbers involved. We must remember that it is possible to pay into the pension fund the sum of \$90 in 20 years and draw out the sum of \$40 per month for the rest of one's life. In 20 years the total pension fund payments would amount to \$90 and one year's pension benefit amounts to \$480.

Some may be inclined to figure getting 4 per cent from money invested but that

is much too high, and if you get 1 to 2 per cent in the future you will be getting a lot, and the crisis that is due to come in a few years will make '33 look like a piker, and politics won't have anything to do with it. In a few more years our normal unemployment will be close to 10,000,000. Not unless the machine provides employment in accordance with its production capacity will there be a lowering of normal unemployment. Taxation of the machine may provide a source of revenue for unemployment compensation, but that will not do more than ease the burden of suffering of the unemployed.

At Miami convention the I. O. submitted a proposition for a total disability benefit and it was beaten so badly that to my knowledge it was never resurrected. Beaten because the convention did not believe in its humanitarian merits? Oh, no! It was beaten wholly and solely because it involved additional per capita revenue. The proposition being sound provided for the revenue to finance it. If the proposals then submitted in regard to our pension plan had been adopted we would not have any plan in operation today. I cannot forget that the levy of a measly 50 cents a month assessment to pay an honest debt cost the Brotherhood thousands of members. We

must bear in mind that the average age of the membership is increasing, not decreasing, and it will continue to do so. If you do not believe this then check the average of the membership of your local today with yesterday, a year ago, five or 10 years ago—include those on pension.

If you want to do something for the member with 20 or more years of good standing and 50 or more years of age, provide preference of employment (that he is competent at) and no refusal of traveling card by any local. Prove it is practicable in your own local and then get it into the law of the Brotherhood.

H. A. G. GEIS.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

As we have done so many times in the past, so did we again at the last meeting of the local, stand in reverent silence, paying our respects as a body to our beloved dead. While it was an official act of the local, still every heart beat harder with sorrow and regret at the loss of our Brothers, and with sympathy for the sorrowing ones left behind. The call to come up higher was heard by Brother Eric Stenholm and Brother Dennis McCarthy, and they responded like so many have done in time past, and all of us will do sooner or later. What a fine thing it is for the local to so honor these of our number that have departed and are with us no more! What a fine spirit of Brotherhood there is amongst us that prompts this act of remembrance. As the poet thought of his de-

parted friends so let us think of our Brothers—"God's finger touched them and they slept."

The local is always sorry to hear of sickness among the Brothers, and is glad when the Brother is recovered and on the job again. It is good to hear of Brother Dobbin being back to work again. Brother McGrath, we are glad to see you around again. Glad to report Brother Quinn back with his crew again. Brother Langille, Brother Kenney, and Brother Martin are still on the sick list, and Brothers Gallant and McPhee received hurts that took them off the job. We offer our condolences to these Brothers and also our best wishes for a speedy recovery and a quick return to the job.

Well, vacation time is on us again. And with the many good-byes and hellos it is hard to keep check on the boys and their time off. What a privilege to live in these times when everyone is so vacation-minded. Instead of a vacation being a privilege, as it was a few years back, it now has become a necessity, and every one of us is in a hustle and bustle to scurry to the seashore, to the mountains, to the lakes and woods, everywhere, where we can forget our cares and cast aside our burdens. To climb up into the lap of old Mother Nature and feel her cool and tender hand on our heated brow and be lulled into quiet and peacefulness by her soft gentle crooning and then return to the job happier and healthier for her embrace. Why shouldn't a vacation be compulsory to every one of us?

Wish we had the eyes of television that we might look in on the different Brothers

of the local on their vacation, to give you a little sketch of how the members of L. U. No. 104 spend this most gala time of the year. Of course we can give you some, but we wish the list was complete.

President Litchfield was confined to Boston due to sickness in his immediate family. The only other officer of the local we know about is the recording secretary, and he tells me that jobs around the house and fishing trips will make up his two weeks. Brother O'Keefe went farming in New Hampshire, and by his looks farm life agrees with him. Brothers Hopkins and Byam intend to just idle around the house. But we wonder with all the jobs that are lying around in such places just how much idling will be done. Brother McLeish thinks Bermuda is the one place to vacation. When you see Bob you readily will agree with him, too. We wish to congratulate Bob on his promotion to chief system officer. Of course, it was for two weeks only, but even so that is something. Brother Kilpatrick is browsing around down in Virginia. By the time this goes to press Brother Grant will be on his way to Los Angeles. A nice trip, Al! Brother Daley had some rain on his time off but we got a card, marked Lake George, from him. Brother Travis took his usual trip to the Old Sod in New Hampshire. Hope you had a dip in the old pool, Luke. Saw Brother Currey turning up the old bus for his two weeks off. Hope you had a good time, Bart. And you, Dan, and you, Henry, and you, John, and you, Gill, and all the rest of you. We know that you did have the best time yet on this vacation.

PLAYING THE MIDDLE AGAINST BOTH ENDS



Drawn especially for the Electrical Workers' Journal by Good'y

And that as a result this winter will see one of the best years yet for Local No. 104.

Watch for the next chapter.  
HARRY.

### L. U. NO. 175, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Editor:

Members of Local No. 175 and their families, with the contractors and their families, held their tenth annual picnic, June 30. For the past nine years it has been a fish fry, so we had a change in menu this year and served fried chicken with slaw, sliced tomatoes, potato salad, pickles, potato chips, bread, lemonade and coffee (union packed).

There also were hundreds of sandwiches and soft drinks for those who were hungry and couldn't wait for the chicken to be fried.

The contractors furnished the prizes for the races, tug-of-war and other events. The ugliest man also won a prize, and it was a hard job for the judges.

I am mailing three pictures that were taken on the grounds. If you have room for any of them o. k., if not, thanks just the same, and after the office force has looked them over please return them. We had 350 present.

Brother G. M. Freeman, I. O., representative on TVA work, has been a very sick man. He is up and going again, but is not fully recovered yet.

Brother O. A. Walker, I. O. representative, connected with the linemen's locals, had an auto wreck in Georgia the first of the month, had his ankle broken, but is resting well and getting along as well as could be expected.

Have been trying to get the boys from the radio Local No. 662, to send in the list of their amateur stations, so if some of the Fraternity of the Air will CQ Chattanooga, Tenn., and get them started, they will probably send their list. This is a young local, and they are going along like old veterans, and going places.

The electrical workers from Tennessee, I am sure, were glad to see the article about the "Gentleman from Tennessee," Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in the JOURNAL, as there is some talk of running him for President of the United States. Anything for more and better business.

Our neon tube bending class has been



Here's the luncheon plates, piled high with chicken and fixin's, and inspected by L. U. No. 175's picnic committee. Left to right: W. D. London, W. P. Howard, R. H. Duncan, R. G. Matheny, chairman; J. B. Miller, C. Harris, William L. Williams, president of the local; and E. E. Crosby.

closed for the summer, but will reopen in October, when the weather will be cooler and no night ball games.

The county fair to be held with "The Drums of Dixie" celebration will have some work for the boys the first of the month. Work is very slack here at present.

"The Drums of Dixie" will commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of Chattanooga and the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Chickamauga, so I am sending Brothers Dan Tracy and G. M. Bugniazet a real wooden nickel, one of the souvenirs, which can be used in Chattanooga.

R. W. Williams, 3406 Sixth Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. A. Harrington, Route 5, N. Chattanooga, Tenn., and Ben Strawn, 1925 East Thirty-second St., would like to have the JOURNAL. I haven't received a JOURNAL myself for almost two years.

ELMER E. CROSBY.

### L. U. NO. B-212, CINCINNATI, OHIO

Editor:

Cincinnati was the meeting place of the Ohio Conference of the I. B. E. W., July 31, and about 35 delegates from 16 local unions in Ohio were present which, I believe, is a fine attendance. Some of the officers from the I. O. were also present, and President Tracy's address was the highlight of the meeting. I understand he gave a fine talk on the organizing efforts made by the I. O.,

particularly in the manufacturing end of the trade, and also covered all subjects of interest to the delegates.

Local No. B-212 was host at a party for the delegates in the evening and, reports indicate, it was enjoyed and appreciated by all present. Some of the delegates laid over for the Ohio State Federation of Labor Convention, which convened August 1, and as that date was our first meeting in August, four of the delegates attended our meeting that evening. We were glad to welcome Brothers Sigeimer, of Youngstown; Fischer, of Toledo, and McMann and Muench, of Cleveland.

I am sure everybody present enjoyed Brother Sigeimer's recounting of his experiences during the time he worked in Cincy, about seven years ago. The incident of the pat on the back at 2 p. m. and then the pay off at 4 p. m. was a honey. Harry didn't know how lucky he was he didn't get paid off at 3 p. m., which is the custom in some shops.

"Heighho, heighho, and back to school we go," will soon be the chant of the kids, and I hope plenty of the Brothers of Local No. B-212 pick up the refrain and follow it out, as we are going to have a class again for higher education in the electrical trades, and all of us can stand more education, for no one man knows all that is possible to know about the trade. So, here's good luck to the committee in charge and hopes for a full attendance. It is only by your own efforts, Brothers, that you can become a better workman.

And, by the way, speaking of education, when a prospective member is examined for his qualifications to become an electrical worker, how about his qualifications as a union man? Has he any idea what a union means—or did mean at one time—or is he simply joining up for what he can get out of it financially? In these days of competition among labor ideals of unionism are overlooked entirely too much for the good of the union.

Our thanks to the Pittsburgh boys for the fine treatment given members of Local No. B-212 while working in their territory.

There are rumblings of drastic wage cuts in the building trades here. That old idea that lower wages makes better business. For whom?



Pictures by Robert Brown

A HAPPY CROWD AND A DAY OF REAL SPORT AS L. U. NO. 175, OF CHATTANOOGA, CELEBRATED ITS ANNUAL PICNIC.





International Organizer Ted Weyn gets a moment of relaxation on the Ohio River with Art Liebenrood, financial secretary of Local Union No. B-212, Cincinnati.

We extend our sympathy to Brothers Harry Laux and John Brennan. Harry's mother and John's father passed away during the past month.

Greetings to Edith, the proofreader, and Doris, the copyreader. May my penmanship never overwork them. Anybody selling chances on a typewriter?

FRANK G. SCHMIDT.

**L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO**

Editor:

Have just read the proceedings of the twelfth annual convention of the Ohio State Conference of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers held in the Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 31, 1938.

From all reports this body is quite active and does lots to pave the way for collective bargaining, and make it easier for organizing those of the electrical field not already affiliated with craft unionism. International President D. W. Tracy was present and I understand delivered an address quite convincing to those present, on the necessity of a state body of this nature, and congratulated the delegates present for their splendid co-operation, in the state and elsewhere.

Arthur Bennett, International Vice President of the Fourth District, was present, as were W. H. Wilson and Ted Weyn. International Representatives Frank Fischer and Oliver Myers were Toledo's representatives at the convention, Frank being elected to the state executive board.

Vice President Arthur Bennett emphasized the importance of all local unions filing their wage scale and conditions with directors of various departments of state government.

President Tracy, in his address, expressed his favorable attitude towards this state association's conventions and conferences, and looks with favor upon them for the beneficial labor legislation such groups can foster by exchanging valuable information, and the opportunities it affords for the exchange of views.

It was brought out in this convention that the I. B. E. W. has approximately

133 agreements with public utilities, including the Consolidated Edison of New York, which employs about 42,000.

As press secretary it is again my painful duty to insert a memorial (which will be found in back of JOURNAL) for our beloved Brother Herbert Miller, who met his untimely death while flying recently.

At a recent picnic of Edison employees the line department again was victorious in their tug of war, although they were challenged by Dutch Williams, of Sylvania, Ohio. The members of his crew were not approached as to the pulling of the tug of war, so a pick-up crew of 10 men by Bill Salbers made it an easy victory for the linemen. But to make it easy to understand why they won, first, the prize was a half barrel of beer. Second, the sergeant in command was "Old Rough and Ready" Herman Schissler, the man who never asked any man to go or do what he himself would not go or do. Some of the members of the crew were Walter Doley, Jim Roberts, Oran Nicolson, Art Greiner, Bill Urbanski, Whitey Hoover, Ed Holland, Blackie Harris and Bill Bridges. But Bill Salbers' gang gave them a good contest. Better luck next time.

I told you last month about Emil Schwandts' watermelons. Now he tells me of a pumpkin he grew this year. He wanted to enter it in the county fair, but rather than enlarge the gate so that he could get it in the grounds they gave him the prize without contest. He now refuses to gather any more until they are full grown.

William N. Coy wishes his address changed from 1514 W. Bancroft St. to 2021 Detroit Ave., Toledo, Ohio.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

**L. U. NO. 263, DUBUQUE, IOWA**

Editor:

I am enclosing photograph of float entered in the fiftieth anniversary parade of the Dubuque Trades and Labor Congress which was held on last Saturday, July 30, on which day the central body was 50 years old.

Prizes were offered for the best floats entered and our local union entered our tower truck which is used now to maintain boulevard lights; prior to a few years ago it was used for trolley repairs.

Four prizes were in order, the first \$50, which Local Union No. 263 received, second \$25, third \$15, and fourth \$10.

Standing, left to right, are Brothers Edward E. Koch, looking it over from the front; Keller at the wheel, Brother B. J. Hannan, recording secretary of our local and also recording secretary of the Dubuque Trades and Labor Congress, standing in the truck on the left with Business Manager Leo J. Heer on the right; standing at the rear are Brothers Milton Lawson and Al. Sloan.

You may publish same in the official JOURNAL and please return the photograph to me.

P. S. Note the large emblem of the I. B. E. W. directly over the cab in front.

EDWIN A. MEYERS.

**L. U. NO. 275, MUSKOGON, MICH.**

Editor:

Boy, oh boy! Is my face red, and how! In the last issue I told you about Brother E. J. Plunkett's wonderful record. Well, in checking up I find he has been a member 36 years instead of 35. He also has held an office of some sort for the last 35 years. I won't take anyone's word again, you can bet your oldest pliers on that. But that doesn't excuse him for the way he umpired the ball game between the helpers and journeymen at our annual picnic. The helpers won two to one, through the skulduggery of umpiring by Brother Plunkett. They had foul lines marked up but he wore colored glasses so everything looked alike. The only way we could get a fair hit was to hit to center field, and then if it was within 20 feet of the foul lines it was foul.

We had 160 people at our picnic, Brothers and their families and contractors and their families. We were host to the contractors to try to promote better understanding between them and the members of our local. We had plenty of ice cream, cracker jack, soft drinks and peanuts for all. Everyone kidded me about not having snakebite remedy at our picnic, but when the families are there, liquor has no place there, too. Prizes were donated by the local wholesale companies. The first prize, a silex coffee maker, was won by Mrs. Cliff Torte. The second prize, a sandwich toaster, by Mrs. E. J. Plunkett. The third prize was a real surprise. One of the committee went to one of our wholesalers here to get a prize and he gave him an elec-



Prize-winning float of Local Union No. 263, Dubuque, Iowa, exemplifies the lineman's craft.

tric razor. He was a new member and didn't know that the prizes were to be for women only. So, when Mrs. E. J. ("Butch") McGowan's lucky number was drawn, she had to stand on a table and open it. She thought it was a trick of some kind. You had to be there to appreciate the look on her face when she found it was a razor.

Brother F. M. Harris sent a very nice telegram stating he would be unable to attend our picnic and extending his best wishes to everyone. Well, Mal, old boy, we are waiting to see you soon.

Well, I must tell you about the fishing trip seven of us took to Hamlin Lake. It is 60 miles north of Muskegon and when I say fishing I mean fishing. The total catch was 250 bluegills and sunfish, two 17-inch bass, one 19-inch wall-eyed pike. Brother Pascal lost his honor as a fisherman. He sat in the bow of the boat while everyone else was catching fish and didn't get a bite. They probably didn't like the cap he had on or something. Brother Steve Korjesniski (I hope that is right) came down from Manistee with his guitar and everyone had a swell time. More fish than everyone could eat and more beer than they could drink. Yours truly had to take the guitar and hide it so as to be able to go to sleep. They finally ended up by putting Steve on the table in a rocking chair with his guitar in one hand and a bottle of beer in the other.

Well, work doesn't look so hot here right at the present. We are just cleaning up a job at the Norge Refrigerator Co. We moved the unit department. It has kept from four to 10 men busy for the last nine weeks. Boy, it sure was a godsend! We are looking forward to a job at Cadillac, Mich., to be built by the Goodrich Tire and Rubber Co. That is the only work in sight at the present. If any of the locals have any need for men we would surely appreciate any call they would give us.

Here is one for the books: Last February when that big steel mill job at McKeesport was just getting started, Brothers John Linn, Carl Ulfax, Floyd Habel and the writer went down to Pittsburgh to see about getting a job. Business Manager M. P. Gordan was out of town so we talked to Brother Shord. He asked us where we were from and when we told him Local 275 he looked at us as if we were trying to kid him, and he looked in the directory before he would believe us. Of course, we didn't go to work as we went down there without being called, as did a lot of others to their sorrow. We were treated very nicely and told that if we were needed they would call us. So, if anyone tells you they are from Local No. 275, Muskegon, Mich., don't think you are being kidded. I hope this column will help you other locals remember it when you need men.

While I am under the item of out of town men working in someone else's jurisdiction, I might state that there seem to be some Brothers who take delight in sneaking into someone else's jurisdiction and working without reporting. They have been warned two or three times before so if you get caught, don't cry. Our business agent doesn't get around much but we have members in nearly every town in our jurisdiction. So, come in and see us before you go to work, because if we have to pay you a visit it might be expensive.

This week's (August 20) Saturday Evening Post has a cartoon that might be funny to some people but can cause a lot of sorrow to others. It shows Boy Scouts cooking a meal on an electric plate, getting their juice from a highline. Around here they have plenty of trouble with the kids and their kite strings without putting any foolish ideas like that before them. Something should be done about putting such cartoons in front of the children's eyes. TED CREVIER.

#### L. U. NO. 303, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

Editor:

Old Charter Turns Up; well, if anyone will believe it or not we have a very similar experience to that of Brother Sam Donnelly, of Local No. 96, and by the by, are you Lance Donnelly's brother? The last time I heard about him he was in Brooklyn. But getting back to the old charter, Brother Donnelly was dusting the charter, etc. (page 405, August, 1938, issue of the JOURNAL). Our experience reads about the same. Some 10 years ago part of the local labor temple was destroyed by fire. Our boy, Tom, happened to be near there and phoned me. Of course, on reaching there the fire was out but the firemen and the water were very much in evidence. As one of the directors of the temple the police allowed me through the crowd and on reaching our room I asked the fire chief to allow me to look for our charter. He very kindly came along with his lantern and we found the charter on the floor among the ashes. However, though the frame was broken the charter is still legible and one of these days, if L. U. No. 303 ever becomes alive again, we will buy a new frame.

Now here is the coincidence, at the back of the charter and in the same frame an old charter turns up. The only difference to the one in Local 96 is that this one has the new word "International" instead of "National," and the word "America" is not there. The same two figures are there under the span of lines and on either side instead of the two hands full of sparks on one side is an old magneto phone set, you remember with the cells in the box, and on the other is a wheatstone bridge. This charter is dated "16th day of April in the year one thousand nine hundred and two." Note this "1902." The local number is 249, St. Catharines, Ontario, and there are 13 names as charter members. The president's signature on the bottom is W. A. Jackson, and the secretary-treasurer of the I. B. E. W. is H. W. Sherman. Brother Bugnizet will remember them and no doubt this old charter will recall old associations. As to the Brothers who are the charter members, I don't know whether many of them are still living, but I do know one very, very well; he is still here. During the years he has not been with us. He never joined L. U. No. 303, as he was a foreman. Somehow, the first act of electrical workers hereabouts when they get a promotion is to quit the union. Whether they think it a disgrace or those above them whisper very slyly in their ear. By their action of quitting the rest of them during the years have been left hanging without any real fraternity.

There are a million things I could write about, but what's the use, especially after reading what Mr. Preston S. Arkwright, of Georgia, says: "I would join the union right away"? Now there is an executive whom I salute. He is a man who has the right slant. I wonder if he is any relation to the man who invented the power loom, Richard Arkwright? When a boy I visited that old mill. Anyway we note that he doesn't like that some "in" and some "out" of the union. That condition has always seemed like a mess to

#### NOTICE

Local Union No. 340, of Redding, Calif., requests that traveling card members refrain from coming into their territory seeking employment. Work has not started on the Shasta Dam and the local has more than enough men to man all jobs. Therefore, members contemplating coming into that district should first write the recording secretary, J. E. Shaw, at Box 982, Redding, Calif.

me and well do we appreciate what Mr. Arkwright says.

Good luck to all you new scribes! Every one of you keep up the good work while your spirits are high. Don't forget, you old scribes, that yours fraternally is still at the same address, down but not out. And to Brother Bachie, don't forget you owe me several letters. Am caught up with Brother Horne and others, so whose turn is it?

Now a word about this old charter. I have hung on to it but, of course, it is not my property. My hanging on is similar to all the Brotherhood's property, in trust, and while writing the thought strikes me, would the I. O. care to have this old charter? Maybe it would be best they should have it.

[Editor's note: Yes, thank you.]

In conclusion, it has been a pleasure to write in our old place once again. Wish it could be every month and so capture the joys of some years ago, but this cannot be. The experiences of the past eight years have taken all that out of me and this letter was just a little chat about "An Old Charter Turns Up," and I took the opportunity to salute a business executive whose words and actions cheered me after the many below the belt punches that have come my way.

The very best good wishes to all the Brotherhood!

THOS. W. DEALY.

#### L. U. NO. 329, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Editor:

It has been my pleasure to read the JOURNAL now for the last few years. In those years there have been some wonderful articles and letters by different people, but at no time has any article hit the high note as did the one about Mr. Arkwright in the August issue. When men of Mr. Arkwright's standing in the public utility world speak their mind as he did, then the little men of the public utility world, the linemen, operators and others who keep the wheels going around, can at last say "Thank God for a real man in the electrical world," for there is so large a number of the other kind.

I believe the president of my company could write the same article, and also another man whom we believe most fair with us. He is not going to "pet" us, but he will be fair with us, and that is Mr. Ashford. Of course, there are lots of things that go on that these two are maybe blamed for that they never knew about; but with these good points in our favor, there is an undeclared war going on, on our members, sharpshooting, cutting at us, by a certain number of top water men, and they, in turn, have a number of "key" men who are the general goats for these top water officials who believe they own and control the company, but are on a salary the same as the rest of us.

We cannot take this sharpshooting forever, therefore it's coming, it's just over the hill, the war that will hurt, for we know it will be a war of no quarter for us, so there will be none for the sharpshooters. It's to be a war, a bad war, if this cutting, sharpshooting of our members is not stopped.

DOUBLE L.

#### L. U. NO. 339, PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Editor:

This is my first letter as press secretary, and I am sorry for being so long in writing.

We had a very closely contested election in June, with two of the offices decided by only one vote, and all the rest very close. To the successful candidates we offer congratulations and wish you every success

and to those who lost we hope they will realize that the local had every confidence in their ability, and know that their help and advice will always be forthcoming in any way to help our local. The following are our new officers: President, Brother Charles Doughty, Fort William; vice president, Brother William Wright, Fort William; recording secretary, Brother A. Mickelson, Port Arthur; financial secretary, Brother Charles Blair, Port Arthur; foreman, Brother William Vanderkaa, Fort William.

In July we held a very successful picnic in King George's Park, Fort William, with most of the Brothers and their families attending. There were plenty of races and games for everyone, especially the children. The affair was under the general direction of Brothers F. Kelly, W. Otway, G. Wilson and C. Blair; sports, Brothers Robert Burns and J. Otway; horseshoes, Brother W. Joss; refreshments, Brothers G. Wilson, H. Watt and W. Wright; canteen, Brothers Blair and McEwen; prizes, Brother F. Kelly. We extend a hearty vote of thanks and appreciation to the Brothers for the able and efficient manner in which the picnic was run.

The Port Arthur Brothers are busily engaged in preparing floats for the Labor Day parade. The light and power and the telephone departments are each entering one. From the remarks (boasts) I hear, they should be real affairs.

There is quite a lot of building going on here and the grain elevators, which have been closed for a year, are all open again, which should help our cities quite a lot.

We extend a welcome to our American Brothers to visit us any time.

C. H. BOLAND.

#### L. U. NO. 396, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

Taking advantage of a brief lull in the punishing heat wave, your scribe hastens to get a little writing done. The work situation has cleared up a lot since our last communication, thanks to our indefatigable Business Agent Harry Rosebach, in co-operation with the International Office and International Vice President Keaveney. Four of the boys had a brief visit to Pittsburgh, two are working in Chicopee, two in Haverhill and the rest with the local

company and WPA, so that practically the whole membership is drawing some sort of income at the moment. We are all keeping our fingers crossed, however, as the present day's wages are the only ones of which we can be confident.

Our experience of the last four months serves to bring home very forcibly the fact that the I. B. E. W. is a very valuable and efficient organization. During May and June we sat around and wept and wailed and pitied ourselves. Then we arose, girded up our loins and proceeded to do something about it. A few meetings, a few letters and a little co-operation from the members, and the set-up started to improve and has been improving ever since. This inspires the speculation as to what an independent "Brotherhood" would do in a similar situation. Probably continue to dissolve in tears until permanently dissolved.

A couple of months ago, at the request of Brother Joseph Manning, of North Quincy, I sent in a notice of his radio call number WIGKY for registration in the Fraternity of the Air. Through some lapse on the part of Doris or Edith or the Apsay, the station has been ascribed to some mysterious Frank Sullivan. Will somebody do something about this, so that I may be able to resume a lifelong friendship with Joe Manning? (Editor's note: It's been done.)

Your correspondent does not get around much and so is unable to qualify as an expert on Communism and red activities. But all the evidence he has been able to gather forces him to the conclusion that in this part of the nation, at least, the Communist Party consists in its entirety of a few half-baked wealthy sponsors, or parlor pinks, who are useful in supplying the funds, together with the professional executives who supply the noise and agitation and make a good living from the contributions. There might possibly be one or two lay members with sincere convictions scattered here and there, but careful search has failed to disclose any evidence of their existence. In a few words, we believe that Communism in this country is simply and solely a racket, not a menace.

Five members of Local No. 396 took a trip out to Sharon a couple of weeks ago to visit Brother Sid Stevenson, who is still on the inactive list. Sid has been through a terrible siege since losing his leg last

April, but the old fighting spirit is still very much to the fore and he refuses to let his troubles get him down. I came away despising myself because I have, on occasion, moaned over mosquito bites or splinters.

Cyril, the Demon Helper, found himself in the high hat section the other noon, and the only lunch establishment available was a very ladylike tea shoppe. The Demon has the usual helper's appetite and chose the 45-cent luncheon, which, he seemed to feel, left something to be desired. On his way out he fixed the prim cashier with a baleful eye and as he reluctantly paid his check, growled more in anger than sorrow, "I suppose that 35-cent luncheon is just a dirty plate!"

THE APSAY.

#### L. U. NO. B-418, PASADENA, CALIF.

Editor:

Election time is here and all the old political tricks are being dragged from the bag by the minority to fool the majority. Again a multiplicity of candidates are seeking nomination, for no other purpose than to split the majority of the electorate into ineffectual groups, while a solid minority will vote solidly to retain those who seek only to perpetuate themselves in office, too often against the best interests of all the people.

Aside from having to battle for clean state government we are now threatened with the danger of being saddled with vicious and dangerous anti-labor legislation. It is imperative that every member of organized labor awaken to the seriousness of the situation. Briefly, under a smoke screen laid down by the "Women of the Pacific" on another anti-labor measure, the so-called California Committee for Peace in Industrial Relations, succeeded in getting the required number of signatures to qualify for the November general election ballot, a measure mislabeled "labor." If enacted this measure will destroy every union in California by paralysis of constitutional rights, will subject our finances to the courts for litigation, will give an employer an overwhelming advantage in labor disputes, will limit picketing to those on strike only and will make picketing illegal, first in closed shop demands, second, in protesting discharge of workers, and third, in sympathy strikes with workers on strike for any reason.

