

DECEMBER, 1907

(THE)
ELECTRICAL WORKER
OFFICIAL JOURNAL
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.



Editorial.

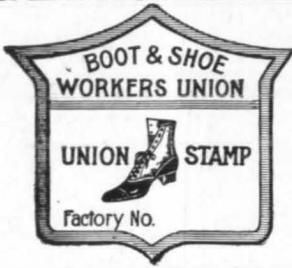
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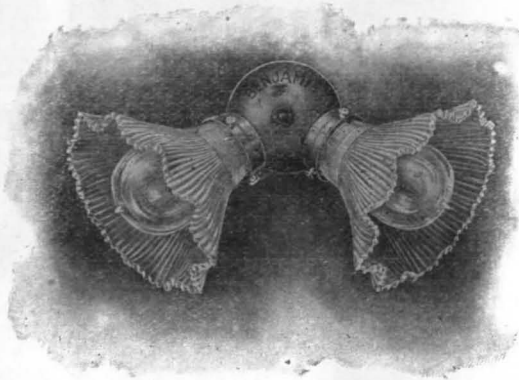
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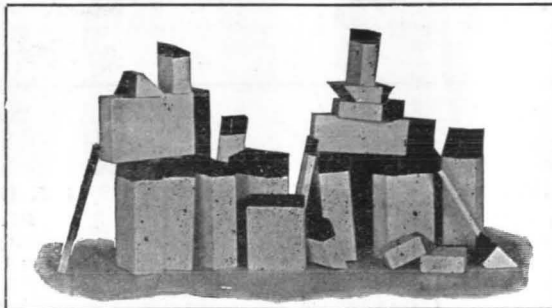
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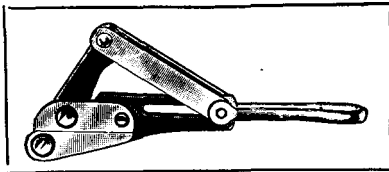
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THE ELECTRICAL



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OFFICIAL JOURNAL

of the

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

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SPRINGFIELD, ILL., DECEMBER, 1907

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THE LABOR UNION.

AS FAR BACK as we can peer with anything like certainty into the morning twilight of our race, we find widespread absolute subjection of one class to another class. The writings which have survived the peoples of the Tigris and the Euphrates show human slavery strongly established in Babylonia and Assyria at the point their social system is first revealed to us. So with Egypt, whose very monuments bespeaking vanished greatness are for the larger part the work of multitudes of slaves. So with Phoenicia, having hordes of slaves ashore and at sea and sending dealers abroad to barter in slaves as merchants of today trade in silks and grain. So with Greece and Rome. So with Palestine, though least offending.

Man's passion for dominion over his neighbor yield's slowly. Babylon and Nineveh were still gangrened with slavery when they sank to dust and silence; Memphis and Thebes, in the closing of night upon them; Tyre and Carthage, when they ceased to be. It was so prevalent in Greece 300 B. C. that in Corinth there were 40,000 masters and 640,000 slaves, and in Athens 21,000 masters and 400,000 slaves. So long, too, as a shred of authority of ancient Rome remained, slavery was a fundamental institution among the Romans, and in such extent that at one time there were 60,000,000 slaves within the Empire. And, powerful as was the fine religious spirit of early Israel, even such enslavement as was in express violation of the Mosaic law continued general in the time of Jeremiah. Not only did absolute slavery persist side by side with the *Iliad*, the Book of Job, the Dialogues of Plato, the Code Justinian; it clung upon civilized states long after Jesus Christ had said, "A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another"; long after the Great Charter of English Liberties; long after Rousseau and Jefferson. With all the forces of light and love operating from the remotest antiquity, it was but yesterday in Russia, Brazil and our own America that chattel slavery lost the last sanction of civilized mankind. And not alone the forces of light and love working as the rain wears away the rock,

but forces of passionate revolution, working as the earthquake works—rending and groaning—lifting the floor of the deep sea into the light of day; for desperate struggle it has taken, too, to break the chains that bound some men to be the chattels of other men.

But absolute subjection of one class to another class is dead at last, in enlightened lands, after nine thousand years of civilization and all the gropings in the abyss of time the other side of Babylon. RELATIVE subjection lives on, though, so slowly do we move into the light: not the subjection that made it lawful for the young aristocrat of Lacedaemon to hunt and slay slaves of Sparta as in our day sportsmen chase and kill wild game, nor the milder kind that put around the neck of Gurth the collar of Cedric, but a kind based on the concept that, though one man can not rightfully own another, one man may rightfully draw a circle about the life of that other and confine him within it. This is the slavery which puts clouds of children at toil as breadwinners when they should be at school and at play; forces myriads of women into gainful occupations, against their inclination and in limitation of homelife and endangerment of healthful motherhood; works the mass of men beyond their strength in the fullness of their powers and neglects them when the flagging comes; withholds from most of the world's workers, in commerce, manufacture, agriculture, art, letters, science—every field, in short, both mental and manual,—a just participation in wealth and leisure.

For the elemental reasons which made for destruction of absolute slavery, this partial slavery is bound to fade into a state where every child shall be born to a fair opportunity for developing the best life of which he is capable, hampered neither as the Greek slave was hampered nor as the breaker-boy in a Pennsylvania coal mine is hampered. It is assailed by the aspirations of the human race; by every addition to human knowledge; by every growth in spiritual grace. And among the most powerful forces counting to reduce it must be reckoned THE MODERN LABOR UNION.

The labor union is a defense thrown up by manual workers against those evils of the competitive system tending at the worst to grind them into misery and at the best to give them less than a reasonable share of property, rest and opportunities for intellectual growth.

"IN THE NATURAL ADVANCE OF SOCIETY," Ricardo announced as a law of political economy, "THE WAGES OF LABOR WILL HAVE A TENDENCY TO FALL, AS FAR AS THEY ARE REGULATED BY SUPPLY AND DEMAND." This the manual workers came to know by sharp experience; and they organized into trade groups to check—with collective bargaining backed by the strike—the downward pull of supply and demand, in proportion as they progressed enough out of the shadows, through the spread of education and ethics, to see with somewhat of clearness their rights as freemen, and in proportion, also, to the rise of the factory system with its rapid production of wealth and its propensity to press workers to a low standard of living, regardless of value of things produced. The modern union came first in England, later in Continental Europe and afterward in the United States, and, with most of its growth in the last fifty years, it has developed into an institution with 2,000,000 members in the United Kingdom, approximately 3,000,000 in the United States, and a great leading land of Christendom.

In all of Europe before the labor unions were powerful, the work-day was from twelve to fifteen hours. With us and the Canadians until the unions were strong, the hours were as inhumane—for example, down to 1858, some of the textile mills of New England had a fourteen-hour day, and in the street-railway business throughout the United States and Canada, until unions of carmen rose to power within the last few