The California State Federation of Labor brands the measure an open threat to free speech of workers, in stating the workers' case in a dispute. After a thorough study of the provisions of the measure by the federation an attack was filed with the California State Supreme Court on the ballot title, and they expect a ruling early in September. These are but a few of the many reasons why all workers and their friends must defeat this measure.

Can anyone imagine peace in industrial relations or what will happen to the 221,000 people from the dust bowl states who have migrated to California in the last two and one-half years, if labor-exploiting employers can deny them the right to organize in protest against the low wages, long hours, and inhuman living and working conditions now being forced upon many of them in California's fields and factories?

Here is Fascism knocking on our doors. Will a free people rise to the occasion and keep our great state a land of opportunity for all? We rather think they will, seeing no reason why any thinking person would permit such anti-social legislation to become law.

California Brothers, here's to our enemies, may their measure never pass! It won't, if we all do our duty, and a victory here will spare workers everywhere the necessity of battling this unfair legislation.

H. W. HUNEVEN.



Members of L. U. No. 353, who installed the electrical equipment on the largest outdoor stage in Canada at the Canadian National Exhibition. Left to right, standing: Business Manager C. M. Shaw; foreman, J. Wiggins; A. Laird, J. C. Patterson. Seated: President J. Nutland, A. McCreight and J. Ross.

# FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

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N 2 H Z J	Walter G. Germann	Yonkers, N. Y.	W 4 B S Q	S. L. Hicks	Birmingham, Ala.
N 6 D I Y	L. W. Johnson	Turlock, Calif.	W 4 B T T	R. M. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.
N 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 4 C B F	B. E. Going	Asheville, N. C.
N 6 S M	R. H. Lindquist	Turlock, Calif.	W 4 C B J	Henry Stahl	Jacksonville, Fla.
N 7 B E H	Norman Arnold	Seattle, Wash.	W 4 C H B	R. W. Pratt	Memphis, Tenn.
W 1 A G I	W. C. Nielson	Newport, R. I.	W 4 C J Z	T. G. Humphries	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 B D A	Roger F. Kennedy	Providence, R. I.	W 4 C Y L	D. W. Dowd	Wetumka, Ala.
W 1 B F Q	William Pierce	Providence, R. I.	W 4 D G S	James F. Thompson	Montgomery, Ala.
W 1 B L U	Thomas Chase	Providence, R. I.	W 4 D L W	Harry Hill	Savannah, Ga.
W 1 B S D	William Walker	Providence, R. I.	W 4 D L X	John Calvin Geaslen	Charlotte, N. C.
W 1 C N Z	A. R. Johnson	Providence, R. I.	W 4 E A Q	J. B. Robbins	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 D F Q	Ralph Buckley	Old Orchard Beach, Me.	W 4 E L Q	H. S. Hurley	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 D G W	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.	W 4 E V I	L. W. Thomas	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 F J A	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W 4 J Y	I. J. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 F X A	Albert W. Moser	Portland, Maine	W 4 L O	L. C. Kron	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 G K Y	Joseph Manning	No. Quincy, Mass.	W 4 N Y	Robert B. Webb	Wilmington, N. C.
W 1 I K	Thomas A. Leavitt	Portland, Maine	W 4 S E	C. M. Gray	Birmingham, Ala.
W 1 I N P	Eugene G. Warner	East Hartford, Conn.	W 5 A B Q	Gerald Morgan	San Antonio, Texas
W 1 I Y T	Henry Molleur	Dracut, Mass.	W 5 A S D	Frank A. Finger	Farmington, Ark.
W 1 J W L	Lorenzo J. Fiore	South Norwalk, Conn.	W 5 B H O	D. H. Calk	Houston, Texas
W 1 K A C	Kenneth C. Cushing	Portland, Maine	W 5 B Z L	O. M. Salter	Del Rio, Texas
W 1 K C H	Edward Monahan	Providence, R. I.	W 5 C A P	William L. Canze	San Antonio, Texas
W 1 K J N	Martin E. Keane	Boston, Mass.	W 5 E A R	Carl G. Schrader	Pine Bluff, Ark.
W 1 L B H	Carter B. Hart	Lawrence, Mass.	W 5 E I	F. H. Ward	Houston, Texas
W 1 P P	George Rodick	Cape Elizabeth, Maine	W 5 E K L	L. D. Mathieu	Corpus Christi, Texas
W 2 A M B	Fred W. Huff	Woodbridge, N. J.	W 5 E X Y	H. R. Fees	Oklahoma City, Okla.
W 2 A S I	Monroe M. Freedman	Bronx, N. Y.	W 5 E Y G	L. M. Reed	Oklahoma City, Okla.
W 2 A Y I	Stephen Mankowski	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 5 F G C	Milton T. Lyman	Corpus Christi, Texas
W 2 B F L	Anthony J. Samalionis	Elizabeth, N. J.	W 5 F G F	S. A. Worley	Del Rio, Texas
W 2 B Q B	William E. Kind	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 5 F G Q	H. M. Rhodus	San Antonio, Texas
W 2 B W Y	Harry Brody	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 5 F L F	Joe E. Waite	Albuquerque, N. Mex.
W 2 C A D	Paul A. Ward	Newark, N. J.	W 5 J C	J. B. Rives	San Antonio, Texas
W 2 D X K	Irving Megeff	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 A N R	John R. Hubbell	Los Gatos, Calif.
W 2 G A M	R. L. Petrask, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W 6 A O R	Francis M. Sarver	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 2 G I C	L. A. Judge	Northport, L. I., N. Y.	W 6 A S Z	Earle Lyman	Long Beach, Calif.
W 2 G I Y	John C. Muller	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 6 B R M	S. C. Goldkamp	San Diego, Calif.
W 2 H F J	R. L. Petrask, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W 6 C R M	William H. Johnson	Lynwood, Calif.
W 2 H H A	Seymour Meld	New York City	W 6 D D P	John H. Barnes	Pacific Beach, Calif.
W 2 H Q W	Jack Krinsky	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 D K S	Frank Hannah	Oakland, Calif.
W 2 H U C	Victor Beachem	Bronx, N. Y.	W 6 D W I	William S. Whiting	Oakland, Calif.
W 2 H Z X	Joseph Trupiano	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 E D R	Bernard Y. Smith	Berkeley, Calif.
W 2 I O R	King J. Fothergill	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 E H Z	John Christy	Hollywood, Calif.
W 2 I P R	S. Kokinchak	Yonkers, N. Y.	W 6 E V	Lester P. Hammond	Hollywood, Calif.
W 2 I P Y	Lester Woodruff	New York City	W 6 E Y C	Ray Umbraco	Oakland, Calif.
W 2 I S C	Francis A. Moran	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 F W M	Victor B. Appel	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 2 I Y X	Harvey J. McCoy	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 G B J	Eddie S. Futrell	Oakland, Calif.
W 2 J E L	Robert C. Sparrow	Bronx, N. Y.	W 6 G F I	Roy Meadows	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 2 J F S	Frank C. Hills	New York City	W 6 H L K	Charles A. Noyes	Beverly Hills, Calif.
W 2 J N Z	Richard M. Logue	Midland Beach, S. I., N. Y.	W 6 H L X	Frank A. Maher	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 2 K C Z	Louis Freedman	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 H O B	Rudy Rear	Las Vegas, Nev.
W 2 K D Y	Morris Lieberman	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 2 K W C	J. Griskin	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 I B X	Barney E. Land	Hollywood, Calif.
W 2 L G E	Richard A. Coster	New York City	W 6 J D N	Harold L. Lucero	Dunsmuir, Calif.
W 2 S M	James E. Johnston	New York City	W 6 J H F	H. E. Chambers, Jr.	Tucson, Ariz.
W 3 F S I	E. H. Gardner	Bedminster, N. J.	W 6 J P	Harry Roediger	San Francisco, Calif.
W 3 H O H	Ken Kingsbury	Bernardsville, N. J.	W 6 J T V	J. H. Birchfield	Oakland, Calif.
W 3 H P X	K. Kingsbury, Jr.	Bernardsville, N. J.	W 6 J V K	Jim H. Lowe	Pasadena, Calif.
W 3 J B	William N. Wilson	Media, Pa.	W 6 J W R	Roy S. Spaeth	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 4 A A Q	S. J. Bayne	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 L F U	Frank Richter	Escondido, Calif.
W 4 A J Y	J. T. Dixon	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 L L S	Damon D. Barrett	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 4 B M F	P. B. Cram	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 L R S	Ralph H. Koch	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 4 B O E	C. T. Lee	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 M G N	Thomas M. Catish	Fresno, Calif.

## FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

L. U. NO. B-429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

So as not to be misunderstood any more than possible, the name is "Charlie," not "Charles," as it appeared two months ago. Charles is too uptown and we are anything but uptown to the boys.

We are sorely in need of vocational training and we have the opportunity within our reach here in Nashville if we will only wake up and grasp it.

More information on the high-tension d. c.

line will be appreciated by all progressive members, we know.

Let us all take a more profound interest in Article XII, Section 3, of the constitution. Surely we can figure a way to reduce the age when a member becomes eligible for the pension. It has been suggested to us by a wide-awake I. O. representative that we add a certain amount to the per capita tax of a member after 10 years' continuous good standing. Based on actuarial figures it may not be so much, to enable us to reduce the age to 55 or even 50 years. Let us clamor for this,

if we want it, until the locals take action and ask the I. O. to give us some figures. Maybe I could and will get some figures for next month's letter.

The Tennessee state unemployment insurance is a great help but the administration of it needs an overhauling very badly. We know now by personal experience that we did not exaggerate the situation in our letter of a month or so back.

We agree with the scribe of L. U. No. 349, Miami, regarding local conditions, but it is a touchy subject. If you mention that work is

# FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)

W 6 N A V	Kenneth Price	San Diego, Calif.	W 9 A T H	Robert Perkins	Chicago, Ill.
W 6 O B I	Thomas Torpey	Alameda, Calif.	W 9 A V P	Walter E. Phillips	Chicago, Ill.
W 6 Q E K	Jim H. Lowe	Long Beach, Calif.	W 9 B B U	Everett D. Blackman	Elgin, Ill.
W 6 R H	Bill Oberstreet	San Francisco, Calif.	W 9 B R Y	Maurice N. Nelson	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 A G	Bill Campbell	Seattle, Wash.	W 9 B X G	F. N. Reichenecker	Kansas City, Kans.
W 7 A K O	Kenneth Strachn	Billings, Mont.	W 9 C C K	John J. Noonan	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 A M X	A. H. Bean	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 D B Y	Kenneth G. Alley	Marion, Ill.
W 7 A P	J. A. Erwin	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 D L H	James C. Mathney	Elgin, Ill.
W 7 A T Y	A. A. Thibodo	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 D M Z	Clarence Kraus	Kansas City, Kans.
W 7 B H W	H. A. Aggerbeck	Tolt, Wash.	W 9 E N V	G. G. Fordyce	Waterloo, Iowa
W 7 B W K	A. H. Brudwig	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 E O F	James A. Turner	Elgin, Ill.
W 7 C P	A. H. Barnard	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 E R U	Eugene A. Hubbell	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 C P Y	R. Rex Roberts	Roundup, Mont.	W 9 E Z Q	Vernon E. Lloyd	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 C T	Les Crouter	Butte, Mont.	W 9 F J	Charles Grover	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 D X Q	Al Eckes	Miles City, Mont.	W 9 F O J	Roy C. Eastman	East St. Louis, Ill.
W 7 D X Z	Frank C. Pratt	Tacoma, Wash.	W 9 G G G	Edward W. Chavoen	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 E A F	L. H. Klahn	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 G V Y	E. O. Schuman	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 E L F	Frank Potter	Seattle, Wash.	W 9 G W Z	H. A. Leslie	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.
W 7 E Q M	Albert W. Beck	Big Sandy, Mont.	W 9 H K F	Robert B. Kuehn	St. Paul, Minn.
W 7 F B I	Kenneth O. Snyder	Renton, Wash.	W 9 H N R	Geo. E. Herschbach	Granite City, Ill.
W 7 F D	Otto Johnson	Seattle, Wash.	W 9 H Y T	R. W. Lorey	Boulder City, Nev.
W 7 F G S	C. A. Gray	Walla Walla, Wash.	W 9 I U J	Arthur A. Avery	Elmhurst, Ill.
W 7 F G Z	Walter Partlow	Great Falls, Mont.	W 9 J P J	F. N. Stephenson	Waterloo, Iowa
W 7 F L	Geoffrey A. Woodhouse	Wolf Creek, Mont.	W 9 K P C	Celeste Giarrante	Joliet, Ill.
W 7 F M G	F. E. Parker	Rockport, Wash.	W 9 M A P	Ernest Storer	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 F N D	A. A. Dowers	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 M E L	Harold S. (Mel) Hart	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 F W B	J. Howard Smith	Wenatchee, Wash.	W 9 M Z S	J. Lester Paulsen	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 G G	Geo. D. Crockett, Sr.	Milwaukie, Oreg.	W 9 N H C	John C. Sorenson	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 G H G	Tom Reid	Rockport, Wash.	W 9 N N	Robert E. Baird	Oak Park, Ill.
W 7 I I	Sumner W. Ostrum	Milwaukie, Oreg.	W 9 N Y D	Elmer Zitzman	Roxana, Ill.
W 7 J E	C. E. Anderson	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 P E M	Harry Barton	Villa Park, Ill.
W 7 K F	E. E. Petersen	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 P N H	Frank Riggs	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 M D	E. D. Kellogg	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 R B M	Ernest O. Bertrand	Kansas City, Mo.
W 7 N S	Fred J. Follett	Tacoma, Wash.	W 9 R C N	Darrell C. Priest	Jeffersonville, Ind.
W 7 R X	Nick Foster	Seattle, Wash.	W 9 R R X	Bob J. Adair	Midlothian, Ill.
W 7 S Q	James E. Williss	Dieringer, Wash.	W 9 R V	John Gause	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 U L	C. M. Carlquist	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 R Y F	S. V. Jennings	New Albany, Ind.
W 7 W H	O. R. Anderson	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 S	Frank Smith	Waterloo, Iowa
W 7 Z F	G. E. Foster	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 S L S	Herbert Beltz	Fort Wayne, Ind.
W 8 A C B	Raymond Jelinek	Detroit, Mich.	W 9 S M F	Albert H. Waters	Alton, Ill.
W 8 A N B	Carl P. Goetz	Hamilton, Ohio	W 9 S O O	Harry V. Eyring	Kansas City, Mo.
W 8 A P U	Douglas E. Church	Syracuse, N. Y.	W 9 U K V	Maynard Faith	Fort Wayne, Ind.
W 8 A V L	E. W. Watton	Rochester, N. Y.	W 9 U R V	S. F. Johnson	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 D H Q	Harold C. Whitford	Hornell, N. Y.	W 9 V B F	John Morrall	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 D I	E. E. Hertz	Cleveland, Ohio	W 9 V L M	Harold Fleshman	St. Joseph, Mo.
W 8 D M E	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.	W 9 V X M	J. F. Sheneman	Somerset, Ky.
W 8 E D R	W. O. Beck	Toledo, Ohio	W 9 W N F	Myron E. Earl	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 G H X	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.	W 9 W E A	Clyde J. White	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 I Y L	Bruce H. Ganoung	Olean, N. Y.	W 9 Y H V	Vernon Little	DuQuoin, Ill.
W 8 K C L	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.	W 9 Y M F	A. G. Roberts	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 L H U	H. W. Walker	Akron, Ohio	W 9 Y M I	Leon J. Schinkten	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 L Q T	J. H. Melvin	Rochester, N. Y.	W 9 Y W T	Garnet J. Grayson	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 M C J	Albert S. Arkle	Weston, W. Va.	W 9 Y Z V	Ben Misniewski	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 M X L	Harry Watson	Lakewood, Ohio		B. Shillo	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 O C V	Fred Lyle	Lakewood, Ohio			
W 8 O D X	Archie Williams	Toledo, Ohio			
W 8 O V R	Fred M. Dickinson	Lima, Ohio			
W 8 Q B F	Donald Shirer	Lakewood, Ohio			
W 8 R E P	Thomas J. Wilson, Jr.	Moundsville, W. Va.	VE 3 A H Z	Thomas Yates	Beaverdams, Ont.
W 9 A G U	Virgil Cain	St. Croix Falls, Wis.	VE 3 G K	Sid Burnett	Toronto, Ont.
W 9 A N E	Louis Steiner	Wisconsin Dells, Wis.	VE 4 A B M	E. K. Watson	Lethbridge, Alta.
W 9 A S W	J. Oigard	St. Paul, Minn.	VE 4 E O	W. R. Savage	Lethbridge, Alta.

Canada

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

or is going to be good in your town and a few boomers come in, you catch hell from the home guards for letting the info out. If, on the other hand, you say work is slack and some tramp (gentleman tramp) comes in and finds work booming he puts the finger on you for a liar, which you are, and then when you want the membership to really believe you or even listen to you—well, you are just s.o.l. And by the way that is bad. Brothers should be careful about the info they put out regarding work. One of our younger boys put out some brotherly solicitude while out of town which

caused several good Brothers to spend time and money on a bum steer. That hurts more than one realizes both ways. Let us all be more careful.

The signmen have agreements signed but some schooling is going to have to be done to make it mean anything and it may take the hide off in spots.

Brother C. R. Van Luden, alias "Powerhouse Rielly," visited here last week and we were glad to talk over old times and old timers. Another old timer was in here again since the powder plant days and visited old

friends, same being Brother Nickols, of L. U. No. 130, New Orleans.

The much-talked-of Murfreesboro job has started. Brother Allen O'Connell, of Cincinnati, is superintendent for Ginn Electric Co. Brother James Stansell's well-known love of home cost him a trip to the county jail, but he says the judge was a good old judge and bawled out the hick deputy for violating the law instead of putting a fine on him (James). Anyway, James is considering moving to the job and not making that long drive every day.

Our sewer and road contractors are learning, but Oh, so slowly! Conditions on these jobs are little above slavery. And I don't mean slavery as the radical socialist sees it. The supers check the time a man takes to go up a pole, do his work and hit the ground again. If a pole is behind a tree and is hard to work he gets no credit for that. The super stands over the men all the time and if a man lags in this hot sun he is told to knock off for an hour and rest up. In some cases they drive the men all they can for four hours and lay them off and put on a fresh crew for four hours. Some old timers of known ability lasted only one-half day. Others lasted as long as a day and a half and got fired. One foreman was truck driver and laborer all in one until we got the PWA man on him. It beats the devil how hell keeps up. However, we are showing progress.

Adios amigos,

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

### L. U. NO. B-477, SAN BERNARDINO, CALIF.

Editor:

More unusual weather in California. Only 13 days in this burg so far this month that were over 100°. Most of the boys didn't mind the peak of 111°, in fact they were all commenting on the fine weather we were having until we received our August JOURNALS. All it took was that cut on page 403, showing our friends on the rails out battling the snow balls. Just what kind of a hint was the Editor trying to toss out? A gentle reminder that in the not too far distant future another winter will be with us, or maybe he felt that if we were to cut it out and hang it up in the Labor Temple that it might take the place of some air conditioning.

This town boasts the hottest labor temple in the United States in the summer time. Sorry that I can't say the same for the winter. The sad part of it is that in the summer the boys don't want to attend meetings because it is too hot and in the winter there is usually some other excuse handy. The fact that the dues are paid up, that you may not happen to be an officer, that the job you are on is covered by an agreement, that you are steadily employed or have no grievance to bring up doesn't excuse you from attendance. You were one of the members present when you elected your officers. Into their hands you placed the guidance of your local. Much depends on their progress. To them your regular attendance is a vote of confidence. It supplies them with an initiative towards greater accomplishments. Your attendance means just as much or more to the local than do the monthly dues you pay into it. Your labor temple may not be surrounded with the fine grounds that surround your church; the hall in which the local holds its meetings doesn't contain the fine furniture and regalia that your fraternal order may boast, and it may be easy for you to name a dozen other places that you would rather be than attending the meetings of your local.

While you are trying to think of some of these other places just pause long enough to remember that your labor organization plays a very important part in your existence and that it takes the support of the entire membership to accomplish that which is expected of it. Non-attendance tends to create a feeling among those who do attend that everyone is satisfied with things as they are. No real progress can be made in this atmosphere; no other force can destroy our organization faster. A paid-up card is a start, but from there on it is entirely up to you whether or not you are a card or a union man.

Things are much the same in this district. Most of the boys are working. Membership has fallen off some due to the completion of Parker Dam. No big jobs in sight. The

Pomona unit is quite active in trying to line up the Los Angeles County Fair and at present the outlook is quite favorable. The utilities have cleaned up most of the damage that was done by the floods last March and at present are doing very little.

"SILENT" ROBBINS.

### L. U. NO. 537, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor:

Been a long time since No. 537 has had a letter in the JOURNAL, and I haven't seen one from the Bay district for some time. No. 537 has two men on the fair grounds, Brothers L. D. Wilson and yours truly. They are moving along in great shape there. Where lay a barren desert yesterday, today stands a forest of trees. A steam shovel digs a trench, a crane lowers the trees in and a bulldozer fills the holes in. They plant a stretch a city block long in a day. The buildings are progressing at a great rate. No. 6 has quite a representation of men wiring the buildings and installing switchboards and transformers.

The wind comes up about eleven o'clock and blows great guns all day, and the sand flies like hailstones. However, they are getting it under control now, as they are putting loam on top, which holds down the sand. They are building a lake now and putting a heavy layer of clay on the bottom to keep the water from running out.

The entire island is man-made, of sand, from the bay.

The high tension system is 4,000 volts and consists of 12 three-phase feeders, which are to supply the various vaults. These feeders are 0000, 40 per cent rubber insulated, and a weatherproof braid over the rubber. They are laid directly in the sand, a plank laid over them and then covered to a depth of about two feet.

We had the misfortune to lose the services of Brother Joe O'Leary, of the linemen. Joe stuck his hook through one of those lousy rubber covereds, on a pole. The pole was wet and Joe will lose two fingers and both feet. Joe is an old-timer and a fine fellow, and it certainly is a shame that this had to happen to him.

Things are much better here than they were, but we have plenty of good men out of work yet.

Brother Telley Brasseur retired on his pension last fall. We had quite a picnic a couple of weeks ago, and Charlie Ross finally cornered yours truly and extracted the three bucks I owed him on the last World's Series. Oh, well, into each life a little rain must fall.

D. H. TRUAX.

### L. U. NO. 557, SAGINAW, MICH.

Editor:

It seems ages since there has been any news from Local No. 557, and being the newly appointed press secretary, I will try my luck at passing along the news as it happens here, providing, of course, that this meets with your approval.

One of the first things that we of No. 557 would like to clear up for our good sister local, No. 948, of Flint, Mich. (which, by the way, is only 32 miles to the south of us), and also for the benefit of Brother James Duncan, of that local, who, no doubt, is also the new press secretary of that local, is that we of No. 557 also in the future intend to see that everyone working in this neck of the woods will be aware of the fact that Local No. 557 is still in existence, and when you come in our jurisdiction, come up and see us. We also will

be glad to meet you; but if we have to hunt you up, you won't be glad to meet us.

It seems that this would be as good a time as any to thank Local No. 5, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Brother Gordan, the B. A., for the work that he granted to some of our men on the Irvin Works job in his jurisdiction. It surely was appreciated and we will try to return the favor some day soon.

Work in general and conditions are in bad shape here. Although there have been several P. W. A. grants here, they won't start for a month or so. We have the assurance that they will be all union, 100 per cent.

Brother Fox, of Lansing, Mich., is in here at present. Barker and Fowler, of that city, have the job on the remodeling of the Genesee Street bridge and have been using a few of our men.

In our recent elections the following officers were elected: President, Brother R. Harris; vice president, Brother W. Green; recording secretary, Brother F. Haroldson; treasurer, Brother B. W. Allen; financial secretary, Brother A. Darling; business manager, Brother M. Shaddeau. We sincerely hope that everyone will get behind these new officers and see if we cannot start going somewhere for the benefit of all concerned.

Trusting things will be in better shape by the next time we write in, we will carry on, striving until some day the I. B. E. W. and all organized labor will be on its threshold of complete success.

F. HAROLDSON.

### L. U. NO. 561, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

It is interesting to note the opinion of the various locals from all parts of the country over the so-called Padlock Law here in our province of Quebec, and when they are all summed up it is quite evident that the law is of more concern to those outside of the province than to the actual residents of Quebec. Actually, the law as it stands was instituted for one purpose only, and that is to throttle communism and prevent its operation in the province, and so long as the government remains hands off from the legitimate trade unions I do not think for a minute that the trade unions will bother a lot about it. However, the fact does exist as to why any government should have to suppress by force any faction that openly questions the activities of the government of the day. If the governments are sincere in the assertions that they are in full sympathy with the welfare of the masses of the people rather than the influential few who control the capital they need not fear criticism regardless of where it emanates.

One has only to look to Great Britain where any politician or "ismist" can spout for all he is worth in public and unless he actually causes property damage or the like, he is not molested by the authorities. The reason for this is obvious. The British government at present, due to pressure from a strong labor opposition, has brought into force legislation of assistance to the workers second to none, the latest being a proposed law to force all employers to give to their employees an annual two-week vacation with pay. Therefore, it can readily be seen that the British government does not need to fear the criticism of its opponents.

Getting back to our Dominion, it is my firm conviction that until such time as the workers of the country see to it that a stronger representation of labor is seated at Ottawa and the various provincial capitals, so long will such things as padlock laws and the like exist, as neither of the major parties of Canada will become labor-minded until forced to. A rather convincing incident was reported to have taken place on the Ottawa to

Montreal train recently when the various railroad general chairmen of the shop crafts were returning to Montreal following a conference with government re the recent layoff in the C. N. R. shops. Mr. Woodsworth, the leader of the C. C. F. party, happened to be on the train and while in conversation with the chairmen is reported to have told them that if they would give him, Mr. Woodsworth, 20 more of his followers seated in Ottawa, they, the chairmen, would not have to run to Ottawa with their hats in their hands to beg some concession for their membership.

Rather than criticize the actions of the government re padlock laws, etc., we could be better occupied to see to it that at the next election we do all in our power not only to give Mr. Woodsworth 20 more of his party in Ottawa, but sufficient to show any party returned to power that labor is at last going out in earnest to get a labor conscious party at the head of the country or province as the case may be. This is the only way that labor can expect to get anywhere in Canada and conditions as a whole in our country certainly require united action on our part.

At our last executive board meeting mention was made of the apparent lack of interest in the union's affairs by the members from the C. P. R. Angus Shops, and the president was most anxious to know why such a condition existed as both he and the other members of the executive board felt that it was necessary for the efficient operation of the local's affairs that inasmuch as the Angus Shop members represent the bulk of the C. P. R. membership and contribute close to 50 per cent of the local union's funds, they should, for their own interest, get down to the meetings. Your president is most anxious to have the local operated in such a manner as to be of the greatest benefit to all of the membership and requested that I issue via the JOURNAL a special invitation to all Angus members to come down to the meetings. Should your absence be due to any grievance you may have, he will give you every opportunity to have it adjusted.

R. W. WORRAKER.

### L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Editor:

Has been a long time since you have heard anything from Local No. 611, of Albuquerque, but nevertheless we are still here and wide awake.

Our former press agent, Red Trumer, was a very sick boy for some time. We all thought there might be some flowers to buy, but he is as good as ever now, but guess he has been so busy trying to pay the doctor he just hasn't had time to get a letter in. The boys asked me to see if I could get a line in, so here it comes.

First, I will introduce our new officers as installed: Brother Jack Pierce, president; Johnny Yearout, vice president; Chick Rutherford, recording secretary; Ace Segrest, financial secretary and business manager; Brothers Volk, Mudd, Thompson, Bailey, Myers, Segrest, Pierce, Rutherford and Adcox, executive board; Brothers Myers, Rutherford, Thompson and McCarthy, examining board; and Brother Harris, door foreman, with several committees out on various things.

We are also to be well represented at the State Federation of Labor convention at Santa Fe, September 30, October 1 and 2, to which Brothers Volk, Segrest and Mudd are delegates.

We are going to do our best to show what labor is really doing in these parts Labor Day. Brothers Roehl, Thompson and Yearout are busy making preparations for No. 611, expecting some 3,000 union men

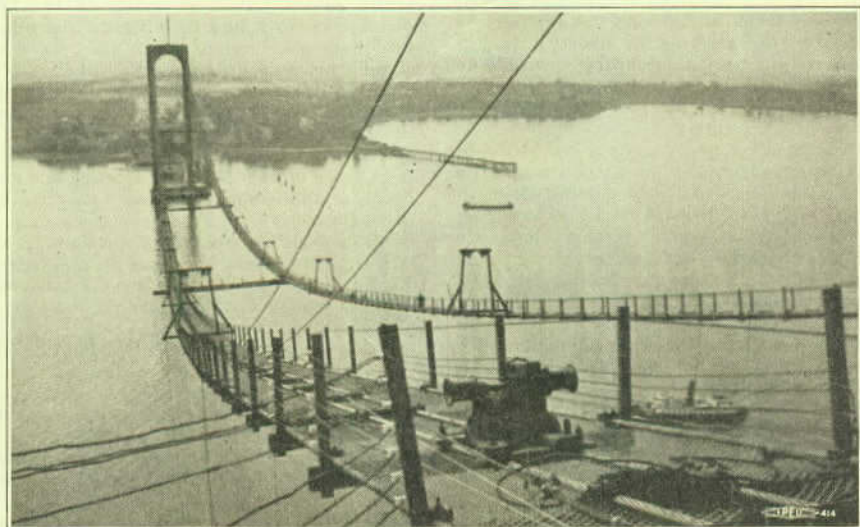
## Volt Chasers on the Bridge

By CHUCK CONNORS, L. U. NO. B-3

Hoping this may be of interest to the Brothers throughout our country, I am enclosing picture of mountain climbing goats and volt and ampere chasers on the new Bronx to Queens Whitestone Bridge that spans Long Island Sound at these points. The American Bridge Company are general contractors and steel erectors.



Emerson and Hines, Inc., 370 Lexington Avenue, New York City, are the electrical contractors. Bill Orgass (extreme right) is foreman of the job. An idea of this project can be seen from the following: Above 50 miles of temporary wire; all sizes are used, covering wiring for small motors, general lighting, flood lights, phones, alarms, flashers and what have you? Service entry is 4,400-volt, three-phase, four-wire reduced to 220 volts, three-phase, four-wire for the above mentioned use, taps take off and sent through a bank of four boosters and back again (the guy with a 40-mule kick), 440 volts, three-phase, four-wire. This last mentioned voltage is used exclusively for the 475-horsepower spinner motors



and control room service. Heights of towers, 362 feet above high water. Queens tower is on floating caissons. Bronx caisson depth, 95 feet; Queens caisson depth, 168 feet; Bronx viaduct length, 1,825.33 feet; Bronx tower to Bronx anchorage, 735 feet; Queens tower to Queens anchorage, 735 feet; Queens viaduct length, 938 feet; span across Long Island Sound, 2,300 feet; concrete pour in each anchorage, 32,000 cubic yards.

All wiring, temporary or otherwise, installed, manned and maintained 100 per cent by Local Union No. B-3 electricians in its entirety. Only hope that there will be 1,000 more like it throughout the country.

in the parade and floats galore. C. L. U. is sponsoring entertainment and refreshments at Tingly Field throughout the day, with a dance at the Armory for the evening. Everything is expected to go off with a bang.

The Bartenders and Culinary Workers are making a good showing here under the leadership of Tom Wilson and Betty Karr. Signed a number of new places and are prepared to keep driving till they sign them all. Our leading liquor dealer, Siro Choirdi, put on a boost-the-union party last Sunday in the foothills of the Sandia Mountains, a few miles east of here, with beer by the truck load and sandwiches by the basketful. A grand time was had by all present. We need a lot of shops like his, not only for the free beer, but for the good of the union.

It is nearing the deadline for getting this note in, so will turn artist and draw this to a close. Will try to keep in better contact with everyone from now on.

What's wrong, Woodpecker Graham? No letter from No. 558 this month?

SHORTY ADCOX.

### L. U. NO. 617, SAN MATEO, CALIF.

Editor:

Through the efforts of organized labor an initiative measure known as the "Labor Organization Act" was prevented from being placed on the ballot this fall. This measure was sponsored by a number of women who called themselves the "Women of the Pacific" and presided over by a Mrs. Edwin Selvin, who hails from Seattle, Wash.

It was an attempt to put the state of California in the condition of the old days of slavery, and if the aims of the sponsors had succeeded they would have soon had the entire United States in a worse condition than the days of negro slavery.

Negro slaves had a place to live, and as a rule had plenty to eat, but if they had been able to put this measure over labor would not even have had that.

In the first place the measure was unconstitutional, as it abridged freedom of speech and press, struck at the very foundations of our country by striking at liberty. It imposed a condition of involuntary servitude or slavery on labor, restricted freedom of peaceful assembly, denied labor the protection of the laws of our country.

If this measure had become a law it would have permitted employers to cut wages as low as \$1 per day and also enabled them to compel employees to work 16 hours per day.

If labor should strike against these intolerable conditions of slavery each employee could and probably would have been fined \$1,000 and confined in prison for the term of one year.

This vicious and unconstitutional measure has no parallel in any federal law or in any law of any state.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, in speaking for its membership, has publicly declared that: "This bill is too drastic, it would deprive unions of rightful privileges and would operate to the disadvantage both of employers and employees." When any Chamber of Commerce takes this stand it is a certainty that such a measure is unsound and unsafe even for such anti-union organizations as the average Chamber of Commerce.

The main purpose of this measure was to fine conditionally any member of a labor union the sum of \$1,000 and confine him in prison if he participated in, co-operated in, or supported any strike. A fine of \$1,000 and of course the added year in jail was to be imposed on a union or any other person who collected contributions or distributed or participated in the distribution of contributions

for the purpose of conducting or continuing any strike.

No union could engage in business, trade, avocation or profession for gain without being subject to this same \$1,000 fine and jail sentence, and no member of a union could be able to go on strike to better their conditions or go on strike to help members of another union who were on strike for these same reasons without being subject to this same penalty. It is evident that these women must think that the members of organized labor go around with a pocket full of \$1,000 bills by the amount of \$1,000 fines that they want to hang on them.

They also had in the measure that no member of a union could go on strike unless he should have been employed continuously 90 days by the same identical employer. There was nothing said about an employer laying an employee off one day in each 90 days to make him subject to the terms of the measure and liable to the \$1,000 fine and imprisonment.

More \$1,000 fines and imprisonment. They also wanted to fine union members this amount and put them in jail, too, if they should refuse to handle or install Japanese imports made by cheap Japanese labor, products made by child labor, sweat shops, or prison made goods.

Notice how smart they were to include prison made goods in the list. Why? So that they could fill the prisons with good mechanics from the unions, place them in the prison factories to make the products that they could sell at a huge profit.

Again they wanted to fine \$1,000 and confine in jail any group of employees who went on strike because an employer failed to pay wages, or had exposed them to unsanitary and unsafe conditions.

California has good, just and humane labor laws and the passage of this measure would have repealed all of them.

It would also conflict with the policy and laws of the United States government as the following quotation from the National Labor Relations Act reads:

"It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to eliminate the causes of certain substantial obstructions to the free flow of commerce and to mitigate and eliminate these obstructions when they have occurred, by encouraging the practice of collective bargaining and by protecting the exercise by workers of full freedom of association, self organization, and designation of representatives of their own choosing, for the purpose of negotiating the terms and conditions of their employment or other mutual aid or protection."

This measure would put labor back in the Dark Ages and make slaves of all free American citizens. It was also in direct conflict with the policy of the state of California which states that:

"Negotiations of terms and conditions of labor should result from voluntary agreements between employer and employees. Governmental authority has permitted and encouraged employers to organize in the corporate and other forms of capital control. In dealing with such employers, the individual unorganized worker is helpless to exercise liberty of contract and to protect his freedom of labor, and thereby to obtain acceptable terms of employment.

"Therefore it is necessary that the individual workman have full freedom of association, self organization, and designation of representatives of his own choosing, to negotiate terms and conditions of his employment, and that he shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of the employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection."

It was an attempt to tie the hands of labor and would not have permitted labor to vote to call, compromise, discontinue, or settle a strike without the penalty of this \$1,000 fine and accompanying imprisonment.

The combined work of all organized labor was needed to combat such an unconstitutional and misleading measure if labor was to live and exist.

The Declaration of Independence says in part: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

It is evident that the sponsors of this measure, who have called themselves the "Women of the Pacific," do not believe that the Declaration of Independence applies to organized labor.

However, these women were not able to get enough signatures to get this measure on the ballot, but it goes to show how far some crack-brained females, possibly put up to it by some big business interest, will go once they get an idea in their simple minds. Labor must be on the alert or one of these days they will slip one over on us before we realize it.

P. C. MACKAY.

P.S.: Brother J. E. Horne, of Local No. B-18, Los Angeles, Calif., sent me a copy of the "Los Angeles Citizen," labor's official paper for that city, and in it there was an article about the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce having a breakfast for "Mermaid" Selvin. This was an anti-labor meeting in honor of this woman. It might have been a better idea to have shipped her back to Seattle where she came from before she got another one of her "screwy" ideas.

In a letter from Brother J. E. Horne he tells me that his local has made a change in the press secretary of that local. We are sorry to hear that and will miss him in the pages of the WORKER.

"MAC."

### L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Hello, everybody! Our railroad managers are always in difficulties that are sometimes serious indeed. As I have expressed before, they are not capable. They keep one awake at night, especially our membership. They make our days very unpleasant by the hounding sound of economy. Such advice is ridiculous, will be the average comment. But suppose we analyze the suggestion? What is one of the first inclinations when one is in serious trouble?

To fight. Yes, that is the answer. It has been going on from the early beginning of the organization and I am completely satisfied that it will continue for a long, long time yet. Life, my friends, is just one great battle after another, so do not get alarmed at what is taking place between organization and management. Keep your heads high. The first attempt to use this remedy may not be completely successful, but if it is used at the right time the results are wonderful. If the American Railroad Association or Brain Trust Busters Incorporated, if you please, would spend just a little more time on the things that are vital to themselves (employers) instead of trying bulldozing methods, they would reap untold benefits. But their minds seem to be very dull on this question. They remind me of the old-time country banker. Whenever he lets out \$25 he would have to get \$500 collateral.

My friends, management is getting more



work for their dollars out of the employees than ever before in the history of the railroads. The men that are actually running the railroads today are getting less money than outsiders are getting. They are more educated, more capable, and in emergencies in every department are ready to take hold without instructions from superiors.

You know as well as I do years ago they were so backward they had to have a boss to stand over them to tell them what to do next and when to do it. Today our employers know all of this that they have their men so well trained and educated that they can step in any time and fill vacancies, where years ago they had to hunt for a man. There are premiums on their pay rolls that they pay nothing for, gentlemen. They are on a higher plane but sad to say they are getting a low plane salary.

And it is to our organization's benefit that we maintain these rates for the present, but we are not satisfied with rates of pay when we glance around at private ownership and ship building yards getting real gravy while the management of our department say they are not making money in our business and that the ax must fall. Gentlemen, they are dealing with an entirely new generation that is neither dumb nor crazy, and talk like that will have to be proven to our organization.

THE SENTINEL.

#### L. U. NO. 648, HAMILTON, OHIO

Editor:

Saturday, July 16, marked the date of the second annual family basket picnic for the members of Local Union No. 648. The success of last year's picnic made this an occasion to look forward to. The efforts of the committee and the kindness of the weather man put this year's picnic on a par with last year's.

It was a great day for everyone and especially a big day for the kids. It got the dads wondering how their little stomachs could hold so much ice cream and pop and then still be hungry when the lunch basket is opened. The kiddies don't quite understand where dad puts all of that amber colored beverage, either. Give these youngsters a grassy spot that is dotted with trees, along a babbling stream, where there is a ball diamond and enough swings to go around and have plenty of goodies to put in their tummies, they will tell you they had a swell time. Take a woman away from the kitchen and its hot stove for a day and let her relax under the shady bowers of a tree, where a sweet summer breeze is blowing and where she can enjoy a game of cards or have an uninterrupted chat and she is contented. Give a man plenty of smokes, sufficient beverage to quench his thirst, satisfy his appetite and let him indulge in his favorite pastime, be it a card game, ball game, or just having someone listen to his yarns, experiences of bygone days or maybe a few interesting lies, and he will tell you he had a good time. It was these things that our outing provided.

They say Red Buehl was taken for a ride in that card game and that Lucky Virden came out on top. Just who won that ball game is still a question. No doubt the juniors won with healthful exercise, while the old-timers came out on the job next day with stiff joints and sore muscles. By the way, C. Murrey is a pretty active ball player for an old-timer. And say, what was wrong with Sy Carpenter? He was caught eating ice cream and sucking pop through a straw. Bernard Shertzinger was there with his movie camera. Perhaps he will show us some surprising scenes some day. How about it, Barney?

We were fortunate in having Mr. Miller, superintendent of the Hamilton electric department, with us this year. He has served in that department for over 40 years and is eligible for a pension, but the boys on the line gang won't let a good boss retire. It was through the courtesy of Mr. Miller that the grounds were lighted, permitting the activities to continue after dark.

Members of Local Union No. 648 wish to take this opportunity to thank our officers and executive board, who gave their time and effort toward making our second annual picnic an occasion that will long be remembered.

PRESS SECRETARY.

#### L. U. NO. 649, ALTON, ILL.

Editor:

Since my last letter to you, in August, Business Manager L. J. Prullage and Brother J. Voss paid you and International President D. W. Tracy a visit in Washington, and they reported a delightful and successful interview with you gentlemen. This was the Brothers' first trip east and they were enthused with the reception given them at the International Office. They made the trip in five days, allowing one day in Washington to see the sights. All told they covered 1,725 miles for the round trip and when the Brothers went through the mountains they could only travel about 30 miles per hour, so they stopped at a garage to see what the trouble was, and it was explained to them to glance out of the back window and see how much of an elevation they were climbing up, then they could readily see why they could go no faster.

On August 20, Business Manager, L. J. Prullage and Brother M. J. Oden, chairman of the executive board, attended as delegates the I. B. E. W. conference held at Springfield, Ill., and they were surprised to again see International President D. W. Tracy. Some very important matters were discussed at the conference and the delegates remarked they were glad they attended, and suggested that all local unions of Illinois be sure to send delegates next year.

I am enclosing a picture of the lock and dam No. 26 at Alton, Ill., taken in the early spring of 1938 by John Gerard, son of Mr. H. J. A. Gerard, of the Union Electric Co. of Illinois. This was taken at the time of extreme high water before the dam and locks were in operation. The bridge in the background is the Lewis and Clark Highway bridge leading into Missouri.

Brother George Palmer, of Local Union No. 649, is back home again after an absence of 18 months, during which time he was working on the new glass plant built by the Owens Illinois Glass Co. at Streator,

Ill. Brother Palmer acted as superintendent of electrical construction. Brother Hugo Walter, of Local Union No. 134, Chicago, Ill., was foreman on the job, and Brother W. S. Jackson, Local Union No. 236, was the steward. Members of Local Union No. 649 on the job were Brothers L. S. Noble, H. Kramer, C. Elliott, O. Lackey, C. Lynch, H. Holland. The electrical contract job was held by the Ivor Kramer Electric Co., of Alton and Woodriver, Ill. Brother Palmer was loud in his praise for the fine co-operation he received from the I. B. E. W. members on the job, and said that at the peak of the construction period he had as high as 40 I. B. E. W. members from all surrounding local unions for a period of eight months, with an extra amount of overtime work thrown in for good measure. The co-operation extended by the plant engineers of the Owens-Illinois Glass Co. is also not to be overlooked, especially Mr. G. Feezel, Mr. Dan Grube, Mr. V. Politch and Mr. Ed McVay.

This plant consists of 12 furnaces with 13 machines and is considered as large, if not larger, than the Alton plant of the Owens-Illinois Glass Co., and each machine has its own substation of 2,300 volts primary, 220 volts secondary, with an extra substation for lighting with four-wire secondary at 199 volts. The excellent work done by the I. B. E. W. members can easily be told in these few words in the final inspection by the fire underwriters, "Class A-1, with no changes recommended."

Yours for a happy landing from Dam Site No. 26.

L. A. LUCKER.

#### L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

Large headlines in the newspapers: "Government Mapping Prosperity Crusade. U. S. and Industry Girding to Battle Recession." Yes, the pump is being primed again. Soon the silver stream will flow. We know where the stream will receive its source. But in the final analysis, where will it empty? The auto industry, we see, according to the papers, is sitting pretty. It is to be a banner year.

Oh, yes, the silver stream will soon be flowing. Come! Buy now; soon prices will be higher. Help us to prosperity!

It reminds us of our youthful days at the circus. Same old bally-hoo, same old story. Same old circus with a few new acts, but fundamentally the same.

Prosperity, quoting Webster: "Successful in enterprise," "good fortune."

No mention made of money here, but we



must have the money, you say. That is the trouble now, no buying power. Money, "the medium of exchange for a service performed." What about the "service performed" in exchange?

Down through the ages men have devised ways and means of getting the exchange without performing the service. This is not a prosperous condition for the men of toil as we are being taught by bitter experience, to wit, panics, depressions, recessions. There will be a new name to call the next one. We believe there can be no real success unless the service is performed and it must be 100 per cent. All wool and a yard wide. It must be performed by all classes and at a just exchange. Do not be mistaken. If the service is not rendered, we pay and pay. We do not want communism or any form of paganism. We do want and need 100 per cent unionism by craft.

How deep is the well the silver stream flows from? Who knows? Will the stream reach its level and flow on and on, or will it water a few plants and leave the desert dry and barren?

Men must return to their accustomed work and full exchange must be received for that work. What incentive is there for a skilled craftsman, who is handed a pick and shovel on the W. P. A. works and receives a pittance to raise a family and purchase a home? It cannot be done. Have we become a race of experimenters instead of doers? We may have to instal a new pump.

The state legislature committee is working out amendments to electrical license laws to correct the bad features and we hope in time to have the laws function to the benefit of all concerned.

J. T. WILLIAMSON.

#### L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

We are back in circulation again, and just to let the rest of our Brothers know that No. 734 is still functioning, the members thereof will just have to bear it.

It is with deep regret that, in this first article, I have to report the death of one of our best known members, Brother "Shorty" Sorrell. His passing was a great shock to all of us.

Plans are progressing for the celebration of Labor Day. The Portsmouth, Va., Central Labor Union, under the excellent leadership of Brother Edmondson, can be counted on to furnish a program both interesting and enjoyable (report of which will be forthcoming).

We wish to congratulate those Brothers who have just received a promotion in rate. We hope that they will continue to receive recognition of their ability.

With these few remarks, Brothers of No. 734, you will have to be content. At least it is a beginning.

PAUL R. LEAKE.

#### L. U. NO. B-763, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

Now that harvest time is approaching for most people, we proudly announce that we have also harvested our crop this year: one perfectly wonderful crop of blisters, a beautiful exhibition of calloused hands and several sunburns that leave bitter memories. But soon the snow will be knee-high to a tall giraffe and we will be cussing that, so what's the difference?

We are more than happy to report that Walt Dermeyer, the demon air conditioner, is again on the up and about list, while John Baughman, our mighty midget, is again hiking poles with unchangeable dignity and much aplomb, but we do feel a tinge of

sadness in reporting that Frank Shannon has suffered burns during the past month, that though they did not keep him from working, hurt like h—; and Whitey Hoffman, of the cheerful grin, had the misfortune to fall from a weak tree limb and is pretty apt to be a long while recovering; but they are still with us, for which we are very thankful.

As some of the irate Brothers suggested, we are reporting work as very lousy in this neck of the woods and we suggest those of you on the loose stay where you are. Several REA jobs will soon be opening up, but unless you have a 160-acre farm in the near vicinity of said project you are still very much out of luck, regardless of how many years you may have been a lineman. It isn't linemen we need, it's pole-climbers that can also follow a plow from here to yonder, without wondering if he is doing contour farming.

Our Labor Day parade is now in the full bloom of virgin youth, but by the time this meets the public eye it shall have passed into history; not without, we hope, having impressed the weak-backed clan with the strength of their Brothers of the union card, whose faith, regardless of derogatory aspersions, remains with those who believe that organization gives strength.

And speaking of strength, several members of this local have expressed themselves, vociferously and with gusto, regarding the seeming determination of certain parties to tear down all we have gained by destroying the N. L. R. B., by forcing certain amendments to the Wagner Act through the next session of Congress. If this does come to pass, there are going to be some of the darndest battles ever witnessed, because, though we may come from those wide-open spaces, supposedly peopled with near or complete absence of brains, organized labor of this state is going to resent by every means in their power the curtailing of our chance for a hearing. And it has been a foregone conclusion in many minds that when amendments to the N. L. R. B. are in order, big business is going to be there with the slickest of them all, the one that will make the Wagner Act about as effective as the tea tax imposed (but not collected) many, many years ago.

This may be short, but it has a lot of meaning if carefully read, so heed you that are too selfish to regard the good of the many against the profit of the few.

"THE RAMBLIN' KID."

#### L. U. NO. 765, SHEFFIELD, ALA.

Editor:

Our new vice president has just punched up the recording secretary to see what can be done about a letter to the JOURNAL, so here goes.

First, we have new officers who have tackled their responsibilities with a "wim and wigor" which belie this Alabama heat and merit their listing here: B. W. Freeman, president; E. H. Hauer, vice president; J. D. Currie, recording secretary; B. M. Magnusson, treasurer; E. M. Ford, financial secretary. Retiring officers, all charter members who helped found the local two years ago, are: J. S. Lewis, president; Claude Hunter, vice president; W. O. Williamson, recording secretary; B. W. Freeman, treasurer, and V. L. Gibson, financial secretary. For their untiring effort and work of a pioneering and educational nature, these men deserve the heartfelt thanks of this local.

Due to the increased membership, we have rented exclusively a large hall and purchased our own chairs. This makes it very convenient, because things move along

at such a lively clip it is necessary to have numerous called meetings. Most of our members are operators for the TVA. With system and set-up changes a frequent occurrence, we have to keep on our toes.

Our local is assisting in every way possible the training program inaugurated by the TVA. We believe it to be an opportunity for the apprentices to acquire knowledge that would otherwise take much longer. Of some 15 trainees inducted into the program last fall, 100 per cent joined this local. We are represented on the training sub-committee of each hydro plant, also on the joint committee for the system.

The ladies' auxiliary has sponsored several picnics and dances. Members who did not dance went into a huddle for some previews of the grapevine.

Our relations with the TVA continue amicable. On the other hand, we have been having some trouble trying to raise the scale at an independent local radio station, WMSD. The case is before the N. L. R. B. at present and we expect a decision right away.

We read much of the correspondence in the JOURNAL, to see what you other fellows are doing. By the way, did you notice the JOURNAL is getting better all the time? It certainly is a big help when talking to prospective members.

J. D. CURRIE.

#### L. U. NO. B-773, WINDSOR, ONT.

##### Political Trends in Canada

Editor:

There are said to have been in attendance at the recent national convention of Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (C. C. F.), held at Edmonton, Alta., 300 delegates from all sections of Canada, of whom 24 were duly elected members of provincial legislature and seven of whom were members of the federal Parliament.

On August 4, 1938, the Humboldt by-election in the province of Saskatchewan, was won by the C. C. F., which succeeded in a straight fight in defeating Hon. C. M. Dunn, Minister of Highways, in the provincial Liberal government.

Now comes news that the 12,000 members of District 26, of the United Mine Workers of America, which includes members of the union's sub-districts in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, have voted to affiliate the district with the C. C. F. for political action.

These evidences of the continued growth and progress of the C. C. F. are significant when it is realized that the C. C. F. is Canada's, now well-established, third party, a socialist party. It boldly asserts its purpose to establish in Canada a co-operative commonwealth in which the principles regulating production, distribution and exchange will be the supplying of human needs and not the making of profits. It frankly aims to replace the present capitalist system characterized by its exploitation of one class by another; its chaotic and unregulated private enterprise; its economic waste; its periodic depressions; its poverty and unemployment; its subsistence wages and insecurity; its inherent urge for world markets with its consequent nationalism, militarism and war, by a planned democratic, socialized economic system where the nation's natural resources and the principal means of production, distribution of exchange will be owned, controlled and operated by and for the benefit of the people as a whole. This social and economic reconstruction, the C. C. F. seeks to bring about wholly by political action and tried constitutional methods. The C. C. F. is a democratic movement making its appeal for support principally to the farmer and laborer.

The action of the 12,000 members of the

United Mine Workers is probably a recognition of the fact that the daily guerrilla warfare between capital and labor for increased wages and better working conditions will never solve the fundamental difficulties inherent in our present economic system and that our deepest distress can only be eliminated by labor entering the political field. Clear it is that workmen have within their reach great potential political power. This power has fallen short of realization in the past by discord in labor's own ranks and by the futile policy of dividing at election time into two parties, viz., Liberal and Conservative, which, as everybody knows, are both efficient servants of the employer class. Foolish as this would be, it would even seem wiser to place the employer on a workers' strike committee than to elect him or his friends to Parliament, as has been done in the past. The employer on the strike committee could do far less harm than he could in legislative halls where laws are made which have far greater effect upon the economic welfare of the worker.

Logic would seem to indicate therefore that the only solution of the difficulty is for labor to do as the 12,000 miners are doing, and that is to unite for political action with a workers' (and not an employers') political party. The real issue is not between the Liberal and Conservative parties, but between the privileged classes and the workers. All too long the policy of both the employer political parties has been to yield only what was absolutely necessary to the popular demand in order that the fleeing of the people might continue interminably.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that the 12,000 miners will continue their daily struggle in the economic field to improve their wages and conditions of work and that by their new decision to employ resolute political action through the workers' party, they will have moved appreciably closer to their goal of complete social and economic emancipation.

Greetings to the Ontario locals who at this time last year gave us such valuable assistance, and we are sorry that our present amount of work does not warrant us putting out a call, and renewing several friendships.

My letter of last month certainly ran over the mark, according to the notice which appeared giving a 500-word limitation, but as I apparently was the only Canadian press correspondent functioning at the time, no doubt, I will be forgiven. I would like also to say that any views and opinions which I express from time to time in this correspondence are purely personal with myself.

W. J. COLSON.

#### L. U. NO. 794, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

Greetings from Chicago Local Union No. 794, representing the interests of this craft on the Illinois Central, New York Central, Western Indiana and the Chicago Belt Line.

Because of the untimely death of our past president, Charles Howard McCorkle, and the late appointment of the present scribe, we are a Scotchman's "wee bit late" with our contribution to the September ELECTRICAL WORKER.

In spite of the hot weather, vacations and other conflicting interests in the summer months, our lodge attendance has been excellent and interest keen.

At the present writing (August 22) the arbitrators, meeting here in Chicago, are getting nowhere fast in trying to determine whether or not we shall have a 15 per cent slice lopped off of the dinner pail end of our modest stipend. Both sides are in deadly earnest; both sides are shouting No! at the top of their voices. It looks to a sider as if F. D. R. will draw cards in the next deal, whether he wants to or not.

It is a little late to mention June elec-

tions, but if the boys don't see their names in print before long, this scribe is going to have a lot of questions to answer the first meeting after the September ELECTRICAL WORKER is delivered.

I was not in lodge election night, but I am informed that it was a unanimous, clockwork affair, with officers elected strictly on merit and record. General satisfaction was manifest and harmony prevails within our ranks—so far, at least.

Elected officers of Local Union No. 794 for the ensuing year are as follows: President, A. Marionovich, Illinois Central; vice president, Frank Wolf, Western Indiana; treasurer, Ivan Jacobson, Illinois Central; financial secretary, C. Bacus, New York Central; recording secretary, James Withgott, Illinois Central. General chairmen: J. J. McCoulough, New York Central; Louis Gillis, Chicago Belt Line; P. K. Russell, Western Indiana; Dan C. Cruse, Illinois Central.

Today we called on Louis Noakes at the Illinois Central Hospital, where he was admitted August 18 for observation. He works for Marti at the M. U. and is a rabid unionist. He is up and around the building, although he has lost 16 pounds in the last 30 days. It looks as if he was in for quite a stay, and so, in his best Mae West voice he pipes, "Come up and see me some time."

It is our sad duty to record the death of another loyal Brother, Clyde Barry, whose obituary we expect you will find in the "In Memoriam" section of this issue. I knew Clyde but slightly. His reputation, however, warrants at least a finger-nail sketch, which will be forthcoming in an early issue of the WORKER.

There is such an abrupt finality about death. It is like a door closed forever and sealed against eternal darkness. And yet, some men so live their lives that the grave is merely an interruption in the work of their hands and the influence of their lives. Such a man was Charles Howard McCorkle, past president of Local Union No. 794, Chicago, who was better known to the Illinois Central family and to a host of friends in Kankakee, simply as "Mack."

I knew Mack for the better part of 20 years, and I never knew a finer man. He was the kind of chap you instinctively trusted at the first moment of meeting. He was level-eyed. His handshake was warm and sincere; his cheerful grin something you never forgot. He lived the Golden Rule, and practiced charity to the extent of his purse and patience. He had a temper and was as tough as they come when occasion demanded. He was a man's man.

There are many degrees of greatness, but I think this man who walked his quiet way through 30 years of daily toil, whose helping hand, encouragement and sound advice inspired so many youngsters to greater effort, was, in his home town, at least, a truly great man. I reached this conclusion as I sat there on that last day, in that flower-banked church, packed to the doors, overflowing upon the church lawn and far down the sidewalk, with men, women and children from every walk of life. And as I watched them in their last tribute to Mack, I wondered with what magic this humble lineman had touched the people of Kankakee.

Later, after the minister had delivered his oration and the soloist had sung her last song, I watched these people as they filed slowly toward the casket of this man, known to the most of them simply as "Mack," pause a moment and then move on with the uncertain step of the blind, their grief unashamed and unchecked, in their last tribute to this man who was every man's friend; a humble man in overalls who met

on common ground with men in high places—Charles Howard McCorkle, lineman.

DELL BARNHARDT.

Editor:

I should like to express my views on the present crisis and its relation to organized labor:

We have been in this depression almost 10 years and the end is not in sight. We still have around 11 million people out of work. Those depressions have occurred regularly for several hundred years and, naturally, there must be a reason for it. Let us try to analyze it.

If a man works eight hours in a factory and he produces \$8 worth of goods, he does not get paid the full value of his labor or the \$8. It has been estimated that the worker gets not more than 50 per cent of his labor in wages. This difference that the employer keeps as his profit has been called surplus value.

Therefore, if a worker receives \$4 for his day's work, he can spend only \$4 at the grocery store. If the number of workers in the country is 40 millions, every day we have goods produced to the amount of \$20 million dollars worth. But only half, or 160 millions, can be bought back by the public of this country. The rest is left to accumulate in the warehouses.

The warehouses finally become overloaded with unmarketable goods. Then we have a crisis. Factories shut down, workers are thrown out of work, the market becomes more restricted, less goods are bought. More unemployment, more suffering. This trouble had been predicted more than 100 years ago. A certain Frenchman called it "La crise plétorique," or the crisis of plenty.

But merchants seek markets elsewhere. We have the demand for foreign trade, while our own people are in want. Imperialism wages wars for colonies.

But every force is opposed by another force. So from the beginning of these crises the workers have struggled to lower this surplus value. We saw then the birth of the labor movement, associations to protect the rights of the workers, or trade unions.

Again the employers fight back. When they cannot suppress labor unions, they try to control them. The bribing of union officials is one means of accomplishing this. That was the birth of union racketeering, of which big business so hypocritically complains. The real purpose is to destroy everything progressive. The present Dies Committee was started to investigate Fascist activities in this country; but it wound up in attacking everything liberal as being communistic. Even the President is accused of being a communist.

LOUIS GILLES.

#### L. U. NO. 844, SEDALIA, MO.

Editor:

Local Union No. 844 seems to think it's time we should break into print. This is our first attempt to write to the JOURNAL. Might say right here the boys sure enjoy reading the JOURNAL for its educational and general subjects. For our first introduction into the print world, a little history of Local No. 844 will, no doubt, be of interest. We received our charter in March, 1934, and held our first meeting the first Friday thereafter, with just a few determined elec-

#### I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at **\$9.00**



A 100 per cent membership on the Missouri Pacific, and going strong in other electrical shops of Sedalia, Mo., Local Union No. 844 presents this picture of "the gang." Back row, left to right: J. M. Paisley, W. M. Allcorn (supervisor), M. D. White, Leigh Allcorn, Glen Thomlison, E. C. Fels, Louis Connor, Albert Todd, W. J. Keller, R. E. Cline, John Rose. Front row, left to right: W. C. Richardson, Roy Crouch, B. H. Cole, Royal Harrison, Fred G. Rose, Kenneth Schaberg, Leo Coxan, C. R. Woods (president), G. O. Hawley, R. A. McDonald, Raymond Garrett, Frank Kerswell, Jim McCable, F. F. Henderson, Dick Keenan, E. F. Wilfrey.

tricians; but we kept going until today we can truly say, "Out of an acorn has grown a mighty oak." Our local now has a 100 per cent membership. Not content to keep all the good things for our M. O. P. electricians alone, we now have the workers of the City Light & Traction Co. and almost all town contractors signed up.

Much credit is due Brothers C. R. Wood (our president since 1934), D. Hawley and F. G. Rose for their untiring, unselfish, loyal organizing ability. They are active, too, in all civic matters pertaining to the welfare of our city. The allegation has been made the M. O. P. electricians were the first to become 100 per cent organized in Sedalia, a fact of which we are pardonably proud.

Saturday, August 13, was Missouri Pacific Railroad parade day. A parade almost two miles long; every craft was out in full force, carrying their respective local union number and insignia. It truly goes to show just what co-operation among members can do, showing an organization is successful only if its members work in harmony and friendly co-operation; and an organization's success is reflected in the greater welfare of each individual composing it.

FRANK KERSWELL.

#### L. U. NO. B-926, CHICOPEE, MASS.

Editor:

Enclosed is a snapshot of our delegation making its first public appearance July 3 in Chicopee's Tercentenary parade. We organized in January, 1938, and are making satisfactory progress.

Facing the camera are four of the six delegates in the car. On the extreme left, showing just his head, is Brother Leo Mahony; next is Brother Harry S. Hart, our first president and our present vice president, myself, and with the driver is Brother Robert (Scotty) Rogers.

We hope to see this printed in the JOURNAL soon.

W. J. MIFFITT.

#### L. U. NO. 948, FLINT, MICH.

Editor:

Well, folks, here we are again. By some quirk of fate our other letter found the pages of our indispensable JOURNAL, so I will make another stab at keeping the Brothers in touch with Local No. 948 and the news of the vicinity.

Since my last writing, things are decidedly on the upgrade. We have a change-over job for the Fisher Body Corporation. It will not be as large as the jobs for the past several years have been. We have a water softener project going which was let out on contract. The Fisher job was let to the Hall Electric Company, of Muskegon, Mich., and the water softener went

to the John Miller Electric, of Detroit. We have had several W. P. A. school jobs. We can see smiles on fellows' faces now that we thought had forgotten how to smile.

And right now before I forget it, I am going to do a little preaching. Brothers, to keep those smiles on your faces, in the future practice a little "economy." Judicious economy is one of the roads to security when not working. Economy, like intelligent work, is constructive, and no one can hope to enjoy independence who does not keep his expenses well within the limits of his income. The reckless spending of money becomes a habit, and those who allow themselves to be enslaved by this habit are burdened under the triple load of past, present and future obligations without sufficient funds to meet them. There is pride and pleasure in knowing there is going to be something left to put away for a rainy day after you meet your bills—much greater pleasure than the temporary enjoyment of things we cannot afford. Quit playing the big shot, or the good fellow; in other words, quit being a plain d—fool. Use a little foresight. "Foresight" is one way of saying use good judgment. Good judgment applied to present actions will reduce the regrets in our visions of the past and promote security for the future. It is true that God feeds the little birds, but remember, boys, He doesn't throw it in their nests.

I would like to do a little broadcasting to every member of this local. This takes in the union men and card men as well. There are a lot of things to be done to keep our union functioning as it should. One of the most important things is attendance on meetings. The most of us are in need of union education (some more so than others). Union means more than just paying your dues, and if some of you card men will start coming to the meetings, you will without a doubt find out there is something in this "union" business besides paying dues.

There are men with tickets in this local who have not been to a meeting in two years. Some did not even come to vote



"First public appearance" of Local Union No. B-926 in the Chicopee, Mass., tercentenary parade—a new local in an old town.

on the election of officers. We had some good union men on a job in Pittsburgh who lost two days' pay to come home to vote. Now, gentlemen, some of you live within hog-calling distance of the hall, but "no dice." Some of you said the reason you did not attend meetings before was the old officers had formed a clique and run things to suit themselves. Well, you cannot use that excuse now, as we have a new set of officers, and they are all men who will work at all times for the best interest of the organization as a whole. Fellows, don't let that fine bunch of men down; get behind them with all your strength and make the way easier for them by giving them a boost now and then. Election is over, so let's all of us forget our petty animosities and work together.

It is sad, but it is true that some people cannot take defeat like a man. Take it on the chin and smile, and a smile will come back to you. Show a spirit of helpfulness, and that spirit will surely send back aid to you of a like kind. Think good thoughts, and the same good thoughts will be of you.

I hope that no one of you will cloud your vision, poison your mind or dwarf your soul with the false imagination that this local is not giving you a square deal. The only way to avoid getting a square deal from this local from now on is by not giving the local a square deal yourself. Through the glow of brotherly love in your own nature you draw out the kindness, respect and admiration in others. "Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide." So, Brothers, I want you to decide to attend one meeting, if no more, each month. Come and help us pass the laws that you would like to see put into effect. Tell what you don't like on the floor. Fight like hell for what you think is right, but don't get mad. This is your union, and it is your privilege to speak your piece. You have an investment, and a safe one, in one of the best organizations in the world. It is your duty to attend the stockholders' meetings and help to make them better by your criticisms and suggestions.

There are two kinds of criticisms, constructive and destructive. When a meeting is in session, you come to that part, the good of the union, that is your cue for constructive criticisms. If you have something to say, don't do an imitation of Chief Sitting Bull. Get up on your hind legs and say your piece and get it off your chest. The meeting is the place to thrash things out between ourselves. Do not be afraid you will lose favor with the executive board or business manager. Now if something is passed on at a meeting and you do not agree with it, get up then and there and let it be known. Don't wait to get in some beer joint, with your tongue in high and your brain in neutral, to discuss the activities of your union in public like a bum politician. There is a vast difference between criticism and an argument. I say criticize, but do not argue. Very little is gained from an argument. Every fellow is entitled to his own opinion. If he is right, there is no need to argue to prove it; if he is wrong, argument will not make him right. Argument only serves to fan the spark of mental opposition into a flame of anger. I will again say, criticize, but don't argue. Constructive criticism is always welcome, because it is beneficial and helpful. It will help us to correct unintentional mistakes or blunders. But, my friends, before you start any destructive criticism stop and think and try to find out from yourself if you have anything to offer better than that which you seek to destroy.

We have been having a little trouble with our local contractors. The second time within a year. Nothing very serious so far, but a complication of affairs somewhat strained. Our first skirmish with them was over our wage increase several months ago. In that case we had to have an arbitrator. Although we went through the proper procedure, we did not get the raise when we were supposed to get it. The arbitrator ruled different and we lived up to his ruling. Now the contractors say \$1.37½ is too much to pay for certain classes of work in certain territories. They had a meeting of their Contractors' Association and decided to pay \$1 per hour in this disputed district, same to become effective immediately. The disputed territory is the fire zone. They go to the city hall and get a map and documents that were drawn up when "Hiawatha was a pappoose" and say here is the zone we are paying the one buck per hour in. Again we called in an arbitrator, the same man we had before. Well, he didn't sacrifice us to their complete satisfaction, but we are the losers. The arbitrator said both parties had to live up to the decision. We are living up to our part, although we came out second best. But our contractors are continually looking for loopholes whereby they can chisel. The most of them keep howling that they are not making any money, yet the very ones who are howling the loudest are the ones who buy new cars and new trucks every year. It is strange, but true. The men who had tickets in this local before they went into the contracting business are the hardest to get along with. Some time ago we had Brother Cleary from the I. O. here with us in one of our controversies with the contractors. He was personally acquainted with one of them, and said the hardest man he had to deal with in meeting with the contractors was this man he knew personally. Now, that man at the time had his ticket in our local; his ticket is not in our local now, but he is yet the hardest guy to please between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico.

They claim to not see the logic in a proven fact. That is, there will be just as much work at \$1.75 per hour as there will be at \$1.50 per hour, and there will be just as much work at \$1.50 per hour as there will be at \$1.25 per hour. We of the I. B. E. W. know that those locals that did not cut their scale of pay during the depression had just as much work as the locals that did cut their wage rate. We have not lost faith yet. We still have hopes. If we could get our contractors to understand when they cut their prices on a job due to a lower wage scale, the non-union man cuts his price. In the end the difference remains the same. The rat will always keep his price below the union man.

We feel that if we take things optimistically in our dealings with our friends, the contractors, we can probably settle our difficulties in a way that will be satisfactory to all concerned. We don't know what they will do next, as they are almost as unreliable as a politician and just about as considerate of others as a politician is. We will keep our heads up and our eyes open and try a little ointment of good cheer and maybe smooth sailing can be had. So we will work like hell and hope for the best for the future.

The boys of Local No. 948 wish to say "Hello" to Charles and Robert Miller, Slim Mannel, "Reds" Winterstein, Ray Shaumet, Ollie King and Charlie Mooney, of Local No. B-28.

I hope to be able to make a favorable report concerning the activities of our recently reorganized Building Trades Council.

They have a very nicely appointed office. "Yow, sah." Venetian blinds "en" everything. The office is conveniently located in regard to the offices of the different crafts. We will give them a little more time to get their heads together; then we will find out what organized labor can accomplish in this district by working together in every sense of the word "together."

All for one and one for all. Our Building Trades Council should be a great help as we need an elixir of some kind around here to rejuvenate the union spirit of all the crafts, because it has been at a pretty low ebb. All of us must work together to ever accomplish anything worth while. No one craft can get very far without the full support of the other crafts. If we all work together we are bound to go places. There never was a time when concentrated effort and diligence were not rewarded by a fair measure of success, and there never will be. Constant activity in any field of endeavor is bound to be successful. You cannot hope to harvest the fruit of success without constant and careful cultivation. There is no preferred season to start. "Now," the present, is the accepted time, so let's all put our shoulders to the wheel and push like hell-en-happy.

JAMES J. DUNCAN.

#### L. U. NO. 967, LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

Editor:

This is to notify the craft that we are just three months old today. We are feeling fine and enjoying life to the utmost. Of course, we have had a squall or two, but taking it as a whole most of the boys are seeing daylight and enjoying the dawn of the new day under the sheltering arm of the I. B. E. W. So we wish to sit right up straight and tell all traveling Brothers who might come to our fair city or jurisdiction to get in touch with our most illustrious president, William J. Reardon, phone 2846, address 621 Miami Street. Don't let his youth fool you; he knows he is the boss of our crib, so don't let him have to hunt you when you travel our way.

As this is my first attempt at being a press correspondent, I hope that my older Brothers will bear with me.

C. G. W. NICHOLS.

#### L. U. NO. B-987, CAMDEN, N. J.

Editor:

The members of Local No. B-987 are going to be after my hide if they don't see something about themselves in the JOURNAL real soon. I feel it would be a great deal safer for me to hide, when an edition of the JOURNAL comes out and not a thing appears from my pen. I suppose I have been slipping lately and am offering no excuses.

I would be willing to wager no other local has made as much progress as we have in the short time we have been members of the I. B. E. W. Out of 468 production employees at the Radio Condenser Company plant, only five were not members, and they soon will be, or else. The entire toolmakers' department signed up in one day.

Our recent election came off to the expectations of most members. Joe Thompson was re-elected president without opposition; Ed Cowgill, recording secretary; Reida MacCrea, financial secretary; Rebecca Baker, treasurer, were all unopposed. Frank Cassidy (short, but with a good gift of gab) won the vice presidency.

The executive board will be composed of Joe Thompson, Frank Cassidy, Ed Cowgill, Reida MacCrea, Rebecca Baker, John Jeffries and Howard Bridegun. All officers

were elected for a two-year term and plenty of action can be expected.

Local No. B-987, in conjunction with Local No. B-957 of the R. C. A. plant, is anticipating a great success in their excursion to Wildwood, N. J., on August 20. This writing will probably be published after the excursion, so not much but hopes can be told of the success now. Many sports and games will take place, with prizes for the winners. Special rates on a pier and at a bath house have been secured and those members going by train are the only ones who can take advantage of these reductions. Everyone who takes in this event is sure to have the time of their lives.

During the last month work has picked up a little at Radio Condenser, with many members being recalled to work. When some of the other condenser companies are organized in the I. B. E. W., things are sure to be a lot better, with cut-throat prices on condensers curtailed.

Our executive committee would like to hear from locals having jurisdiction at plants manufacturing variable condensers. Please communicate with the writer at 40 W. Clinton Avenue, Oaklyn, N. J.

C. EDW. COWGILL.

#### L. U. NO. 1037, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

Just a few lines from Local Union No. B-1037, Winnipeg, to let the Brothers know we are still doing business at the old stand. We are taking in the odd member and have made a good start with a Class B local.

Most of our members are employed regularly, but have not noticed any great rush of prosperity so far. We have been negotiating with the W. E. Ry. Co. all summer but have not been able to arrive at an agreement so were forced to apply for a conciliation board and have been granted same. Brother Fred Keeley, of Local No. 435, has been appointed to represent the local and we expect he will give a good account of himself in his usual style.

Talking with some of our members, they often ask, are unions worth while? and seem to get dissatisfied if the local does not get all they go after in a hurry. They forget the fact that many men and women have suffered to bring about the comparatively good conditions enjoyed by many in industry today in comparison to 25 years ago. And they ask, "Is the union worth while?"

These members should take a look backward and try to realize how those before us were treated. They should take the long view and see the effectiveness of trade union organization demonstrated by the pressure they are able to bring on the parliaments of our country.

Recently government legislation was introduced in British Columbia, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Manitoba, guaranteeing the workers the right to join trade unions of their own choice, for collective bargaining. Certain provisions of the laws embodied what some trade union officials considered might militate against the best interests of existing labor organizations. So conferences by labor forces with these governments were arranged and resulted in the modification or withdrawal of the objectionable features in most cases. Then, again, look at the benefits wrung from parliaments and industry in the past decade as a result, mostly, of trade union activities. Hours have been reduced, wages raised, safeguards against industrial dangers have been enforced, compensation for accidents has put millions of dollars into the hands of workmen and their dependents. Old age pensions have brought security and independence to thousands of old folks. Con-

ditions have been improved in factory, field, mines, transport services, offices and scores of different forms of employment.

So, fellows, come along to our meeting. Do your stuff and help along the greatest movement for the benefit of the toilers the world has ever known. Much remains to be done. You cannot rely on past achievements. We must look to the future, the things to come, and here is where the unions provide the first line of defense and offense. So let us have less knocking and more co-operation. Remember, service to your fellow worker means service to yourself in the long run. So let's go!

A. A. MILES.

#### L. U. NO. B-1096, PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Editor:

A great outing was enjoyed by some thousand members, wives and families, comprising members of the four locals in this district, and was the indirect result of a series of monthly meetings held by the officers of the four locals during the past few months. Enclosed you will find newspaper clipping of the outing.

#### "ELECTRICAL UNION CONDUCTS OUTING

"Sports Feature Rocky Point Event; 800 Attend

"More than 800, including members and their families, attended an outing Saturday at Rocky Point under the sponsorship of Pawtucket and Providence locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"The group, including employees of the Collyer Insulated Wire Company, the Anaconda Wire and Cable Company, the General Cable Corporation and the Providence Insulated Wire Company, joined with members of Local No. 99, of Providence, for a program featured by field and water sports, shore and chicken dinners, speaking by union officials and dancing.

"Guests included William H. Barney, superintendent of Collyer Insulated Wire; E. S. Brinker, of Collyer Wire; Stanley A. Watson, plant manager, General Cable Company; John Brown, superintendent of the Providence Insulated Wire Company; Jacob Eagleson, superintendent of Anaconda Wire and Cable Company; William Morley, manager, Anaconda Wire Company.

"Heads of the plants sat on the same platform with officials of the plant unions and their international officers during the speaking program. Addresses were given by Charles Reed, secretary to D. W. Tracy, international president; Charles Keaveney, international vice president; G. M. Bugniazet, international secretary of the Electrical Workers.

"General Cable, led by William Thebo, won the tug-of-war eliminations, while Anaconda, captained by Al Jackson, was victorious in a softball game elimination series, high lights of a sports program carried out by Sam Penta, chairman; Alfred Butterworth, Harold Barford, Larry Holmes and William Hesketh.

"Other results of the field events follow: Three-legged race for women, Theresa St. Germaine and Louise McQuiston; 50-yard dash for women, Mary Roberts; ball throw for women, Hazel Thebo, first, and Mary Stachelek; potato race for women, Mary Roberts; three-legged race for men, Thomas Kelly and Jack DeGuilio; 100-yard dash for men, Ernest Gagnon, first, and Stanley Squirz; shoe race for men, Francis LeDoux; sack race for men, Stanley Squirz; 50-yard dash for girls, Rachel Erunette, first, and Freida Rappineau; 50-yard dash for boys,

Richard Butterworth, first, and Edward Hamblett.

"Events conducted in the swimming pool resulted as follows: Canoe tilt, John Machunis and John Sweettice, as a team; tub race for girls, Mary Roberts; tub race for men, Jack Lang; underwater swim for girls, Anna Gervais; underwater swim for men, Jack Lang; 50-yard swim for men, Mattie Kulmacz; 50-yard swim for women, Mary Roberts.

"The committee included John J. McCabe, chairman; Anne Tarsky, secretary; Leon Matthieu, publicity; George Lord, treasurer; Mrs. Mae Simpson, Robert Perry, Harry Christensen, Albert Dingley, Bert Spurgeon, James Dillely, Fred Lewis, Francis Foye and Walter Gervais."

Regarding the magazine, I can truthfully assure you that each edition is eagerly looked forward to by our members, who in turn are always looking for a little news item about Local No. B-1096.

At our recent election of officers, two very popular choices resulted in the election of Bert Hayden, president, and Walter Gervais, business manager. Great things are expected of them, and judging by their work so far it certainly looks like they are going to live up to all the expectations. Good work, boys; we are all with you.

TOM EASTHAM.

#### L. U. NO. B-1154, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

Editor:

California today is in the midst of a rousing primary campaign. Never in my past can I remember of such a set-up. In the past year the Republican Party has grown desperate. I have never seen so many newly confirmed Democrats singled out of the Republican machine to run on the Democratic ticket in order to split the Democratic count after the polls close as is to take place in this campaign. Eight Democrats for the governorship—a third of them are Republican stooges. Only a few days remain of the feverish complex and then we can sit back and take the bitter with the sweet.

I take notice new scribes being born to the WORKER every month. Keep it up, Brothers, with your views and criticisms; that is what builds our future. In the past month or two I have missed some of the old and dyed-in-the-wool scribes. The WORKER is your medium of knowledge when it comes to learn facts of the electrical world.

The Pacific representatives of the C. I. O. held their convention in Los Angeles last week, while three of their largest unions put on a boycott and deserted the convention. It seems that the three dissenting crafts are about fed up on the Harry Bridges tactics. Brother Goody's drawing in the August issue tells the story. And we look for the day when they will all be under mother hen's wing, the A. F. of L. So let us hope Australia for Bridges, and a mine shaft for Wobbly Lewis.

Harry Bridges on the Pacific Coast has given our politically ambitious candidates plenty of material to work on. In the eyes of the public they have boosted the standing of the A. F. of L. in trying to gain votes.

Yes, an A. F. of L. endorsement is a valuable document during an election campaign, but after the candidate gets in office the unions are sour grapes; so, Brothers, give the candidates the third degree beforehand, or else. Local No. B-1154 can only report fair conditions at the present, but the Brothers always travel with fond hopes of brighter futures. More at another time.

O. B. THOMAS.

# Flash and Dan Strut Stuff on Ball Lot

By SHAPPIE

"AS if suddenly becomin' aware av their growin' importance the village decided to make the rest av the world aware av it be houldin' a grand reunion, so a committee was appointed to make all the necessary arrangements to carry out their plans in a way that wud do credit to the village.

"Now the Grant brothers, Frank Slade, Louis an' some av the ither lads aroun' had a baseball team of which they were very proud, an' well they might be, fer they had beat all the ither country teams aroun', so now, as the chief attraction fer the reunion they arranged to play a team from the nearest town which was in the semi-professional class.

"Besides the ball game there was to be a long list av sports that wud give ivery wan av both sexes, from the kids to the ould folks, a chance to win a prize, an' to wind up there was to be a big dance at night in the hall. Ye can belave ivery wan was on their tip toes waitin' fer the big day. Most avenin's I was out watchin' the ball team practice. They got me in the field tryin' to catch flies an' grounders but I cud niver seem to get me hands on thim, an' even whin I did I cuddn't hould thim an' the dom'd things wud fly all over the lot. I stuck to it, however, until a hot liner come right at me. I put up me hands to defend meself an' the ball wint right through thim an' hit me on the head an' darn near knocked me out. The fellers all crowded aroun' me an' made belave how sorry they was but I cud see that they had all they cud do to kape from laughin' their heads off. Louis says: 'It's aisy seein', Terry, that yer baseball education has been sadly neglected but we're goin' to have ye in the game annyway so we'll make ye an umpire.' 'Yes,' says I. 'An' will I be able to defend meself anny better there?' 'Sure,' says he. 'Ye won't have to touch the ball. All ye'll have to do is to call out what kind av a ball it is that the pitcher throws over the plate to a batter.'

"So they showed me how to judge balls, fouls an' strikes. 'Now,' says I. 'I'm s'posed to stand right behind the catcher an' if a ball goes by him can I defend meself anny better than I did out in the field?' 'Don't worry about that,' said Louis. 'Frank Slade is the catcher an' he never misses an' besides he's so big that a ball wud niver get by!' 'Now I want to get this job all straightened out in me mind. S'posin' I call a strike on a feller an' he says it was a ball, what thim?' 'Well,' said Louis: 'Whin an umpire makes a decision he niver changes it, an' anither thing, an umpire can do pretty near as he likes. If a player makes trouble he can order the said player off the field.' 'That's what I want to know,' says I, 'fer it's more than likely that some batter 'ull question me decision an misname me an' not only misname me but refuse to go off the field an' make a rush

## At village grand reunion baseball figures as chief attraction.

fer me an' thim what 'ull happen?' 'Oh,' said Louis. 'The nearest players 'ull grab hould av him.' 'An' I'll have a perfect right to order ye all to let him go, which I will do, an' after that, if I fail to maintain me dignity as umpire, why I'll deserve to lose me job,' says I. 'That's all settled then,' said Louis. They give me a book av rules an' afther I'd studied that I flattered meself that I know'd more about the game than the man that invented it.

### FLASH STRUTS HIS STUFF

"The captain av the team was a farmer be the name av Will Carey. He was a little older than all but wan av the ither players. In his day he had niver been beat as an all round athlete, but now he was willin' to sit back an' let the younger generation carry on. From his knack av quick startin' in a sprint races he acquired the nick name av Flash. He was noted for his quiet, even disposition an' was niver known to lose his temper but wance, an' that was whin a bully from a neighborin' town slapped Flash's young son in order to start a fight. Flash saw red fer about the first time in his life an' if they hadn't pulled him away from the bully he wud have run close to killin' him. Afther that he was left strictly alone. He was a natural born ball player an' it was the boast av the team that he cud play

any position. He sure had the players trained to work the game for all it was worth an' he led the way. The team was all good runners an' they sure had opposin' pitchers worried wid the big leads they 'ud take on bases an' slide in. Flash had an uncanny knack av buntin' a ball an' he taught the ithers to use it, too, in a pinch. He wud slide his hand out near the end of the bat an' that way he cud place a bunt on a ball as aisy as if he was goin' to stop it wid his hand. He might get two strikes on him but he niver got the third strike called for his bunt usually worked. He had two cousins on the team—Wilby, an' Andrew, nicknamed 'Saucer.' The pitcher was a slim, well-built chap named Jim Langton. He was a cousin to John Langton. Curve pitchin' was jus' comin' in then an' while Jim didn't have anny curve he had good control an' such a speed that he was hard to hold an' Wilby usta spell Frank Slade off about the middle av a game.

### SHARP SHOOTIN' DAN

"Then there was the proprietor av the corner general grocery an' post office. He was jus' Dan to iverywan an' he was s'posed to be a pillar av the respectable element av the village but he was so chuck-full av mischief that he was generally in the midst av anny divilment that might be goin' on, much to the annoyance of his fine-lookin' wife. He was a crack shot wid a rifle or shotgun an' I carried fer a long time a ten-cent piece which he nicked wid a snap shot from a 22 rifle; snap shootin' was his specialty so no wonder he was the surest batter in the

(Continued on page 498)



ALL NATURAL BORN BALL PLAYERS—L. U. NO. 9'S TEAM IN THE YEAR 1901

# Co-operating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and co-operation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following are new:

BELMONT RADIO CORPORATION, 1257 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.      BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

## Complete List

### CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.	SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 No. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.	BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.	STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.	NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.	STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.	THOMAS & BETTS CO., Elizabeth, N. J.
NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.		WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.

### SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St., New York City.	STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago.
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.	COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago.
EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.	HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago.
I. T. FRIEDMAN CO., 53 Mercer St., New York City.	SWITCHBOARD APP. CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago.	MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago.
FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 14 Ave. L, Newark, N. J.	HUBERTZ-ROHS, 408 South Hoyne Ave., Chicago.	GUS BERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago.
LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.	BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago.	MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 311 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago.
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.	CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago.	C. J. PETERSON & CO., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago.
ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	PEERLESS ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.	FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis, Mo.
WILLIAM WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.	KOLTON ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO., Newark, N. J.	THE PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
J. P. MANYPENNY, Philadelphia, Pa.	CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago.	ELECTRIC SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, INC., 112 Charlton St., New York City.
		BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

### ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND

AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.	L. J. LOEFFLER, INC., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.
ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.	AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

### WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I.	TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., 9227 Horace Harding Blvd., Flushing, L. I.	HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.
STANDARD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CORP., 3030 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.	COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC COMPANY, 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City.	COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.
CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.	BISHOP WIRE AND CABLE CORPORATION, 420 East 25th St., New York City.	EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.
EASTERN TUBE & TOOL COMPANY, INC., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn.	GARLAND MANUFACTURING CO., Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.	NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Wheeling, W. Va.	WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.	PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.
ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn.	ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.	ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marlon, Ind.
GENERAL CABLE CORP., Pawtucket, R. I.	ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.	HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS DIVISION of the OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
MISSOURI STEEL & WIRE COMPANY, 1406 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.	PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., Providence, R. I.	GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.



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## OUTLET BOXES

KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO.,  
1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.

STANDARD ELEC. EQUIPMENT CORP.,  
30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City,  
N. Y.

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP.,  
419 Lafayette St., New York City.

TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh,  
Pa.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS  
CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

## WIRING DEVICES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG.  
CORP., New York City.

## LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION,  
100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-  
232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland,  
Ohio.

## LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., Philadelphia,  
Pa.

A. WARD HENDRICKSON & CO., INC.,  
337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO.,  
INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.

VOIGT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee,  
Wis.

ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69  
Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.

ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.

MISSOURI STEEL AND WIRE CO., 1406  
N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

MURLIN MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St.,  
New York City.

DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bul-  
wer, St. Louis, Mo.

ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia,  
Pa.

FERD RATH, INC., 335 East 46th St., New  
York City.

BEAUX ARTS LIGHTING CO., INC., 107  
E. 12th St., New York City.

STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren  
St., New York City.

BIRCHALL BROS., INC., 330 W. 34th St.,  
New York City.

CHAS. W. FLOOD, JR., CO., Philadelphia,  
Pa.

MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St.,  
New York City.

BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 430 E.  
53rd St., New York City.

GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar  
St., St. Louis, Mo.

THE SIMES CO., INC., 22 West 15th St.,  
New York City.

CENTURY LIGHTING, INC., 419 W. 55th  
St., New York City.

LOUIS BALDINGER & SONS, INC., 59  
Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

G. E. WALTER & SONS, 511 East 72nd St.,  
New York City.

FULL-O-LITE, INC., 95 Madison Ave.,  
New York City.

HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West  
Grand Ave., Chicago.

WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th  
St., New York City.

KLIEGL BROTHERS, INC., 321 W. 50th St.,  
New York City.

RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman  
Ave., Newark, N. J.

CHAS. J. WEINSTEIN & CO., INC., 2 West  
47th St., New York City.

KUPFERBERG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO.,  
INC., 131 Bowery, New York City.

BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandever  
St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.

THE MANLEY CO., 60 W. 15th St., New  
York City.

EDW. F. CALDWELL & CO., INC., 38 West  
15th St., New York City.

EDWIN F. GUTH CO., St. Louis, Mo.

NELSON TOMBACHER, INC., 224 Centre  
St., New York City.

CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd  
Ave., Long Island City.

MOE-BRIDGES CORP., and the ELECTRIC  
SPRAYIT CO., 220 N. Broadway, Mil-  
waukee, Wis.

R. & P. MFG. CO., INC., 204 W. Houston  
St., New York City.

COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102  
Wooster St., New York City.

BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 W. 14th St.,  
New York City.

M. EISENBERG & SON, INC., 224 Centre  
St., New York City.

METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield  
Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

SUNLIGHT REFLECTING CO., INC., 226  
Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St.,  
New York City.

LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St.,  
Newark, N. J.

VIKING LIGHTS, INC., 632 W. 51st St.,  
New York City.

FRINK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10  
Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City.

## RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brook-  
lyn, N. Y.

UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES,  
508 6th Ave., New York City.

FERGUSON RADIO CORP., 745 Broadway,  
New York City.

AMPLEX RADIO, 240 W. 23rd St., New  
York City.

PIERCE AIRO RADIO, 508 6th Ave., New  
York City.

GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York  
City.

ANSLEY, 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.

FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020  
Thompson Ave., Long Island City.

ESPEY RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York  
City.

DAVID BOGEN, 663 Broadway, New York  
City.

REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco,  
Calif.

INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 25 Park  
Place, New York City.

DE WALD RADIO CORP., 508 6th Ave.,  
New York City.

AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900  
Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.

LUXOR RADIO CORP., 521 W. 23rd St.,  
New York City.

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## RADIO MANUFACTURING

REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.  
 TRANSFORMER CORP. OF AMERICA, 69 Wooster St., New York City.  
 TODD PRODUCTS, 179 Wooster St., New York City.  
 PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 3630 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.

CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.  
 GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.  
 CROSLLEY RADIO CORPORATION, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA MANUFACTURING CO., INC., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

HALSON RADIO CO., Norwalk, Conn.  
 CLINTON MFG. COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.  
 TELERADIO ENGINEERING CORP., 484 Broome St., New York City.  
 COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.  
 BELMONT RADIO CORPORATION, 1257 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City.  
 ABELS-WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.  
 ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 West 24th St., New York City.  
 AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 49 East 21st St., New York City.  
 ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 34 West 20th St., New York City.  
 ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 75 Roebeling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Ave., New York City.  
 AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, INC., 3 West 19th St., New York City.  
 FREDERICK BAUMANN, 106 East 19th St., New York City.  
 B. & Z. LAMP CO., 353 Canal St., New York City.  
 BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOVELTY CO., 294 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.  
 J. BENNETT, INC., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 West 26th St., New York City.  
 CARACK CO., INC., 22 West 19th St., New York City.  
 CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 33 West 17th St., New York City.  
 CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 132 West 21st St., New York City.  
 COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 East 21st St., New York City.  
 DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.  
 DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New York City.  
 DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St., New York City.  
 DORIS LAMPSHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd St., New York City.  
 EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd St., New York City.  
 FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.  
 GIBRALTAR MFG. CO., INC., 403 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City, N. J.  
 H. GOLDBERG, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.  
 GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.

GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.  
 GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.  
 PAUL HANSON CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.  
 J. B. HIRSH CO., INC., 18 West 20th St., New York City.  
 MAX HORN & BROS., INC., 236 5th Ave., New York City.  
 HY-ART LAMP & SHADE MFG. CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.  
 INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 KEG-O-LITE PRODUCTS CORP., 40 West 20th St., New York City.  
 WARREN L. KESSLER, 119 West 24th St., New York City.  
 IAGIN-VICTOR CORP., 49 West 24th St., New York City.  
 LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 West 18th St., New York City.  
 LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 West 25th St., New York City.  
 MADEWELL LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 16 West 19th St., New York City.  
 METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 West 54th St., New York City.  
 MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.  
 MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 MUTUAL SUNSET LAMP MFG. CO., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 NEIL MFG. CO., INC., 247 Centre St., New York City.  
 WILLIAM R. NOE & SONS, INC., 231 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.  
 S. ORTNER CO., 36 West 24th St., New York City.  
 ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 EDWARD PAUL & CO., INC., 1133 Broadway, New York City.  
 PERIOD LAMP SHADE CORP., 15 E. 31st St., New York City.

PERKINS MARINE LAMP CO., 1943 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 PITMAN DREITZER & CO., INC., 3511 14th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 East 47th St., New York City.  
 QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.  
 QUOIZEL, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.  
 REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 15 West 27th St., New York City.  
 RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 West 23rd St., New York City.  
 RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CORP., 36 West 20th St., New York City.  
 SOL M. ROBINSON, 25 West 32nd St., New York City.  
 L. ROSENFELD & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.  
 GEORGE ROSS CO., INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.  
 SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.  
 L. J. SCHWARTZ CO., INC., 48 East 21st St., New York City.  
 SHELBURNE ELECTRIC CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City.  
 SILK-O-LITE MFG. CORP., 24 West 25th St., New York City.  
 SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 290 5th Ave., New York City.  
 STERLING ONYX LAMPS, INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 STERN ELEC. NOVELTIES MFG. CO., INC., 24 East 18th St., New York City.  
 SUNBEAM LAMP & SHADE CORP., 3 East 28th St., New York City.  
 TEBOR, INC., 36 West 25th St., New York City.  
 UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 18 East 18th St., New York City.  
 VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.  
 WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 718 Broadway, New York City.  
 WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.  
 WROUGHT IRON & GLASS FIXTURE COMPANY, 591 Broadway, New York City.



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## ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 387 1st Ave., New York City.

C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.

HERMANSEN ELECTRIC CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

## ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

## ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

## FLASHLIGHT, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

## DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I.

## ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

UNION ELECTRIC CO., 1850 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.

## FLOOR BOXES

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

THOMAS & BETTS COMPANY, Elizabeth, N. J.

## HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## MISCELLANEOUS

C. H. LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.

UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORPORATION, New York City.

DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.

PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.

NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.

NAT'L ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.

TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.

CARL BAJOHR LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., St. Louis, Mo.

MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, Irvington, N. J.

SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., New York City.

ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., of Stamford, Conn.

VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 79 Orange St., Newark, N. J.

TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.

COLISEUM BATTERY & EQUIPMENT CO., Chicago, Ill.

ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.



**FLASH AND DAN STRUT STUFF ON BALL LOT**

(Continued from page 493)

nine. The rest av the team was made up av Dan's young clerk, nicknamed 'Chat,' an' two brothers be the name av Cummins, while the Grant brothers were spares. That's the bunch an' whin they was workin' smooth none av the ither country teams cud bate thim, but in their comin' game against the town team they was goin' out av their class an' the village fans was afraid they was bitin' off more than they cud chew.

"We was all lookin' ahead to the big day an' I says to Tim an' Mike, 'Now, ye young divils, see that ye don't get into anny more mischief an' lose yer chances av winin' a few prizes. They said they wud behave thimselves but at that they near spilt the milk. Pat had added a young heifer to his stock an' av course the twins had to see which wan cud stay on her back the longest. Mike was the first to try; so they cornered her up an' finally got a halter on her head. Mike managed to jump on her back an' grab the halter shank. Now the barn door was divided into a top half an' a lower half an' only the top half was closed. Whin the heifer felt Mike strike her back she bolted like a streak av lightnin' into the barn an' the closed door caught Mike plumb in the face an' shot him skyward to land in a heap wid his face all blood. Tim mopped off his face an' led him up to Mary an' she fixed it up so that in a few days his face looked less like a house afire."

While Casey had been spinning his yarn the daylight had long since faded into darkness and a faint glimmer of light was beginning to show in the eastern horizon. Casey noticed it and said: "Well now! Wud ye believe it. Here it is near mornin' an' if we're goin' to bed at all we'll have to start right now." "Sure, we will," said Slim. "An' William will sure have to square himself with our landlady for the evil influence he has on my young life, keepin' me up all night in a round of dissipation." "Who, me?" said Bill. "In order to hear some more story, Terry, be at our house tomorrow at one o'clock." "All right. I'll be there," said Terry.

**GREAT NEON FIELD COVERED BY I. B. E. W.**

(Continued from page 455)

agreements recognizing the wages, hours and working conditions of union electrical workers who rightfully have jurisdiction over this work. Union members have the right of working or refusing to work under conditions acceptable or non-acceptable to them. Union members have the right to refuse to handle articles made under conditions involving unfair competitive advantages being taken of themselves as wage earners.

Fortunately, a majority of our local union members have been awake to the real situation and the issues involved.

Members of numerous local unions have adopted resolutions in defense of their own wages—upon which their own standard of living depends. We do not desire to slight any of those local unions in the matter of giving them credit for their foresightedness, but unfortunately space will not permit the publication of all such resolutions. Accordingly, without identifying the members of the local unions adopting same, we are publishing herewith a resolution that has been adopted and forwarded to us. We publish it because in essence it is typical of most of the other resolutions adopted by members of local unions.

**RESOLUTION**

"Whereas we, as individuals, are affiliated with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for various purposes, including the reduction of the hours of daily labor, securing adequate pay for our work, and by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of our members and their dependents in the interest of a higher standard of citizenship; and

"Whereas the purposes aforementioned are attainable only through the improvement of economic conditions under which we are compelled to endure, and

"Whereas our economic conditions are vitally and detrimentally affected by the unfair practices among manufacturing and other employers who persist in the payment of wages substandard to the wages paid unionized employees in the electrical field; and

"Whereas self preservation demands that we exercise every lawful and legal right in the elevation of our wage standards in order to best secure protection for our standards of living; and

"Whereas such necessary protection can best and only be perpetuated through the patronage and promotion of the use of products manufactured by ourselves and fellow electrical workers; and

"Whereas the copyrighted union label of the I. B. E. W. being placed upon electrical products, material and equipment by members of the I. B. E. W. constitutes assurance that such product, material or equipment is manufactured under wages, hours and working conditions specified in an agreement between the manufacturing employer and a local union of the I. B. E. W.; and

"Whereas the highest court in the land has ruled that a workman has the right to work or refuse to work under conditions acceptable or non-acceptable to him; and

"Whereas the highest court in the land has ruled that what one man may do lawfully and legally, any number of men may lawfully and legally do; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. —, I. B. E. W., refuse to install any electrical products, material or equipment that does not contain the I. B. E. W. union label as an indication of such electrical products, material or equipment having been manufactured under conditions involving standards of wages, hours and employment as recognized in agreements entered between local unions of the I. B. E. W. and manufacturing employers."

It is anticipated that the result of this article will be demonstrated by members of local unions demanding that their opportunities for earning wages commensurate with a decent standard of living be preserved and that their working opportunities be protected.



You want the JOURNAL!  
We want you to have the JOURNAL!  
The only essential is your

Name.....  
Local Union.....  
New Address.....  
.....  
Old Address.....

When you move notify us of the change of residence at once.  
We do the rest.

**International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers**  
1200 15th St., N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

**FREE SPEECH FOR, AND IN, ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY**

(Continued from page 454)

system as it is to "ground" lightning rods.

A satisfactory "ground" requires a good mechanical connection between the electrical system and a bare copper wire, or steel rod, or pipe, driven into earth until it is in constant contact with moisture in the soil. Grounding is not a question of materials but of workmanship.

In any installation of electric cable, good workmanship is of primary importance. All connections of the wires and cables to fixtures must be properly made, and must be tight. Loose connections cause loss of current; and when the wires become loosened they may cause "short-circuits," interrupted service and much inconvenience.

AFFECTS LABOR

Good workmanship requires experience. It is only inviting trouble to install cheap materials that can be fastened to the building by unskilled labor using carpet tacks.

Equally important is the matter of proper fittings by which the wires are connected to the steel boxes or other fixtures. Poorly designed or poorly made fittings have been responsible for trouble far more often than have defective wires.

It is an exploded fallacy that fires have often been caused by defective wiring. Too often this has been stated merely as an excuse in the absence of ability to prove the real cause of the fires.

Fire inspectors and electrical inspectors know that in most instances of fires chargeable to the electrical system the true cause was overloaded circuits—too many appliances having been connected to a circuit designed to carry only a limited amount of current.

Where such overloaded circuits were wired with steel armored cable and the armor became overheated from the excess current, it was clearly due to this overload or to defective material or to careless workmanship in installation, but not to the steel armored cable as such; this being proved by the millions of safe and satisfactory installations with this type material.

It is false economy to use cheap materials and wires too small to carry the amount of current that will be required. In such cases it is only a short time before they have to be replaced and this is much more expensive than if adequate capacity and good materials are installed at first.

DESPERATE FINGER OF DEATH WRITES RECORD

(Continued from page 462)

1934				
	Outside Men*	Inside Men	Misc.†	Total
Electrocution	15	2	2	19
Falls (fractures, breaks)	6	9	1	16
Burns (explosions, etc.)	1	1	2	4
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	2	9	1	12
Tuberculosis	8	21	—	29
Pneumonia	6	21	4	31
<b>Total</b>				<b>111</b>

1933				
	Outside Men*	Inside Men	Misc.†	Total
Electrocution	9	4	1	14
Falls (fractures, breaks)	3	7	—	10
Burns (explosions, etc.)	—	—	2	2
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	7	14	—	21
Pneumonia	7	26	—	33
<b>Total</b>				<b>80</b>

1932				
	Outside Men*	Inside Men	Misc.†	Total
Electrocution	12	5	1	18
Falls (fractures, breaks)	7	12	1	20
Burns (explosions, etc.)	4	—	2	6
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	5	—	—	5
Tuberculosis	7	10	2	19
Pneumonia	5	17	3	25
<b>Total</b>				<b>103</b>

1931				
	Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocution	11	6	—	17
Falls (fractures, breaks)	5	5	—	10
Burns (explosions, etc.)	1	—	—	1
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	4	11	3	18
Tuberculosis	8	20	4	32
Pneumonia	9	27	4	40
<b>Total</b>				<b>118</b>

1930				
	Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocution	22	2	2	26
Falls (fractures, breaks)	9	1	—	20
Burns (explosions, etc.)	6	2	—	8
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	5	27	6	38
Tuberculosis	4	24	1	29
Pneumonia	4	24	2	30
<b>Total</b>				<b>151</b>

1929				
	Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocution	26	4	1	31
Falls (fractures, breaks)	15	10	2	27
Burns (explosions, etc.)	7	1	—	8
Miscellaneous (drowning, vehicular)	5	20	3	28
Tuberculosis	3	28	4	35
Pneumonia	13	37	2	52
<b>Total</b>				<b>181</b>

1928				
	Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocution	24	7	3	34
Falls	11	11	4	26
Burns	1	—	—	1
Tuberculosis	6	23	2	31
Pneumonia	8	22	6	36
<b>Total</b>				<b>128</b>

1927				
	Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocution	22	5	—	27
Falls	9	11	1	21
Burns	6	2	—	8
Miscellaneous	—	1	—	1
Tuberculosis	9	16	4	29
Pneumonia	6	16	—	22
<b>Total</b>				<b>108</b>

1926				
	Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocution	22	8	3	33
Falls	11	9	4	24
Burns	2	—	1	3
Miscellaneous	1	—	1	2
Tuberculosis	6	22	2	30
Pneumonia	9	21	—	30
<b>Total</b>				<b>122</b>

1925				
	Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocution	30	8	2	40
Falls	12	7	2	21
Burns	3	—	—	3
Miscellaneous	1	8	—	9
Tuberculosis	9	23	4	36
Pneumonia	4	15	1	20
<b>Total</b>				<b>129</b>

1924				
	Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocution	29	11	5	45
Falls	13	11	4	28
Burns	4	1	1	6
Miscellaneous	2	7	2	11
Tuberculosis	5	22	1	28
Pneumonia	7	23	—	30
<b>Total</b>				<b>148</b>

1923				
	Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocution	12	10	7	29
Falls	5	7	—	12
Burns	3	3	—	6
Miscellaneous	6	11	—	17
Tuberculosis	7	19	5	31
Pneumonia	5	14	1	20
<b>Total</b>				<b>115</b>

1922				
	Linemen	Men	Misc.	Total
Electrocution	23	7	1	31
Falls	9	4	—	13
Burns	4	—	—	4
Miscellaneous	3	5	3	11
Tuberculosis	9	18	6	33
Pneumonia	3	11	3	17
<b>Total</b>				<b>109</b>

\* Instead of the category linemen, outside men is used, which is slightly more inclusive.  
 † Includes railroad workers, cablesplacers, etc.

These records kept by the RESEARCH DEPARTMENT are unique. They furnish as accurate a chronicle of the hazards of the electrical industry as any figures kept in the United States.

AMATEUR RADIO MAN ON DUTY

(Continued from page 467)

year, especially as the radio spectrum becomes crowded with additional services.

In the photograph is shown the new 1 KW transmitters at the league's headquarters in West Hartford, Conn., with Hal Bubb, chief operator, at the tuning controls.

It shows from left to right, the 160-, 80-, 40-, and 20-meter rigs. Each transmitter contains its own power supply. A 500-watt modulator system is available when telephony is desired. At this sta-

tion is broadcast, from time to time, by voice and code, information pertinent to amateur radio, new regulations of the Federal Communications Commission, schedules and frequencies of expeditions, etc.

It would be advisable to make up practice message forms and send them over the code set. The time will come when you will broadcast such traffic over the air; the old adage still holds good, that "practice makes perfect."

### HIGH POINTS OF BEAUTY AND TERROR

(Continued from page 459)

would have been kept out—but for some inexplicable reason one of the bulkheads stopped a deck lower, allowing the water to rush into the engine room. Still—passengers and crew might have been saved—if there had been enough boats and rafts.

And still another tragic "if" is detailed. Another ship, the S. S. Californian, lay hove to for the night among the icebergs, not more than 15 miles away from the scene of the Titanic disaster. Her single radio operator, Cyril Evans, had signalled a greeting to the Titanic less than a half hour before the crash. The Titanic's John Phillips, busy with another message, answered brusquely. Evans, who had been on watch for 16 hours, listened a few minutes longer, then switched off his receiver and went to bed. The lights of the Titanic were dimly visible from the Californian. During the night, while Phillips' SOS was screaming the disaster to ships far distant, an officer of the Californian who could "read Morse if sent slowly," idly picked up Evans' headphones and listened for a moment. The set was turned off, silent. He laid down the phones and switched off the light. When Evans got up at 4 a. m. he got the news from other ships. Pushing on to the Titanic's position the Californian saw the Carpathia picking up the last boatload of survivors.

Jack Phillips, on the Titanic, worked to the last at his transmitter. He was at his post, with Junior Operator Bride beside him, a half hour after all boats had left. Phillips went down with the ship, but Bride escaped with a few others in a collapsible boat and was taken on the Carpathia, his feet frozen from the icy water. Propped in a chair he helped the operator of that ship send out the list of survivors to a horrified world.

### AMATEUR SAVES SHIP

One of the most interesting chapters to the electrical worker concerns "The Unlucky Tashmoo," whose "thrifty" owners sent her to sea in bad repair, without a radio operator or a radio set which was operating. She began to have a bad time of it when a gale blew up as she staggered down the coast of Mexico. With cargo shifting, a list of 35 degrees, engines dead, she drifted out into the Pacific wastes. The captain thought of a young man, Arthur Finch, who had shipped to work his way to New York for his transportation and board

and the wage of 30 cents for the entire trip. Finch was not a radio operator; he had never even seen a transmitter, but had served for four years as a signalman with the British Army, and knew telegraph code. The ship's wireless had been badly damaged by fire.

How Finch patched the set together "by guess and by gosh," is a story that has its amusing moments. By luck and persistence he finally got the set working, and during the time he was sending out the SOS he had a passenger holding the starting magnets shut with a rolled-up magazine. Several ships heard the weak and wobbly signals, and the nearest effected a rescue.

Baarslag likes to write about men who must put both courage and ingenuity to the test in fulfilling their daily job. His next book was entitled "Coast Guard to the Rescue," an account of the work of these valiant men. In his latest volume he has turned to the quiet but effective work of the U. S. postal inspection service.

"Robbery by Mail" on its flyleaf bears a unique inscription—"This book has been manufactured under strictly union conditions." We venture to say that the author's insistence was responsible. Farrar and Rinehart are the publishers; price is \$2.50. It's a good volume for any worker's library. All of us have a gullible streak and sometimes we fail to recognize a swindler for what he is. Because it is the postal inspection service's duty to guard the public against swindlers who make use of Uncle Sam's mails in the course of their trade, its files contain accounts of a vast variety of lucrative dodges. Baarslag's aim is to show the reader the many different kinds of frauds "in the belief that if it were possible to place before the American public an authentic and reasonably complete expose of the various schemes and rackets employed by our highly resourceful and exceedingly adroit swindlers and con workers, many millions of dollars might possibly be saved to gullible investors and uneducated poor people"—although as he shows, the well-to-do are just as likely to fall victims as the poor.

A host of shady, conscienceless criminals flit through these pages. The names are actual, the incidents are real, taken from the postal inspection's files. In most cases the record is closed by notation of the prison sentence. The charming young couple who let the old man and his wife in on a fraudulent stock deal to the tune of \$50,000—their entire savings; the contemptible medical charlatans who prey on the sick; the slippery seller (by mail) of "pedigreed dogs," the oil man who sold millions of dollars worth of stock in a dry well; the glass coffin promoters; the inventors of "wonder-working" machines—all at some time used the mails, and found themselves haled into court by the postal inspectors.

There are several different kinds of rackets and confidence schemes, but within each classification the methods are apt to be quite similar, and the object is always the same—to get the victim to give up, willingly, a sum of money, from a few cents to several thousand dollars. The victim expects to obtain some tremendous return for his investment, generally great wealth. We promise that you'll be filled with a healthy distrust of anyone who offers you, through the mail or in person, "a chance to make big money."

Of course there are some who can afford to lose in the hope of gain, but swindlers are also looking for the poor, crippled, unemployed, and sick, holding out the hope of bettering their condition to bilk them

out of their few little assets. Baarslag has done a good piece of work in exposing the methods of these crooks and we are all for the U. S. postal inspection service which can reach across state lines and bring them to justice.

### NEW YORK LABOR ACTS

(Continued from page 464)

can Federation of Labor; therefore be it Resolved, That this, the seventy-fifth annual convention of the New York State Federation of Labor expresses its indignation that the National Labor Relations Act, in operation, has been perverted so as to have results for real American labor which run directly counter to the high purpose of the legislation; and be it further

Resolved, That this convention of the New York State Federation of Labor roundly condemns the present administration of the National Labor Relations Board and proclaims itself thoroughly in harmony with the attitude of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor on this subject.

### BUILDING TRADES RATIONALIZE THEIR PROCEDURE

(Continued from page 458)

gram of the USHA. Behind this cordial co-operation is a similar cordiality on the part of the housing authority. The choice of Nathan Straus for administrator was approved by the building trades. Labor Relations Director Price has a keen understanding of building labor's problems, as he occupied the office of international vice president of the Bricklayers when he was chosen for his present post. For many years he was president of the Marble Workers until that international was merged with the Bricklayers.

"We believe it is going to be possible to keep the projects of the U. S. Housing Authority going smoothly because we have the co-operation of the authority from the start," Mr. Rivers told your JOURNAL reporter. "Jurisdictional disputes arise from new materials and new methods of installing materials. But they are also due to architects and contractors awarding work to the wrong trades. There are many operations in construction work for which several different trades have men capable of performing the work. But through the settlement of many jurisdictional questions there has gradually grown up the division of work among the different crafts, each of which jealously guards its claims. Architects and contractors can do a great deal for their own advantage by making sure that the work is distributed to the proper trades.

"Because of Mr. Price's background we know that he understands the importance of the awarding of work in accordance with jurisdictional rules; and that he will influence the local housing authorities which administer the projects in the various cities, to respect those rules. On the wage question we will also have harmony from the start because the USHA will put the prevailing wage in

each city into its contract with that particular city.

"It is by no means new for building trades to make an agreement with contractors that wages shall not be adjusted during the course of a project. In some cities, Kansas City for example, the local council has an agreement with union contractors to this effect, that work shall be completed at the same wage rates at which it was started. This is also a national rule of some unions, including the Electrical Workers."

The Alley Dwelling Authority of the District of Columbia, a government agency which is engaged in gradually replacing alley slum dwellings with more desirable buildings, during its several years of operation has never had one of its jobs tied up by a strike or jurisdictional dispute. While no agreement was made with the crafts not to strike, the co-operative attitude of Director John Ihlder and his assistants, as well as the social desirability of alley slum clearance, have resulted in a determination by the unions to "treat them right." In order that jurisdictional claims may be respected, Mr. Ihlder sends copies of his plans in advance of bidding to the Central Labor Union for its advice. That no jurisdictional rows have developed on several million dollars worth of buildings of various types, bears out Mr. Rivers' argument that harmony results from proper routing of craft claims from the start.

#### NEW PROCEDURE IN DISPUTES

The cause of harmony was also advanced, it is believed, by an order sent out recently by the executive council of the department, abolishing local boards for settling jurisdictional disputes, and directing them that "if a dispute arises over jurisdiction, the same must be referred to the president of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L."

Under former rules arbitration boards representing unions and employers were set up in the various cities with the power to make settlements. However satisfactorily this might work locally, it did not result in a uniform code. At the Denver convention of the Federation a committee was appointed, including International President Dan W. Tracy of the I. B. E. W., J. J. Heinz of the Sheet Metal Workers, and Richard J. Gray, international treasurer of the Bricklayers, to make a study of the jurisdictional question. They reported "no uniformity in the rendering of decisions by local boards and that the plan caused dissatisfaction and discord within the local building and construction trades councils."

Responsibility for settlements accordingly rests, mainly, with the president of the department, who at present is Joseph A. McInerney. According to the national plan for settling jurisdictional disputes, which was set up by the A. F. of L. at its Tampa convention in November, 1936, and embodied in the laws of the Building and Construction Trades Department, the first effort to make a settlement of a dispute will be local. The trades involved have five days to appoint representatives and come to an agreement between themselves. If no agreement is reached President McInerney must step in

and render a decision. Although this decision is for the jurisdiction of the particular job only, it hinges on a vast background of former decisions covering the trades and various phases of work.

"Any international union aggrieved by a decision of the president of the Building and Construction Trades Department may bring such appeal to the referee," who is Dr. John A. Lapp, selected as impartial arbitrator by the building trades unions. "Two or more international unions may by agreement submit a jurisdictional question to the referee for a decision without the necessity of proceeding under Section 37, but before rendering a decision the referee shall present the proposed agreement to all of the international unions in the same manner as in the case of other jurisdictional claims."

#### ARBITRATION WITHIN THE FACTS

Dr. Lapp's settlements are reached by the conference method, with all claimants sending representatives with briefs, and also appearing in oral arguments. A decision must be rendered within 10 days of the completion of the hearings, and when it is reached it applies nationally.

Of course it is never possible to satisfy both claimants, and sometimes neither side is pleased with the decision, but they have promised in advance to abide by it and generally do so.

The code which outlines the division of work between the 19 crafts is found in a series of standing agreements between the unions concerned, and decisions of arbitrators, published in a booklet entitled "Plan for Settling Jurisdictional Disputes Nationally and Locally," issued by the Building and Construction Trades Department. One of them which has been standing for more than three decades is the important decision, signed by Samuel Gompers on May 9, 1904, settling the conflicting claims of the Elevator Constructors and the Electrical Workers. Gompers reminded the Elevator Constructors of an agreement that had been made when that union was chartered yielding certain electrical work on elevator construction to the I. B. E. W.

In making either agreements or awards of jurisdiction certain factors must be taken in account:

1. The material—whether it be wood, stone, plaster, brick, pipe, electrical wiring, cement, metal, etc., each of which is the traditional possession of a certain craft.
2. The tool used in applying or installing this material and the craft skill necessary. For example, "Craftex" or "Textone," a stucco finish, when applied with a trowel is the work of the plasterer; when applied over plaster with a brush, is the work of the painter.
3. The function of the material. When all interior trim was of wood the carpenters held its installation undisputed. When metal trim, door and window frames came into use an agreement between the carpenters and the sheet metal workers was necessary by which the carpenters maintained their right of installing all interior trim whether it be of wood or metal.
4. Sequence of crafts on the job. For instance, if a certain piece of work is performed primarily by one craft, which has the ability to carry it through to completion, even though a small part of it might traditionally be performed by another craft, it is generally held to be the jurisdiction of the craft "doing the work." For example, in respect to acetylene and electric welding an agreement was made between the electrical workers, sheet metal workers, iron workers, plumbers and steamfitters, and machinists that "each trade have jurisdiction when such process is used to perform the work of their respective trades." Again,

(May, 1926) "Inasmuch as no other trades except the bricklayers, plumbers and steamfitters, and electricians have claimed this work, it is decided that the cutting of chases and channels in brick, tile and other masonry is the work of the bricklayers, except that the plumbers and steamfitters, and electricians have the jurisdiction to do cutting where required for the installation of their respective work."

Where an agreement or decision works out well in practice it continues as a rule. But where it does not function smoothly in practice the crafts involved may apply to the referee for a rehearing or an interpretation.

#### ANALYSIS OF EVIDENCE BEFORE DIES COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 456)

fore on a national scale and raises certain important questions to those people who believe in democratic government and democratic procedure. In a democratic government the very first principle may be laid down here, that the witnesses have a right to know who represents whom. Nothing is more dangerous to a democracy or more repugnant to decent citizens than for stooges and dummies to carry on the work of the mercenaries that lie behind. This view has been repeatedly the position of liberals and progressives when it has come to be a question of capitalist stooges and dummies. For 30 years American liberals and progressives have fought blind associations set up by bankers' money for the purpose of corrupting the electorate. These same liberals and progressives are now defending the right of foreign mercenaries to speak through dummies and stooges as though they were sincere citizens. These liberals and progressives who are defending now the stooges of the dictator Stalin are hoping to capitalize upon their former positions as exposers of capitalist stooges and dummies. American labor unionists have a right to know who is speaking when he speaks and who is paying for his services.

Whose bread I eat, whose wine I swig,  
His song I sing.

Communism may be defined as a device by which a two-inch tail wags a 98-inch dog. We do not believe that American workers want to be wagged by a two-inch tail. But if they do, they have a right to know who owns the tail.

#### WAY TO LASTING INDUSTRIAL PEACE

(Continued from page 461)

thinking industrialist must find himself in accord. The process indicated is one which may well be referred to as collective reasoning. Though I believe in collective bargaining, as must every person who recognizes that labor has its right as well as its obligations, I like the term "collective reasoning" better because it indicates the processes which must be followed if we are to develop an industrial economy satisfactory both to those who give the directions and to those who perform the work.

A statement of the fundamental basis

of this collective reasoning is found in the preamble to what is known as the Boston Agreement—an agreement which was adopted by many employers and electrical employee groups, following the creation of the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry in 1920. This preamble reads as follows:

"The vital interests of the public and of employee and employer in industry are inseparably bound together. All will benefit by a continuous, peaceful operation of the industrial process and the devotion of the means of production to the common good."

The same thought was stated by Professor Robert A. Millikan, chairman of the executive council of the California Institute of Technology, in an address last May before the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, as follows:

" \* \* \* Destroying capital means simply destroying the tools by which labor lives and supplies its own ever-increasing wants. That the interests of labor and capital in the United States are one and inseparable is both a scientific and an economic fundamental which should not be even debated any longer by those who are intelligent and informed in this field."

Recognition of the truth so well stated can have no other effect than to bring about the "new vision of the changed attitude between labor and capital," to which the executive council referred, and to substitute "co-operation and understanding for industrial strife."

#### LABOR AND DEMOCRACY

It is difficult to understand how there can be any division of opinion on the correctness of the principle. Wages are derived from sales, just as are profits. The stockholder and the employee have a common motive. The investor is entitled to a sufficient return to justify the introduction of his capital into industry. Indeed, he must have such a return or there will be no capital and, without capital, industry, under the American system, cannot function. To make this statement is not to concede in the slightest degree the right of capital to exploit labor. In fact, the exploitation of labor is the negation of democracy, and there is no surer way of destroying democracy than to attempt it. Labor is entitled to, and must have, a wage which will insure not only the necessities but the comforts of life, just so far as the continuation of industry and production will permit it. Labor, because of its numerical strength, is our largest consumer. Industry will profit as it recognizes the importance of the workers as buyers of its products. Thus, capital, labor and management are a partnership and it becomes their joint task in the matter of wages, hours and capital returns to create the industrial pattern which will keep the wheels moving with the most reasonable speed, promote distribution and create the widest demand for the nation's products.

The hope of approaching such an adjustment lies chiefly in finding a method for the application of principles on which

the overwhelming majority of our citizens are agreed. Satisfactory working conditions, the opportunity for the worker to develop personality and citizenship, and wage rates as high as it is possible for an industry to pay, are subjects to which there should be no dispute in the twentieth century.

In discussing the wage rate, however, we must not lay too much emphasis on the hourly rate. It is really not very important. It adds to the cost of production without benefit to the worker.

The worker and the capitalist alike are chiefly interested in their annual incomes. The family of a worker with an assured income of \$50 a week is much better off than the family of such a worker who may get \$1.50 an hour, but works only three days a week. The idea of co-operation must be directed toward obtaining an economic balance for the individual as well as for industry as a whole.

What the worker is really interested in is continuity of employment providing he receives the best wage that is justified in the industry that employs him. Continuity of employment means continued purchasing power and net purchasing power means much more than a nominally high wage received only at intervals. Thus, labor, like management, has a direct interest in preventing misdirected production or excessive costs. It becomes its task to keep the goods moving from the producing enterprise to consumers.

#### CO-OPERATION A NECESSITY

Thus, an incontrovertible case can be made out for co-operation. To achieve it, will not be easy. Co-operation is a highly intellectual conception. It is an art and can be learned only by daily practice and not by wishful thinking. One reason we have failed to accomplish it in any wide sense has been that there have been too much name-calling, too much satirizing of the people with whom it is desirable to co-operate, and too much bitterness; prejudices have been elevated into principles and reasoning has been denied the opportunity to function.

In the attempt to bring about co-operation, there are certain well-established principles that can be applied successfully. The first of these consists in recognizing the doctrine of equality of rights. This is where the labor union comes into the picture. Only in times when there is a shortage of labor does the individual worker have bargaining power. He may have reasoning power but it is apt not to be recognized by the boss, particularly the boss who has been trained in the old school. It was the necessity of placing labor on equality with management in mutual negotiations or controversies which led to the establishment of labor unions. As Chief Justice Taft expressed it, in 1921, "they were organized out of the necessities of the situation. A single employee was helpless in dealing with an employer. \* \* \* Union was essential to give laborers an opportunity to deal on equality with their employers."

In establishing equality of rights, it is just as dangerous to lean too far in one direction as in the other—that is a major trouble with the legislative process. The officeholder is almost certain to be pro-labor or pro-capital. Thus, over a period of years, we have seen the situation change from a point where, in the early days, some courts held combinations to increase wages and achieve other labor objectives, to be conspiracies at common law, to a point where today the employer becomes, under certain conditions, a criminal if he attempts to reason with his employees. Justice Harlan of the United States Supreme Court aptly said in 1908 that employers and employees have "equality of right and any legislation that disturbs that equality is an arbitrary interference with liberty of contract which no government can legally justify in a free land."

Another effect of attempting to handle the matter by legislation is to make of labor unions political organizations instead of leaving them free to function in the field where their chief concern lies. It has been said that organized labor in this country has been "more effective as a political agency than it has been in spreading collective bargaining in factories and shops." If we can achieve co-operation and collective reasoning, it will not be necessary for labor to devote itself primarily to the political field.

To deny the ability of achieving an adjustment through legislation is not to deny altogether the need for legislation. Equality of rights must be preserved. That implies the need for legislation which will insure the right of collective bargaining, but we are in danger of upsetting the whole system when we overstep these limits and pass legislation which disregards the rights of employers or permits administration in such fashion as to show favoritism in respect to rival labor organizations.

#### NLRB WEIGHED

The Wagner Act has been declared constitutional. This means that in the opinion of the Court on the presentation of the issues the Act violates no provision of the Constitution. It does not mean that the Act performs a useful service. It does not mean that the law would be successful in carrying out the purposes of the Act as enumerated in the opening section. The Court did not trouble to point out the strange inconsistency between Section I and Section XIII. The Court did not say the law was good. The Court did not say the law was bad. It has been left for you and me and the countless others to say that the Act is an inadequate and unethical piece of political experimentation which will fall of its own weight, if given time. Much legislation in the past which has conspicuously failed to address itself to realities, has fallen into disuse.

Hasty legislation devised to cure age-old grievances is more apt than not to fall short of its objective, because it is not given to human beings to encompass such objectives in a short space of time; legislation of this character has so many angles and facets that it requires time to see them all, to say nothing of devising means for their cure. Co-operation will be our sole protection against the stifling fog of propaganda that sweeps in upon us from all sides. Never before have our people been so nearly asphyxiated by its



poisonous clouds as in these days of instantaneous communication and mobilization of mass emotions.

Another principle to which we must adhere in our attempts to achieve co-operation is recognition of public rights and of the responsibilities of employer and employee to the public. Both employers and employees must learn to think of themselves as members of the public to whom they owe a joint responsibility. If I were to voice one of the major criticisms of the labor unions today it would be that they have been weak in their public relations.

Labor has a product to sell but labor has never developed a staff of salesmen and public relations men who have been very successful in persuading the public that union labor is a superior product. Perhaps it has not been so superior; if so, labor's job should be to make it superior, rather than to rest its case, as it has so often done, on force. Employers also have products to sell—whether goods or services, but their highly trained selling forces have contented themselves with selling the visible product, without a word about the labor that went into the product.

Under the new co-operative plan, when developed, labor and capital should find a way to co-operate in selling the public their joint product, not by force, by implication of intimidation, but because of the superiority of the product. If it isn't superior, it should be made so, and it can be made so and the world should be told about it.

A third thing that we must comprehend is that to achieve success in our co-operative efforts, whether you call them collective bargaining or by the better term, collective reasoning, is that our industrial adjustments must be based on a study of facts by both parties. Collective reasoning can function only as there is collective knowledge. Facts alone can provide the groundwork which will lead to logical and fair determinations. All special circumstances as they affect both employer and employee have to be taken into consideration. Trends in the cost of living have their place as do factors in the costs of production. When employer meets the representatives of his employees, the research worker and the statistician will provide the groundwork on which co-operative judgments will be reached.

Can such a state of industrial harmony be reached? The task will be difficult; but the best proof that it can be done is that it has been done. It was done in the electrical construction industry by the Council on Industrial Relations which functioned from 1920 until the establishment of the NRA and is now functioning again. This council was made up of an equal number of representatives of the employers and of the union. For years it has produced virtually a strikeless industry. Operating a system under which no determination was binding unless unanimous, it has been able to act unanimously because of the factual basis on which it worked. Study took the place of argument and recrimination. Decisions have been made adverse to the employee and as frequently in his favor. Many problems have been considered and decided; because even-handed justice was the aim of all the conferees, peace has prevailed.

I have recently been reading a description by John P. Frey, secretary of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, of a plan which brought about similar results in the stove manufacturing industry. Strikes and lock-outs were frequent in this industry until rules, known as conference agreements, were adopted by the representatives of the International Molders Union and the organized manufacturers of heating apparatus. Most difficult problems were presented for solution, but it was found possible to deal with them

## WARNING

The International Office is receiving numerous complaints relative to strangers, purporting to be members of the I. B. E. W., who request financial assistance on the strength of their membership.

When there is any doubt as to the credentials presented by strangers, the local should write or wire the International Office for their standings and records. Otherwise local unions may risk being victimized by frauds.

within the industry without the intervention of any outside agency. Self-government within the industry developed, based, as Mr. Frey points out, on the application of the same principle which governs the attitude of citizens toward each other in their joint participation in determining the laws under which they shall live. The conference agreements were successful because they did not exist for the benefit of the founders or moulders, but for their mutual benefit and protection.

What we require today is not government interference, but a wider application of principles that have already proved their worth. Because it points in the direction of such application, I welcome the declaration which the executive council of the American Federation of Labor made last May.\* If we seize the opportunity which is now ours to begin the adjustment of our industrial relations along the lines which it indicated, that brief statement will become the most significant document in labor history.

It presents a challenge and an opportunity to labor leaders and industrialists alike. This statement of policies for co-operation voiced in general terms has been hailed by management and capitalists with whom I have consulted. But to hold out a hope is not sufficient. Generalities are not enough. There must be found the means of application. We have our starting point and the compass to show us the way we ought to travel. To fail to follow it would be a social and an economic blunder of the first order.

Logic dictates that the next step should be for representatives of management and of labor to sit down together and seek a means of practical application. I recognize that this will not be easy to accomplish. To wipe out ancient prejudices, to tear away the veil of suspicion, change false conceptions, to substitute good-will for ill-will, and reason for controversy, will not be the work of a day. There must be a vast amount of education, both of labor and of industry. But we are in a position to make a beginning. Only those who lack intelligence will fail to recognize the danger that, unless we do make such a beginning, industry and labor alike may lose their freedom.

Practical labor relations cannot be attained by statute law; they can be attained by industrial self-control.

We are dealing with a public. The public expresses itself through its government. The public grows impatient of industrial warfare and the economic blights which accompany it. I am not a prophet nor the son of a prophet and yet I predict that, unless management and labor find a method of exercising self-control, some less palatable form of control will be inevitable.

## \*Statement by the Executive Council, American Federation of Labor

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor regards the present moment as most opportune and timely for a declaration of its basic aims and objectives.

Unemployment can only be overcome through the creation of work opportunities for working men and women in private industry. This is the real remedy for unemployment. The time has arrived when, through co-operation, understanding and a proper regard for the rights of all employers and employees, industry and labor should get together and seek to find a way by which this real remedy for idleness can be applied.

The American Federation of Labor is committed to the principle of private ownership, private initiative and the protection of private property. The right to own and manage property must be conceded and safeguarded. Working people must be accorded the right to organize and bargain collectively. The highest wages which industry can afford should be paid and a fair return upon legitimate investments to those who own private property must be freely conceded.

Labor and capital can co-operate, develop efficiency and production through labor organizations developed by the workers and through the organization of industry, as developed by industrial management. Through the establishment of contractual relationships, industrial peace can be promoted and industrial production stabilized. Contracts entered into between organized labor and industrial management must be regarded as sacred obligations. They must be religiously observed.

The principle of industrial democracy through which labor and management may solve their common economic problems should be recognized and applied in all industrial relationships. Organizations of labor should be governed by democratic policies, rules and procedure. This is the American way. It is in conformity with modern requirements and democratic principles.

Through the development of team work between industry and labor, many economic wrongs can be righted, many of industry's legislative burdens can be remedied and the maximum of service which industry and labor may render can be given the entire nation.

Labor invites industry to discard the weapons of industrial warfare directed against labor by employers' associations both now and in days gone by. Let us all have a new vision of the changed attitude between labor and capital. It means the substitution of co-operation and understanding for industrial strife. All of this is easy of accomplishment because all that is required is to respect and recognize the economic, legal and industrial rights of both labor and capital.

The manner in which one single ray of light, one single precious hint, will clarify and energize the whole mental life of him who receives it, is among the most wonderful and heavenly of intellectual phenomena.

ARNOLD BENNETT.

## I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at **\$9.00**



# IN MEMORIAM

## George M. Griffith, L. U. No. B-702

Initiated June 7, 1937

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-702, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss and passing of our Brother, George Griffith; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our next meeting and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silent tribute to his memory for one minute, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JOE McGRATH,  
PAUL WINDSOR,  
GEORGE W. HATHAWAY,  
Committee.

## Frederick S. Lockwood, L. U. No. 133

Initiated June 7, 1923

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed Brother, Frederick S. Lockwood; and

Whereas in the death of our late Brother, Local Union No. 133, I. B. E. W., has lost one of its true and loyal members; be it therefore

Resolved, That Local Union No. 133 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Frederick S. Lockwood and hereby expresses its appreciation of his membership and ever willing service to our Brotherhood; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 133, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

WILLIAM V. KAIN,  
S. E. LEE,  
GEORGE R. GIBBS,  
Committee.

## Helen Wojcik, L. U. No. B-713

Initiated July 24, 1936

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-713, of the I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Sister, Helen Wojcik, who passed away July 25, 1936; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-713, pay tribute to her memory by expressing to her family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to her memory and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

LILLIAN GOLANT,  
LEONA BOJARSKI,  
HARRIET SASENICK,  
Committee.

## Hiram P. Murphy, L. U. No. 588

Initiated June 6, 1913

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 588, I. B. E. W., Lowell, Mass., record the passing on July 13, 1938, of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Hiram P. Murphy; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sadness and sorrow we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

WILLIAM H. DARCY,  
LEWIS C. DUPEE,  
LAWRENCE H. McLAUGHLIN,  
HAROLD J. WRIGHT,  
Committee.

## S. A. Caron, L. U. No. 1037

Initiated August 10, 1936

## A. E. Hunter, L. U. No. 1037

Initiated August 8, 1936

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 1037, Winnipeg, mourn the passing of our late Brothers, S. A. Caron and A. E. Hunter, and hereby express our deepest sympathy to their families and relatives; be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for one month and a copy of this tribute be placed upon the minutes of our meeting and copies be sent to the bereaved families.

A. A. MILES,  
Recording Secretary.

## Jerry Rymke, L. U. No. B-713

Initiated March 3, 1920

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-713, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of Brother Jerry Rymke, of Chicago, on August 8, 1938.

Whereas it is our desire to pay just tribute to his memory and express our sincere regret and sympathy to his widow; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his widow and a copy to our official Journal for publication therein.

ADOLPH NAESSENS,  
ARTHUR VIANE,  
EDWARD PFLUG,  
Committee.

## Ralph A. Wylie, L. U. No. B-1031

Initiated November 1, 1936

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-1031, I. B. E. W., record the death of our friend and Brother, Ralph A. Wylie, on August 13, 1938.

Whereas by the death of Brother Wylie, this local has lost a true and beloved officer and member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family, in their time of great sorrow, our deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next regular meeting.

J. H. HUTCHINSON,  
Chairman of the Executive Board.

## George A. Summers, L. U. No. 353

Initiated September 20, 1917

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 353, mourn the passing of Brother George A. Summers, an esteemed and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That in memory of Brother Summers our charter shall be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

CECIL M. SHAW,  
Financial Secretary.

## Harold Speakman, L. U. No. 358

Initiated March 2, 1938

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 358, record the passing of our esteemed and beloved Brother, Harold Speakman, therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That in memory of Brother Speakman, our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of this tribute be sent to our Journal.

ROBERT H. BECK,  
Recording Secretary.

## Andrew Knauf, L. U. No. B-86

Initiated November 26, 1906

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Andrew Knauf; and

Whereas it is our desire, in the spirit of brotherly love, to pay tribute to a most loyal and devoted member, most highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to his family in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy sent to the official Journal for publication, a copy spread on the local union's minutes and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

VIC CLEMINSON,  
AL BULT,  
M. KOESTERS,  
Committee.

## Art Smith, L. U. No. B-667

Initiated May 29, 1937

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Art Smith; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Smith, Local Union No. B-667, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and earnest members, therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend our heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in further respect to his memory our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

H. T. ELLIOTT,  
WALTER ROWATT,  
Committee.

## William J. Ickley, L. U. No. B-1073

Initiated May 12, 1937

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our devoted Brother, William J. Ickley; and

Whereas our late Brother, as a member of Local Union No. B-1073, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, always gave his best for the cause of our Brotherhood and in the interest of Local Union No. B-1073; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-1073 hereby expresses its high appreciation of the services to our cause given by our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-1073 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in the time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-1073 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

STELLA F. WOJCIECHOWSKI,  
Financial Secretary.

## William Cresenzo, L. U. No. B-1096

Initiated July 31, 1937

It is with the deepest feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1096, record the passing of Brother William Cresenzo on August 18, 1938; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and loved ones our sincere and most heartfelt sympathy.

LOCAL UNION NO. B-1096.

## Herman Huey, L. U. No. 459

Initiated February 1, 1934

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 459, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of a very faithful member, Herman Huey; therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting assembled, rise and stand in silence for a period of one minute and that the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our deceased Brother. This tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and copies sent to his loved ones and to our official Journal for publication.

ELLSWORTH CLARDIGE,  
President,  
W. E. ROGERS,  
Recording Secretary.

**Dennis McCarthy, L. U. No. 104**

Initiated January 30, 1919

It is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 104, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Dennis McCarthy; and

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal and devoted member, a loyal friend most highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it

Resolved, that in this hour of sorrow we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 104, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory.

H. A. HAMACHER,  
H. W. SHIVVERS,  
Committee.

**Erix J. Stenholm, L. U. No. 104**

Initiated February 1, 1919

It is with sincere sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 104, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our dear and loyal Brother, Erix J. Stenholm, and wish to express our deep sympathy and to honor his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That the condolences of this organization be extended to the family and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the local union, a copy sent to the family of our departed Brother, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

H. A. HAMACHER,  
H. W. SHIVVERS,  
Committee.

**R. P. Benson, L. U. No. B-9**

Initiated October 22, 1920

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our worthy Brother, R. P. Benson; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Benson, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 extends its condolence to the family of Brother Benson in this their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

D. A. MANNING,  
JOHN LAMPING,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Committee.

**Daniel Mullane, L. U. No. B-9**

Initiated June 20, 1916

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Daniel Mullane; and

Whereas, in the death of Brother Mullane, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 extends its sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

D. A. MANNING,  
JOHN LAMPING,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Committee.

**Frederick A. Sherwood, L. U. No. 864**

Initiated December 1, 1925

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst Brother Frederick A. Sherwood, a true and loyal member; and

Whereas while bowing in humble submission to God's infinite wisdom, still we deeply mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 864, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

J. A. LINDSTROM,  
H. Q. HOPPER,  
JOHN WALKER,  
Committee.

**E. W. Weber, L. U. No. B-77**

Reinitiated May 2, 1938

We, the members of Local Union No. B-77, I. B. E. W., with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, hereby record the death of Brother E. W. Weber; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the late Brother Weber and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy spread upon the minutes of our records.

F. W. MILES,  
T. A. ARNOLD,  
J. N. LEWIS,  
Committee.

**Harold Vincent, L. U. No. 494**

Initiated April 20, 1936

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Harold Vincent; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,  
THEODORE J. LA CHAPPELLE,  
GEORGE A. KAISER,  
JOHN P. BERST,  
GEORGE J. SPATH, Jr.,  
E. J. FRANSWAY,  
Members Sick Committee.

**Nathan Pulliam, L. U. No. B-431**

Initiated March 8, 1938

The members of Local Union No. B-431, of Mason City, Iowa, record with deepest sorrow the passing of our beloved Brother, Nathan Pulliam; his presence and support will be greatly missed by the members of this local; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of this resolution be sent to our Journal for publication and a copy be spread upon our minutes.

H. ADAMS,  
J. C. ALCORN,  
H. W. DITCH,  
Committee.

**Joseph M. Martin, L. U. No. B-1073**

Initiated July 14, 1937

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our devoted Brother, Joseph M. Martin; and

Whereas our late Brother, as a member of Local Union No. B-1073, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, always gave his best for the cause of our Brotherhood and in the interest of Local Union No. B-1073; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-1073 hereby expresses its high appreciation of the services to our cause given by our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-1073 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in the time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-1073 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

STELLA F. WOJCIECHOWSKI,  
Financial Secretary.

**Andy Harmon, L. U. No. B-1073**

Initiated August 25, 1937

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our devoted Brother, Andy Harmon; and

Whereas our late Brother, as a member of Local Union No. B-1073, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, always gave his best for the cause of our Brotherhood and in the interest of Local Union No. B-1073; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-1073 hereby expresses its high appreciation of the services to our cause given by our devoted Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-1073 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in the time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-1073 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

STELLA F. WOJCIECHOWSKI,  
Financial Secretary.

**F. S. Sorrell, L. U. No. 734**

Reinitiated October 26, 1926

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 734, I. B. E. W., record the death of our late Brother, F. S. Sorrell; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be sent to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

W. H. BAKER,  
V. M. SYLVESTER,  
JOHN D. FOSTER,  
Committee.

**Henry Burns, L. U. No. B-77**

Initiated May 7, 1935

It is with genuine sorrow and regret that Local Union No. B-77 must record the death of our beloved Brother, Henry Burns. Our deepest sympathy is extended to his bereaved family.

Whereas it is our desire to pay due respect to his memory; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

E. M. McDONALD,  
C. M. TREDWELL,  
LOU SCOTT,  
Committee.

**C. M. Maryott, L. U. No. B-77**

Initiated May 5, 1935

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-77, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of Brother C. M. Maryott; therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting assembled, rise and stand in silence for a period of one minute and that the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our deceased Brother.

This tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and copies sent to his loved ones and to our official Journal for publication.

F. W. MILES,  
T. A. ARNOLD,  
J. N. LEWIS,  
Committee.

**Earl R. Spencer, L. U. No. B-77**

Initiated February 5, 1938

It is with a feeling of sadness that Local Union No. B-77, I. B. E. W., records the passing onward of another member, Brother Earl R. Spencer. We extend to his bereaved loved ones the heartfelt sympathy of friends who share their loss.

In memory of Brother Earl Spencer, our charter shall be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting. Copies shall also be sent to his bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

F. W. MILES,  
T. A. ARNOLD,  
J. N. LEWIS,  
Committee.

**George F. Whitaker, L. U. No. 723**

Initiated July 20, 1936

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 723, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Fort Wayne, record the passing on August 1, 1938, of our esteemed and worthy Brother, George F. Whitaker, who was electrocuted while at service for the City Light and Power Co., where he was employed; and

Whereas our local union has lost a loyal and devoted member, a loyal friend most highly esteemed by all who knew him; therefore be it Resolved, That in this hour of sadness and sorrow we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to the mother and brothers of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by draping our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved mother, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

HARRY SUTTON,  
Recording Secretary.

**Peter Stenz, L. U. No. 494**

Initiated January 30, 1914

Whereas the Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Peter Stenz; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,  
THEODORE J. LA CHAPELLE,  
GEORGE A. KAISER,  
JOHN P. BERST,  
GEORGE J. SPATH, JR.,  
E. J. FRANSWAY,

Committee.

**Charles R. Russell, L. U. No. 100**

Initiated October 17, 1900

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Charles R. Russell; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Russell, Local Union No. 100, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and earnest members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 100 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Russell and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 100 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 100 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

N. L. BREULLLOT,  
J. W. KONKEL,  
J. H. ROBINSON,

Committee.

**L. L. Daubenspeck, L. U. No. 125**

Initiated February 21, 1921

Whereas the sudden taking from among us of another Brother by that terrific force which we, as Electrical Workers, must continually face, brings again to mind the very narrow margin which separates us in life from that state called death, and welds us closer in our common Brotherhood; and

Whereas Brother L. L. Daubenspeck, long a valued member of Local Union No. 125, has passed on before us, and we who knew him well will sadly miss him, and to his family and loved ones we extend that sincerest sympathy which springs from a mutual loss, for he was our friend; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 125 be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute shall be spread upon our minutes in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution shall also be sent to his bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

V. A. KAY,  
C. O. MERRILL,  
E. D. CHAPMAN,

Committee.

Adopted by Local Union No. 125, I. B. E. W., in regular meeting July 22, 1938.

**Robert Murphy, L. U. No. 124**

Initiated February 28, 1929

We pause in reverence of the memory of Brother Robert Murphy, whose presence will never here again be found among us; and

Whereas by his passing Local Union No. 124 has lost a valued member; therefore be it Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of one month to honor his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That we tender our sincerest sympathy to his family in their time of great bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our Local Union No. 124, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN H. RUSH,  
J. B. NUGENT,  
WARREN BOTT,  
Committee.

**H. G. Caldwell, L. U. No. 896**

Initiated June 12, 1936

It is with deepest regret and sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 896, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, H. G. Caldwell; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 896, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his wife and children our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 896, stand one minute in silence as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That one copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife and one copy spread on the minutes and one copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

G. A. TOMLIN,  
J. B. FREEMAN,  
G. H. TANNER,

Committee.

**J. E. McGinnis, L. U. No. 124**

Initiated March 10, 1906

It is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 124, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our esteemed and worthy Brother, J. E. McGinnis.

Whereas our local union has lost one of its most loyal and devoted members of its organization in the passing of Brother McGinnis; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 124, pay tribute to the sterling character of our beloved Brother, a valued member, a loyal friend and a good citizen, most highly esteemed by all who knew him; and be it further

Resolved, That in this hour of sorrow we extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 124 and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

JOHN H. RUSH,  
J. B. NUGENT,  
WARREN BOTT,  
Committee.

**Martin Bentz, L. U. No. 494**

Initiated January 17, 1909

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 494, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother Martin Bentz; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his bereaved family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

GEORGE KAISER,  
THEODORE LA CHAPELLE,  
GEORGE SPATH,  
JOHN BERST,  
EDGAR FRANSWAY,  
ARTHUR SCHROEDER,

Committee.

**Frank J. Kruger, L. U. No. 106**

Initiated January 30, 1930

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to suddenly call from our midst our esteemed and beloved Brother, Frank J. Kruger; and

Whereas our local union has lost a charter member who has served as a faithful officer for over 25 years, and to the members a true and faithful friend; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest and heartfelt sympathy to the family of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 106, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR ANDERSON,  
EVAR BRUGGE,  
MAURICE CARLSON,  
Committee.

**Gabriel Leo Monford, L. U. No. 527**

Initiated January 24, 1918

Although his card has been in the International Office for many years, it is with very deep regret that the members of Local Union No. 527 record the passing of one of the charter members of this local, Brother Gabriel Leo Monford, whose death occurred August 25, 1938.

His many virtues will be long remembered by those Brothers who were closely associated with him in his 30 years as a member.

In memory of Brother Gabriel Leo Monford the charter, which bears his name, will be draped for a period of 30 days. A copy of this resolution will be placed in the minutes and a copy will be sent to the Journal for publication. It is the request of the committee that a copy be sent to his family by the Journal.

EDWARD RAYNER,  
A. W. SMITH,  
CLARENCE I. PRESSLER,  
Committee.

**Earl K. Hyatt, L. U. No. 1024**

Initiated November 27, 1936

It is with sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 1024, mourn the loss and passing of our Brother, Earl K. Hyatt; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

T. T. VANDERGRIFT,  
President,  
C. W. ZEISLER,  
Recording Secretary.

**Walter Langhoff, L. U. No. B-1096**

Initiated July 31, 1937

It is with the deepest feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1096, record the passing of Brother Walter Langhoff, on June 19, 1938; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and loved ones our sincere and most heartfelt sympathy.

LOCAL UNION NO. B-1096.

**Herbert T. Berryhill, L. U. No. 558**

Initiated April 1, 1938

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 558 of the I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Herbert T. Berryhill, who passed away recently.

Our deepest sympathy is extended to his bereaved family; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the records of our local union.

JAMES C. WHITE,  
Secretary-Business Manager.

**Fred B. Counts, L. U. No. 1141**

Initiated September 1, 1933

Whereas it was the will of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom to suddenly call from our midst our esteemed and beloved Brother, Fred B. Counts;

Whereas Local Union No. 1141 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; and

Whereas his many virtues will be long remembered by those who associated with him; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 1141 expresses its deepest sympathy and condolence to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to family of our deceased Brother, and a copy spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 1141, and a copy sent to our official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

LAURENCE M. REED,  
LEE COURTNEY,  
A. E. EDWARDS,  
TOM RUSHING,  
Committee.

**William Charles Hall, L. U. No. B-66**

Initiated August 16, 1934

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-66, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of Brother William Charles Hall, of Houston, Texas, on August 7, 1938.

Whereas it is our desire to pay just tribute to his memory and to express our sincere regret and sympathy to his widow; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his widow, a copy to be spread upon our minutes, and a copy to be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

C. L. BERNARD,  
W. C. BLATTNER,  
A. H. ROBINSON,  
Committee.

**William Stookey, L. U. No. 200**

Initiated October 6, 1935

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom to call from our midst one highly esteemed and beloved Brother, William Stookey, of Local No. 200, we do hereby desire to pay final tribute to his memory and extend to his family our deepest and most heart-felt sympathy.

William Stookey was born May 16, 1885, in New Athens, Ill., and was a steadfast and loyal Brother and highly respected by all; therefore be it

Resolved, That in memory of Brother William Stookey our charter shall be draped for 30 days, and a copy of this tribute be spread upon the minutes of our next regular meeting and a copy be sent to the bereaved family and to our Journal for publication.

JOE F. MEEK,  
PETE PEDERSON,  
S. M. BLACKFORD,  
Committee.

**Herbert P. Miller, L. U. No. 245**

Initiated April 22, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 245 of the I. B. E. W., record the passing of our beloved Brother and friend, Herbert P. Miller, whose death occurred August 10, 1938; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 245 recognizes its loss in the passing of Brother Miller, and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local No. 245 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

EDWARD C. KRUAMMEL,  
ROY C. SWEET,  
FRED BOLLINGER,  
Committee.

**Norman Meyers, L. U. No. B-309**

Initiated March 12, 1923

Norman Meyers has gone—we know not where.

In paying tribute to one of his friends, Robert Ingersoll once said:

"In the very May of life another heart has ceased to beat. Night has fallen upon noon. But he lived, he loved, he was loved. Wife and children pressed their kisses on his lips. This is enough. The longest life contains no more. This fills the vase of joy.

"He who lies here, clothed with the perfect peace of death, was a kind and loving husband, a good father, a generous neighbor, an honest man—and these words build a monument of glory above the humblest grave.

"He believed that we are indebted for what we enjoy to the labor, the self denial, the heroism of the human race, and that as we have plucked the fruit of what others planted, we in thankfulness should plant for others yet to be."

It seems to us that all of this, and more, can be said of Norman. His was a life of initiative and helpfulness to others. Local Union No. 309 has lost a friend. We know not what more to say, except, to express deepest sympathy to his family. We know he will be missed.

A. J. FAHRENKROG,  
A. B. TOUCHETTE,  
A. L. WEGENER,  
Committee.

**Clyde Berry, L. U. No. 794**

Initiated March 15, 1934

It is our sad duty to here record the passing of our loyal co-worker and Brother, Clyde Berry, a member of L. U. No. 794, who crossed the bar June 13, at the Illinois Central Hospital, Chicago, Ill.; therefore be it

Resolved, That in token of the esteem in which this Brother was held, and our sorrow and regret at his death, that this lodge, in regular assembly, pay the silent tribute of our craft to this departed Brother. And be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread on the records of L. U. No. 794, a copy forwarded to the family of our good Brother in their time of bereavement, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

DELL BARNHARDT,  
Press Secretary.

**Francis X. (Mick) McGovern,  
L. U. No. B-77**

Initiated August 25, 1916

Whereas again death has invaded the ranks of our Brotherhood and has taken one of our Brothers who has always upheld every principle of the I. B. E. W.; and

Whereas on the twenty-fourth of August, 1938, Brother Francis X. (Mick) McGovern, a member of Local Union No. B-77, I. B. E. W., Seattle, Wash., departed from this life; and

Whereas the great tragedy of life is that we must give up our friends at some time during the journey and no matter what the circumstances or surroundings, when the time comes it is always a sad moment; and

Whereas Mick was our friend and our Brother, whatever the circumstances may have been which surrounded him when his life ended we cannot, in our hearts, feel any criticism, but instead a deep sympathy for him, and we therefore drape his memory in the kindly mantle of charity that cures all things; therefore be it

Resolved, That the sudden removal of such a life from our midst leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by the members of this local union and especially by all those who worked with him, and will prove a great loss to the public as well as to the community in which he lived; be it further

Resolved, That the membership of this local union extend their deepest sympathy to his sorrowing wife, his relatives and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for the period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife and relatives, one to our official Journal for publication and one to be spread on the minutes of our local.

O. M. ANDERSON,  
GEORGE A. MULKEY,  
JAMES GLOVER,  
Committee.

**DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM AUGUST 1 TO AUGUST 31, 1938**

L. U.	Name	Amount
16	S. Davault	\$1,000.00
I. O.	J. R. Egan	1,000.00
483	F. Bunnell	1,000.00
106	F. Kruger	1,000.00
702	G. Griffith	300.00
113	J. A. Craighead	1,000.00
77	H. M. Burns	650.00
125	L. L. Daubenspeck	1,000.00
247	R. Steen	1,000.00
I. O.	H. D. Williams	1,000.00
9	D. J. Mullane	1,000.00
5	W. H. Rapp	1,000.00
26	A. V. Giard	1,000.00
3	T. J. Brennan	1,000.00
86	A. Knauf	1,000.00
77	C. M. Maryott	650.00
309	N. Meyers	1,000.00
9	W. C. Zimmerman	300.00
6	R. N. Kent	1,000.00
58	W. C. McDowell	1,000.00
104	E. J. Stenholm	1,000.00
3	A. Middleton	1,000.00
134	J. W. Yarsdorfer	1,000.00
3	John Donnelly	1,000.00
588	Hiram P. Murphy	1,000.00
589	H. P. Feild	475.00
5	R. P. Adams	14.58
236	D. L. Rinehart	650.00
474	H. C. Batts	300.00
5	J. T. Baxter	1,000.00
1	F. L. Meyer	1,000.00
9	R. P. Benson	1,000.00
459	H. Huey	825.00
794	C. H. Berry	825.00
I. O.	William D. Mulligan	1,000.00
774	A. C. Foster	825.00
713	Jerry Rymke	1,000.00
702	Frank Collins	300.00
I. O.	M. Sheehan	1,000.00
195	Frank J. Briske	1,000.00
196	E. C. Maffioli	300.00
292	William A. Fortmeyer	300.00
245	H. P. Miller	300.00
I. O.	F. N. Clark	1,000.00
200	W. L. Stookey	1,000.00
I. O.	E. Meshishnek	1,000.00
84	C. Hansard	475.00
494	H. A. Vincent	475.00
3	C. DeMay	1,000.00
84	J. W. Armistead	1,000.00
3	J. J. Rathgeber	1,000.00
41	M. E. Farley	1,000.00
667	A. Smith	300.00
665	L. W. Olcott	825.00
702	William J. Walgenback	300.00
702	E. J. Deiss	300.00
474	R. D. Snyder	1,000.00
3	Edw. J. Reed	1,000.00
I. O.	George A. Summers	1,000.00
1037	A. E. Hunter	150.00
Total		\$47,839.58

Blessed are they who have the gift of making friends, for it is one of God's best gifts. It involves many things, but above all, the power of going out of one's self, and appreciating whatever is noble and loving in another.

THOMAS HUGHES.



**VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM**

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Price only **\$4**

**SCIENCE VS. PASSION IN UNION ORGANIZATION**

(Continued from page 466)

three-year-old local union, affiliated with a national organization under young, headstrong, inexperienced leadership and only a few short years behind it?

When you feel that you have the answers to these questions, write the Editor of the Amplifier, Room 210, Castle Hall Building, Indianapolis, Ind., your opinion of this situation.

**BRITISH LABOR ON COMMUNIST TACTICS**

(Continued from page 457)

sive and unworthy of recognition by members of the labour movement. Among them are:

- League Against Imperialism.
- Left Wing Movement.
- Minority Movement.
- Workers' International Relief.
- National Unemployed Workers' Committee Movement.
- Friends of Soviet Russia ("Friends of the Soviet Union").
- National Charter Campaign Committee.
- International Labour Defence.
- British Anti-War Council ("British Anti-War Movement").
- European Workers' Anti-Fascist Congress.
- Relief Committee for the Victims of German and Austrian Fascism.

Some of these have quietly passed away, but others linger in different degrees of activity. From time to time such organisations of mushroom-growth continue to be established for apparently laudable purposes. It behoves members of the labour and trade union movement to refrain from association with bodies about whose origin, objects, and activities there is the least suspicion.

**MYTH OF UNITED FRONT**

In the discussions at the conference of the Communist International, the objective of the "united front" tactics is frankly avowed. In 1922, Radek stated quite clearly:

"The way of the 'united front' leads to the dictatorship of the proletariat." The "Communist Thesis on Tactics," published in 1925, was no less clear:

"The tactics of the 'united front' are only a method for agitation and the revolutionary mobilisation of the proletariat for considerable periods. The tactics of the 'united front' were and remain, a revolutionary, and not a peaceful and evolutionary method."

Dimitrov, the new secretary of the Communist International, chided his doubtful comrades who feared the communist doctrines and practices might be diluted, if not diverted, by contact with freer democratic spirits. At the Moscow Congress in September, 1935, he said:

"There are wiseacres who will sense in 'the united front' a digression from our basic position, some sort of turn to the right of the straight line of Bolshevism. Well, in my country, Bulgaria, they say that a hungry chicken always dreams of millet." (Laughter.) "Let those political chickens think so." (Laughter.)

"We want all this because only in this way will the working class at the head of all the toilers, welded into a million-strong revolutionary army, led by the Communist Inter-

national, and possessed of so great and wise a pilot as our leader, Comrade Stalin, be able to fulfill its historical mission \* \* \*"

Manuilsky, the principal representative of the Russian Communist Party on the executive of the Communism International, more impatient of puzzled comrades, gave the issue sharper point:

"Only downright scoundrels," he said, "can assert that in fighting for the unity of the working class the Communist International is obscuring the fundamental differences that divide the communists from the social democrats.

"It would be sheer madness to obscure these disagreements.

"Only hopeless idiots can think that by helping the social-democratic workers to come over to the position of the class struggle by means of the 'united front' tactics we are facilitating the capitulation of Communism to Social-Democracy."

These sentiments, fundamentally true as they are, form the background upon which the proposals for a "united front," and for affiliation of the Communist Party to the Labour Party must be viewed. It is for the purpose of subjecting the labour and trade union movement of Great Britain to the dictation of the Russian government.

What common ground of meeting can there be between representatives of the British labour movement and communist leaders, who, whatever they may profess, conduct all their

negotiations with these fundamental aims in mind?

It is obvious that every facility that affiliation would bring, every opportunity that the "united front" could afford, would be consistently and persistently used with the one main purpose ever in mind—the complete destruction of the industrial and political labour movements that generations of trade unionists, socialists, and democrats have toiled to preserve.

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The new WHIZ ELECTRIC TOOL is the handiest, most useful power tool ever made. Not a delicate instrument but a real rugged tool, equally effective for both power and precision work. Drills through 1/4 inch iron plate in 42 seconds or engraves intricate designs on jewelry. Handles any material: Metals-Woods-Alloys-Plastics-Glass-Steel-etc. Saves time. Eliminates tedious labor. Plug into any socket AC or DC, 110 volts. Chuck 1/4 inch capacity. Ball bearing thrust. Powerful, triple-gear motor. "Worth its weight in Gold." to a mechanic or handy man. STANDARD MODEL with normal speed (uses 50 different accessories, instantly interchangeable). Special Introductory Price for limited time, only \$6.95.

**FREE** Accessory outfit (Value \$2) includes set of drills, mounted brush, polishing wheel, carving bur, etc. FREE with each outfit ordered NOW. We pay postage on all shipments. Will send C.O.D. if desired.

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Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100.....	.50	Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	12.50
Account Book, Treasurer's.....	.90	Ledger sheets for above, per 100.....	2.25
Buttons, small rolled gold.....	.60	Paper, Official Letter, per 100.....	.50
Buttons, small 10k gold.....	.85	Pins, rolled gold.....	.60
Buttons, medium, 10k gold.....	1.00	Rituals, extra, each.....	.25
Buttons, diamond-shaped 10k gold.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts).....	1.75
Book, Minute for R. S. (small).....	2.25	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts).....	3.50
Book, Minute for R. S. (large).....	3.00	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts).....	1.75
Book, Day.....	1.75	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts).....	3.50
Book, Roll Call.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts).....	1.75
Carbon for Receipt books.....	.05	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts).....	3.50
Charm, 10k gold.....	4.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts).....	1.75
Charters, Duplicate.....	1.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts).....	3.50
Complete Local Charter Outfit.....	25.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts).....	3.50
Constitution, per 100.....	7.50	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts).....	1.75
Single copies.....	.10	Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts).....	.75
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year.....	2.00	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's.....	.25
Emblem, Automobile.....	1.25	Receipt Book, Treasurer's.....	.25
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Receipt Holders, each.....	.30
Labels, Decalcomania, per 100.....	.20	Research weekly report cards, per 100.....	.40
Labels, Metal, per 100.....	2.50	Rings, 10k gold.....	9.00
Labels, Neon, per 100.....	.20	Seal, cut of.....	1.00
Labels, Paper, per 100.....	.20	Seal.....	4.00
Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100.....	.35	Seal (pocket).....	7.50
Ledger, loose leaf binder Financial Secretary's 26 tab index.....	6.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen.....	.40
Ledger paper to fit above ledger, per 100.....	1.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.....	.30
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages.....	2.50		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages.....	3.75		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages.....	8.00		

**FOR E. W. B. A.**

Book, Minute.....	1.50	Single Copies.....	.10
Charters, Duplicates.....	.50	Rituals, each.....	.25
Constitution and By-Laws, per 100.....	7.50	Reinstatement Blanks, per 100.....	.75



NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

**ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.**

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM JULY 11 TO AUGUST 10, 1938

Table with 5 columns: L. U. NUMBERS, L. U. NUMBERS, L. U. NUMBERS, L. U. NUMBERS, L. U. NUMBERS. Each column lists union numbers and their corresponding receipt amounts.

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS					
354	BM 313202	313203	B-474	B 290460	290474	585	347779	347808	689	590788	590835	791	918523	918594
354	798145	798185	B-474	B 300091	300140	587	497567	497585	691	5474	5475	792	795709	795719
B-358	15751	15754	B-474	146741	146970	588	39954	39985	691	971571	971627	798	435012	435032
B-358	278823	278884	B-474	570155	570162	589	139196	139335	694	209261		799	95294	95315
B-358	676346	676395	B-475	765532	765556	589	302258		694	369796	369828	800	168428	168429
B-359	830331	830400	B-477	246622	246908	591	35276	35282	695	77969	78013	800	364537	364591
360	84756	84858	479	225234	225241	591	76471	76500	697	98157	98194	801	99796	99818
360	336012		479	443501	443527	594	493497	493500	697	895655	895656	802	522680	522686
363	398647	398668	479	776237	776239	594	378001	378017	697	897023	897088	803	301032	301060
365	93182	93193	481	7335	7382	595	327231	327232	698	17957	17971	806	431558	431564
366	97412	97427	481	316016		595	351221	351482	700	788438	788476	806	766292	766220
367	279807	279815	B-482	499197	499200	595	881751	881778	701	165606	165608	808	229311	229321
367	403065	403096	483	23864		596	94374	94380	701	960653	960655	808	303034	
367	447025	447042	483	36144	36288	597	515673	515693	702	75829	75835	811	774198	774203
370	525107	525114	488	125545	125562	598	490686	490696	702	B 279276	279280	813	41771	41830
371	771302	771305	488	659650	659842	600	380401	380408	702	354943	355028	813	240671	240672
B-372	55285		488	830743	830796	601	61657	61664	702	492586	492600	B-814	175247	
B-372	B Ap 276356		492	928901	928946	601	792697	792728	702	556437	556467	B-814	B Ap 240360	
B-372	B 276582	276600	493	498760	498791	601	917580	917585	702	Ap 567559	567618	B-814	BM 453824	453855
B-372	B 330301	330323	493	958801	958812	602	488635	488651	702	582636	582646	B-814	860663	860601
B-372	443251	443277	(Misc Triplicate)			B-603	92581	92589	702	697266	697288	B-815	B Ap 231001	231011
B-372	831706	831750	494	570751	570770	604	132953	133021	702	716074	716141	B-815	BM 441451	441456
B-373	3718	3721	497	798658	798672	604	440553	440559	702	733393	733429	B-815	BM 250801	250803
374	79680	79688	B-496	426761	426764	607	85832	85840	702	Mis 772020	772048	B-815	BM 380101	380103
377	352872	352909	B-498	774976	774988	607	168772	168793	702	Mis 782721	782778	B-816	BM 232366	
378	783151	783161	499	120633	120727	B-609	417468	417469	702	841190	841202	B-816	BM 251138	251141
378	824429	824448	499	178925	176930	B-609	782147	782156	702	874911	873915	817	93981	93985
380	907649	907681	499	331833		610	62547	62618	702	917611	917692	817	174421	174750
382	603243	603260	500	345792	345930	610	264655		702	968051	968109	817	686251	686279
383	776512	776522	500	566576	566589	610	443081	443082	B-703	300317	300318	819	1710	1725
384	4987	4994	501	98834	98861	611	6521	6581	B-703	796952	796967	820	145002	145005
386	764517	764529	501	171963	171992	611	190323	190325	704	849089	849126	822	138227	138274
388	94979	94988	501	639901	640169	614	525286	529305	707	506550	506572	823	245062	245100
389	168055	168066	501	840871	840900	615	79107	79128	702	81812	81849	823	399301	
390	154622	154660	B-502	53760	53769	615	269296		709	228274	228292	824	76109	76125
390	160136	160142	B-502	256674	256678	617	50635		710	15504	15514	825	BM 422522	423000
B-391	B Ap 267004	276008	504	933283	933293	617	208020	208091	B-711	230774	230941	825	BM 435001	436823
B-391	BM 288303	288304	505	764871	764892	619	784614	784623	712	62816		825	BM 437251	437562
B-391	411827	411828	508	766194		620	620078	620089	712	584189	584210	B-826	BM 408643	409018
B-391	530497	530518	508	436748		623	213850	213885	714	784437	784444	B-828	B Ap 233157	233196
393	611197	611220	508	828582	828624	624	319615	319619	716	129371	129600	B-828	BM 410181	410250
394	225864	225873	509	669738	669750	624	160575	160605	716	622551	622578	B-828	BM 428251	428850
397	72069	72071	510	8218		625	607776	607791	717	452441	452442	B-829	BM 405572	407250
397	234584	234600	510	490882	490884	629	54625		717	680034	680091	B-829	BM 430501	431475
397	772801	772841	511	75261	75302	629	913802	913842	719	910222	910274	B-830	B Ap 54601	54632
398	183051	183093	511	431853		630	494532	494542	722	550220	550231	B-830	BM 424119	425164
398	430757	430760	513	796642	796676	631	7843		726	80251	80258	B-832	M 426350	426589
401	80605	80643	517	46830	46831	631	165872	165908	726	170410	170415	B-832	B Ap 426764	427140
401	196122	196127	517	523947	523963	632	209887		726	777896	777900	B-833	BM 266708	266711
403	787769	787780	520	196733		632	757755	757794	728	829700	829714	B-833	BM 287708	287704
405	399001	399004	520	786227	786286	633	269932		729	230217	230223	B-833	BM 512783	512801
406	892356	892376	521	436408	436421	633	844241	844325	B-730	72751	72785	B-835	79639	79640
408	148525	148526	521	931069	931131	B-636	BM 234327	234328	B-730	BM 235869	235897	B-835	232592	232619
408	172986	172989	522	93631	93693	B-636	909215	909242	B-730	B Ap 237346		B-837	BM 312088	312115
408	979254	979464	524	521792	521793	B-640	15106	15108	B-730	496590	496600	B-837	982608	982619
411	78227	78309	526	244064	244070	B-640	326560	326569	731	972255	972282	838	400201	400212
411	453802	453805	527	46777		B-640	346528	346562	732	147882	147927	838	776058	776100
411	205704		527	966344	966386	643	82989	83007	734	83019		B-839	BM 391401	393433
413	192182	192222	528	20061	20146	643	257029	257030	734	173651	173873	840	511807	511841
413	890471	890510	530	44660		644	227340		735	83856	83878	841	939164	939180
414	BM 505105	505110	530	793541	793551	644	478437	478474	736	245232	245239	842	787399	787410
414	94162	94185	532	43880	43882	B-645	231147	231158	738	940291	940320	B-843	85101	85153
415	143878	143880	532	876635	876714	646	787691	787725	740	529012	529018	B-843	572251	572258
415	514367	514383	536	246086	246089	648	14514	14524	743	592057	592064	B-844	265788	
416	194888	194889	537	259407	259420	648	234884	234946	744	321714		B-844	BM 329401	329409
416	287939	287964	539	229971	229972	648	727154	727168	744	279751	279850	B-844	799666	799695
417	267619	267681	539	651983	652000	649	226151	226152	744	923233	923250	845	89451	89874
B-418	203072	203230	540	698580	698607	649	316701	316800	748	132167	132239	848	98551	98552
B-418	B 242817	242825	541	426485		650	201811	201859	B-749	291165	291203	848	242586	
B-418	248340	248341	541	774688	774717	651	239275	239305	B-749	371453	371623	848	661485	661500
B-418	776536	776540	543	251672	251685	651	318316	318318	B-749	393768	393772	849	104283	104328
421	325911	325940	544	153113	153165	653	399901	399926	750	792133	792141	849	437620	</



L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
890	777528 777543	B-987	BAP 73187 73236	1095	680621 680663	B-3-H	1483.	674-144909-910,	915.
891	490349 490354	B-987	BM 223236 223500	B-1096	BAP 64887 64899	B-3-J	633.	972-973, 977-979,	981.
892	795326 795330	B-989	BM 285672 285699	B-1096	BM 224255 224647	B-3-OA	16600, 16781,	675-460602-603.	
895	183780 183800	B-991	92887 92896	B-1098	69856 69860		16797, 18443, 18444,	689-590794, 817.	
896	422253 422254	B-991	186696	B-1098	383171 383250		18452, 18456.	697-897049.	
896	915355 915404	B-991	302520 302521	B-1098	439501 439798			702-567559, 782755.	
897	78563 78592	B-992	BAP 260737 260738		1101	366302 366041		735-83866.	
898	783481 783499	B-994	BAP 55604	B-1102	801099 801131			738-940296.	
899	566891 566926	B-994	BM 63423 63463	B-1104	BAP 68266 68285			775-848515.	
900	87151 87165	995	797537 797628	B-1104	BM 411887 412115			791-918548.	
901	598533 598538	996	100675 100687	B-1106	BM 258256 258275			811-774198.	
902	53576 53577	997	260360 260368	B-1107	BM 291739 291750			824-76109.	
902	87765 87800	997	BAP 295501 295502		1108	61550 61574		824-76109.	
903	490420 490426	997	267776 267779	B-1109	BM 238035 238100			824-76109.	
904	102181 102204	997	292638 292656	B-1109	BAP 259817			824-76109.	
B-905	BAP 267601 267663	B-1000	BAP 71028 71030	B-1111	BM 6473 6547			824-76109.	
B-905	BM 305401 305457	B-1000	BM 453216 453545	B-1115	BM 296750 296758			824-76109.	
B-905	379501 379515	B-1001	BAP 261364 261373	B-1116	BM 209802 209867			824-76109.	
B-905	440851 440866	B-1002	BM 251810	B-1117	BM 298847 298852			824-76109.	
907	B 261667 261702	B-1002	882286 882389		1118	934 936		824-76109.	
907	508892 508911	B-1007	BAP 265588 265590		1118	605506 605535		824-76109.	
909	234622 234623	B-1007	BM 286183 286200	B-1125	BAP 258382			824-76109.	
909	963315 963338	B-1007	BM 329701 329754	B-1125	BM 261597 261600			824-76109.	
910	298557 298558	B-1010	BAP 2158 2159	B-1125	BM 304201 304229			824-76109.	
910	462335	B-1010	BM 380061 380580	B-1126	BM 262786 262821			824-76109.	
910	504209 504236	B-1013	13501 13526	B-1130	BAP 57537 57544			824-76109.	
912	204243 204305	B-1013	821362 821400	B-1130	269573 269889			824-76109.	
913	499356 499372	B-1015	23857 23902	1131	492750 492757			824-76109.	
913	761701 761703	B-1020	330632 330662	1135	270028 270068			824-76109.	
914	816935 816954	B-1023	28022 28028	1141	442501 442518			824-76109.	
916	501769 501777	1024	52219 52287	1141	754436 754500			824-76109.	
918	798399 798414	1025	771021 771024	1141	886294 886385			824-76109.	
B-921	BM 178129 178361	B-1026	BM 286926 286936	1144	86728			824-76109.	
B-921	BM 184562 185250	B-1029	17111 17112	1144	102755 102763			824-76109.	
B-921	BM 277501 277651	B-1029	926574 926581	1147	57085			824-76109.	
B-921	BM 419251 419330	B-1030	BM 185401 185420	1147	880311 880380			824-76109.	
B-921	BM 483272 483750	B-1030	BAP 227153	1151	85551			824-76109.	
926	284723 284726	B-1032	160177 160192	1151	656518 656530			824-76109.	
926	717977 717996	1036	266928	1154	4785 4786			824-76109.	
928	470825 470847	1036	672313 672341	1154	664983 665036			824-76109.	
928	275251 275282	1037	648431 648530	1156	103058 103068			824-76109.	
928	566248 566250	B-1041	414541 414750					824-76109.	
B-929	BM 232168 232174	B-1041	427501 427990					824-76109.	
B-929	BAP 234651	B-1045	BAP 228790 228791					824-76109.	
930	B 234301 234308	B-1046	BAP 229253 229255					824-76109.	
930	B 290101 290103	B-1046	Mis 787381 787407					824-76109.	
930	502132 502155	1047	631837 631860					824-76109.	
932	793042 793058	B-1048	BAP 131920 131939					824-76109.	
934	793087 793093	B-1048	754140 754179					824-76109.	
B-936	B 236191	B-1050	BAP 42971 42976					824-76109.	
B-936	320785	B-1051	BM 174779 174926					824-76109.	
B-936	499711 499732	1052	BAP 6082 6083					824-76109.	
937	69815 69845	1052	BM 32997 33000					824-76109.	
940	117586 117603	1054	801610 801614					824-76109.	
948	901246 901304	1055	230791					824-76109.	
948	925226	1055	387804 387920					824-76109.	
B-952	785242 788260	1055	3584 3659					824-76109.	
953	328673 328674	B-1060	248428					824-76109.	
956	14566 14570	B-1064	BAP 118583 118590					824-76109.	
B-957	BAP 72068 72084	B-1064	BM 150982 151155					824-76109.	
B-957	BM 399270 399370	B-1067	BM 177570 177656					824-76109.	
958	242880 242883	B-1071	271577 271579					824-76109.	
960	511559 511563	B-1071	222136 222172					824-76109.	
B-963	314042 314053	B-1074	BM 289608 289672					824-76109.	
B-965	BM 214101 214233	B-1077	BAP 235857 235858					824-76109.	
B-965	BAP 254394 254396	B-1077	BM 236503 236526					824-76109.	
B-965	429195 429197	B-1080	303901 303939					824-76109.	
B-965	764222 764239	B-1080	356951 357000					824-76109.	
968	95587 95607	B-1081	BAP 120256 120262					824-76109.	
968	752703 752707	B-1081	231297 231333					824-76109.	
B-969	BM 313023 313064	B-1082	907281 907287					824-76109.	
970	377638 377641	B-1083	221535 221631					824-76109.	
972	972238 972249	B-1084	BAP 252968 252978					824-76109.	
B-973	283850 283857	B-1084	BM 407652 407947					824-76109.	
B-973	422862	B-1085	BM 239980 240000					824-76109.	
B-973	769304 769321	B-1085	BAP 253257 253258					824-76109.	
B-973	914701 914704	B-1085	BM 429751 429820					824-76109.	
B-974	86639 86735	1086	737591 737620					824-76109.	
B-974	BAP 272724 272726	B-1088	BM 417624 417750					824-76109.	
B-974	BM 329159 329218	B-1088	BM 486001 486003					824-76109.	
B-974	792609	B-1090	217787 217872					824-76109.	
B-979	276610	1091	532362 532374					824-76109.	
B-979	530220 530231	B-1092	BAP 278794 278806					824-76109.	
B-980	257126 257129	B-1092	363025 363092					824-76109.	
B-980	767189 767199	B-1093	BAP 255019 255026					824-76109.	
B-981	B 277851	B-1093	B 256270 256276					824-76109.	
B-981	531717 531721	B-1094	63992					824-76109.	
B-984	EM 235769 235800	B-1094	116694 116710					824-76109.	

MISSING

- 8-822525.
- 32-244487-490.
- 44-104551-555.
- 55-262078-079.
- 69-533223-225.
- 72-202691.
- 175-245516.
- 193-378965-989.
- 205-991710.
- B-304-262979, 985-986.
- 317-423179-180.
- 349-939001-010.
- 378-783124-150.
- B-429-152407.
- 437-66034, 036-037.
- 479-776231.
- 528-20061.
- 577-57410.
- 582-752586.
- 595-351258.
- 650-201856-858.
- 660-755790.
- 676-268611-636.
- 789-566881.
- 889-161282-285, 287-288.
- 890-266048-049, 051.
- 898-783469-480.
- 953-328672.
- B-973-283655.
- B-1002-882251-380.
- B-1077-236524-525.
- B-1096-224576-645.
- B-1098-383166-170.
- B-1115-296754-755.

VOID

- B-1-215178, 188.
- B-3-OA 17674, 677, 18801, 18112.
- B-3-AJ 3509, 4115, 4192, 4320, 4360-4363, 4412.
- B-3-DBM 276.
- B-3-EH 817.

PREVIOUSLY LISTED MISSING-RECEIVED

- 57-437637-638.
- B-83-210648.
- 95-310676-680, 684, 686-689.
- 104-306109-110.
- 108-846271-273.
- 177-937465-471.
- 191-254884.
- 304-562976.
- 307-230884.
- 415-143874-875.
- 482-220971-972.
- 521-436405.
- 574-28380.
- 607-85818-85827.
- 615-79098-79105.
- 617-50620, 50624, 50626.
- 738-323862-870.
- 786-425873.
- 844-265785.
- 890-777500.
- B-965-BM 213979, App 254373.
- 970-377636.
- B-988-BAP 263701-824.
- B-1000-206177-180, 1036-269900.
- B-1074-289596-600, 606.
- B-1077-235853-855.

BLANK

- B-1094-116709-710.

TELEVISION COMPARES WITH HOME MOVIES

(Continued from page 465)

Television programs comprising the latest news events, sports and personal interviews with people in the spotlight, will form the basis for television's greatest mass appeal.

In the matter of news, television as a medium is so rapid that it can afford some delay in the assembly of a program and still furnish the viewer with news

which is hot off the griddle. News events can be photographed during the day and the prints rushed to the television transmitter so that in the early evening hours the complete news of the day is sent to all homes or theaters within the range of the respective transmitters. A further advantage of this method is that a larger audience can be reached, since most people are busy at their respective occupations during the day when much of the important news is transpiring. In the



By BUDD L. MCKILLIPS

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has set an all-time record for United States Chief Executives traveling to foreign lands. Since his inauguration, on March 4, 1933, he has set foot on foreign territory 16 times.

Among the countries visited by him—some of them two or more times—are Canada, Brazil, the Bahamas, Panama, Haiti, Colombia, Costa Rica, Argentina, Uruguay and Trinidad.

Only four other Presidents have left the United States while in office. Theodore Roosevelt was the first one to make such a trip—to Panama. Taft visited Mexico, Panama and Cuba. Wilson went to Europe at the close of the World War. Harding stopped off in Canada on his way back from the Alaskan trip that preceded his sudden death. Coolidge made a trip to Cuba. Hoover didn't go anywhere during his administration, but the entire nation did—it went through hell.

TECHNICALLY, it is possible for a person to set foot on the territory of 53 foreign nations in less than a day's time, and without going outside of Washington, D. C.

All embassies and legations, anywhere in the world, are part of the country they represent. There are 53 in Washington. Each is recognized as foreign territory and the United States has no more jurisdiction over what happens there than it has over what happens in Kabul, Afghanistan.

If, for example, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Herr Hans Dieckhoff should decide to slice off the head of Second Secretary Herr Ernst Ostermann von Roth in the red brick German embassy on Massachusetts Avenue, the Washington police would have no more authority to interfere than they would in an alley brawl in Munich or Berlin.

EMBASSIES and legations in Washington are of various sizes, ranging from a suite of rooms maintained by Albania in a Connecticut Avenue hotel to the imposing series of buildings on a tract of land like a small estate where Great Britain has its diplomatic headquarters in the United States.

Incidentally, most visitors to Washington find these embassies not at all like they pictured them—massive structures, surrounded by high stone walls, over which swarthy-faced, sinister-looking men escape at night in a fusillade of pistol bullets, carrying with them valuable papers stolen from the secret safe hidden behind the portrait of the Grand Duke Ivanache Imbellie.

The E. Phillips Oppenheim motif is absolutely lacking. Most of the embassies and legations do not have even a privet hedge around them. A few have decorative iron fences. The Soviet Embassy has a rather forbidding iron fence surrounding it, but the whole thing was built for a private home—the residence of Mrs. George Pullman, widow of the sleeping car magnate.

A PERSON can stand on the municipal wharves on Washington's waterfront at certain hours and, within a few moments, see a review of almost every known form of transportation.

Glancing northward he will see steam locomotives hauling trains across the Potomac River bridge. A slight turn of the head to the left will disclose airplanes landing at Washington airport. Moored at the docks will be picturesque sailing vessels, laden with fish, melons and other cargoes from Chesapeake Bay and Carolina ocean ports.

Motor trucks, automobiles and hand carts are always within view if one turns his back toward the water. Street cars, making a loop at the end of their runs, can also be seen. If a horse-drawn vehicle doesn't show up on the docks, a look across the channel will invariably bring "Old Dobbin" in to the picture—there are always horseback riders jogging along the bridle paths there.

Messenger boys or just plain ordinary kids on bicycles provide that form of transportation for the "review." There are row boats and canoes. And if a sleek warship is not steaming down from the Navy Yard, one can always see one of the big steamships that run between Washington and Norfolk, or the former Hudson River day-liner which is now an excursion boat out of the national capital.

AIRLINE pilots flying into Washington have to be expert marksmen in order to hit the Washington airport. No matter from which direction they arrive they have to dodge between obstacles sticking up high in the air.

Among them are the naval wireless towers, the Washington Monument, a few sky-reaching gas tanks, and several high smokestacks. And after they land, the runway crosses a public highway.

THE PHRASE, "watered stock" is so common that few people are curious about its origin. It was born during the railroad speculation era shortly after the Civil War, when Daniel Drew, treasurer of the Erie Railroad discovered how much money could be made by selling rail securities that had no more value than so much waste paper.

As a young man, Drew was a cattle drover. When he was bringing cattle to the market he fed them hay saturated with salt and gave them little or no water. Just before he reached the place where the cattle would be bought—by the pound—he led the beasts to water troughs and let them drink their fill.

Their increased and false weight brought him many extra dollars. When he got into the railroad business and discovered that millions could be cleaned up by lavishly printing extra stock and selling it to gullible investors, he himself referred to this skin game as "watering the stock."

#### SOMETHING TO WORRY ABOUT:

No member of the Senate or House has a surname beginning with "Y."

SEVERAL readers want to know what has happened to the questions and answers department of this column. I dropped it because I simply did not have the time to give to the research and correspondence involved. The columns are written during the few spare breathing moments I have on a very busy newspaper job. Many of the questions I received would have required days of research to secure the correct answers.

THE persecution complex of the Republican party seems to be working overtime. Some of its leaders are bitterly complaining that Postmaster General Farley is behind a conspiracy to take the pictures of Republican Presidents from the commonly used

postage stamps and put them on the higher priced ones—where few people will ever see the likenesses.

For instance, the present 1½-cent stamp now has Harding's picture on it. The proposed change would shift Harding's to the \$2 stamp. Theodore Roosevelt would go from the 5-cent to the 30-cent stamps, Taft from the 4-cent to the 50-centers, and McKinley from the 7 to the 35-cent class. Coolidge's likeness would go on a \$5 stamp.

There is nothing more sinister behind the proposal, however, than a plan to have the 1-cent stamps start with George Washington's picture and go on from there in the order that the Presidents have held office—Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, etc.

No President except a dead one can have his picture on a stamp, of course. Thirty of our 31 former Presidents can qualify under that rule. The new scheme would take care of all 30.

LESS than one bill out of every 17 introduced in Congress is enacted, according to statistics furnished by the Library of Congress. During the last 10 Congresses, the Sixty-fifth to the Seventy-fourth, members of the House and Senate introduced 208,567 bills. Only 11,182 of them were passed. A total of 140 laws were repealed during that period. Most of the unborn laws never came to a vote, but were rejected or pigeon-holed by the Senate or House committees to which they were referred.

J. EDGAR HOOVER, much over-publicized chief of the G-Men, is urging that all relief applicants be finger-printed. I suppose the next step after that would be to require each jobless man to deposit a cash bond and make a weekly report to the local parole officer.

GENERAL HUGH S. JOHNSON, who helped make a fizzle of the NRA, says in one of his recent syndicated columns that "the depression could be turned around in 60 days by simply letting the profits and capitalist system work."

Those who doubt the General's statement are referred to the fact a "great engineer," named Herbert Hoover, tried that method for 1,460 days. And we all know what a howling success he achieved with it.

PERHAPS you have heard of the fellow who had a \$300-a-month municipal job, and whose only duty was to wind the eight-day clock in the mayor's office? Well, he was a hard-working laborer in comparison with the chaplain of the United States Senate.

He gets a salary of \$1,680 a year for praying a prayer at the opening of each day's session of the Senate. But a "day" in the Senate is vastly different from the "day" that most of us know.

Due to parliamentary reasons, the Senate rarely adjourns when it quits work along toward evening. It "recesses" instead. Consequently, there are very few "legislative days" in an entire year. In the Congressional session which ended June 16, there were only three "legislative days"—from January 5 to April 20, from April 20 to June 3, and from then to June 16.

As a result, Chaplain Z. B. Phillips was called upon to say only three prayers during the entire five-month session. Barring a special session, Congress will not resume until January, 1939, so the chaplain's Senatorial praying is finished for the year. Based on his annual salary, the three prayers he said in the Senate cost \$560 each.

But it was probably worth much more than that—if it kept Congress from going where big business was earnestly wishing it would go.

# ON EVERY JOB *There's a Laugh & Two*

*This poem, says the author, was written while working on a large construction job, and was posted on the bulletin board by the superintendent. We're passing it on, and if it should pop up on the bulletin board on another construction job, wouldn't we be surprised?*

## THAT TOOL I LOANED TO YOU

If a tool I loan to thee,  
And you fail to return it to me,  
Then it is I who must pay  
The wage I earned today  
For a new tool, and a lock,  
To keep a tool in my stock.

I need my tools to earn my pay  
And I need my pay to live today;  
And you would feel the same as I,  
If some tools you would buy;  
Between you and me, man to man,  
Some men won't buy a good oil can.

For a man to be a friend,  
Never borrow, never lend.  
You mean well and so do I;  
That won't buy stock or die  
To return, replace or renew  
The same tool I loaned to you.

So why not do as I have done,  
Bought some tools before you begun?  
If your wage is 'way too small  
And you can't buy any tools at all,  
Then you for sure are underpaid  
To use anything but a pick or spade.

And you know a well-known fact,  
If a tool is not brought back,  
The best of friendship oft may fail  
To breast or weather such a gale.  
A friend for the price of a tool  
Is a poor friend, and a fool.

So, let's be friends!

L. H. PEENEY,  
L. U. No. 520.

*What every I. B. E. W. member knows—  
but this Brother puts it in rhyme.*

## TO A UNION

If we weren't treated right,  
With wages too low,  
And the dear boss knew all about it;  
Would he step up to bat,  
And try all his might  
To give us a show? Well, I doubt it.

In ages gone past,  
When a poor working man  
Had a grievance and courage to shout it,  
Did the big company listen,  
Then try to help out  
With some decent plan? Well, I doubt it.

But with a just I. B. E. W.,  
To present our bill,  
To intercede and do something about it;  
Will the company give us  
A man to man break?  
Maybe they will—I don't doubt it!

RED THE ROMAN,  
L. U. No. 459, Johnstown, Pa.

## SMART GUYS

It takes a real smart bunch of men  
To manufacture "juice,"  
From scientist to "ground hog,"  
Each member has his use.  
The scientist draws sines and curves,  
The chief works every day;  
While all the operator does,  
Some think, is draw his monthly pay.

Now take the lineman; there's a guy  
I'm sure you'll all admit,  
He has to work just anytime  
To earn his daily bit.  
Some days he works in sunshine bright,  
And other days in rain;  
But disregarding elements,  
He still must know the game.

We also have the meterman,  
And do they get some thrills,  
As round they go collecting dose  
From which we figure bills?  
Myself, I'd rather operate  
Than face a vicious hound,  
Like this man has to do each day,  
If he would earn his found.

There's plenty other brainy men  
Connected with this game,  
Who possibly don't get much chance  
To earn themselves a name.  
For some must plan and draw designs  
And check each move he makes;  
The office gang and bosses, too,  
Must have just "what it takes."

The operator is the goat  
For jibes from all the crew.  
The reason being, I'll confess,  
A lack of much to do.  
But though he has a snap most times  
And hard work is quite rare,  
I've found in 19 years of this  
That he must use great care.

Now I don't care what job you hold,  
Or what your rate of pay,  
You must have brains to "cut the buck,"  
Or else be on your way.  
We all are subject to mistakes,  
And "boners" we have made;  
I'll still contend, though, we are smart,  
Or else we'd not get paid.

K. L. RATHBUN,  
L. U. No. 4810, Cushman Project,  
City of Tacoma.

## DON'T BELIEVE EVERYTHING

According to physics a "flywheel" spins,  
But Oiler Joe says a flywheel flies,  
He ought to know for it bit his shins,  
When it left the shaft for a trip to the  
skies.

It landed on the boiler room stack;  
The smoke couldn't go up, so it came back,  
And that's how the stokers all turned black.

Don't believe all things scientists write;  
Facts sometimes into you may bite,  
What you think is wrong sometimes is right.

P. K., L. U. No. B-1010.

*Here's the Wandering Hendrick again,  
writing from Quincy, Wash. He wants to  
send a message to a Brother back home; but  
we hope the said Brother's skill is not as  
advertised.*

## "HARD LUCK" WILSON

There was a man in Springfield\*  
Who made such crooked bends,  
That when we tried to pull the wire  
It broke off at both ends.

W. H. HENDRICK.

*\* There are 27 Springfields in the United  
States but we seem to recall that this was  
Springfield, Mass.*

## LINEMAN'S LAMENT

Gone are the days of 60-foot poles,  
Now our brave linemen work down in holes.  
It's "Pull in that cable, jack up those reels."  
How do you 'spose this old hiker feels?

I used to look down from a crossarm so high,  
Now passing cars throw mud in my eye.  
I squirm and I grunt in this underground  
hole—  
Sometimes I wonder, am I man or mole?

Those poles must come down, they're ugly to  
see.  
It's funny, but somehow I cannot agree.  
They stand in a row, so straight and so high,  
A thing of beauty to this old timer's eye.

I'll climb no more up toward the sky,  
And though it almost makes me cry,  
I'll work and slave 'neath passing feet—  
For after all, I still must eat.

LINEMAN LENNIE,  
L. U. No. B-702.

## JUST AN OLD TIMER

Just an old timer on the road,  
On his back was his load.  
Where he was going no one knew—  
Many a town he would pass through,  
And a lineman hope to see,  
For a bite, was hungry he.  
Very seldom he went wrong,  
Where a lineman could be found;  
And from them he'd soon get change.  
Business was bad from where he came.  
Then with them he'd stay awhile,  
Tell the yarns and have a smile;  
Soon his feet they would itch,  
In his clothes he'd take a stitch;  
On the road again he'd go,  
For many places did he know.  
Sometimes he'd stay and work a week,  
Just to satisfy his feet.  
But he knew he'd had his day,  
Too old now to make the pay.  
That's why we find them here and there  
Broken down and gray hair;  
Soon their journey comes to an end  
So hard for them to comprehend.  
They were linemen in their day—  
Served their time—now laid away.

F. H. BYAM,  
L. U. No. 66.

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LESS than ever can we now isolate our problems. Man's activities in every sphere react upon one another more rapidly, more directly, and more intimately than in any previous age. A shortage or misuse of gold, the rash extension or the sudden arrest of credit, will change the fortunes of the remotest factory or farm. But money and credit and the whole framework of finance within which economic activity proceeds, are themselves profoundly affected by whatever happens in other spheres of human effort and ambition; by social demands or legislation; by political aspirations and dangers. And to all these interactions both rapidity and wide range are added by what is the cardinal feature of our period: the improvement in the mechanism for the transmission of news.

—SIR WALTER SALTER, K.C.B.

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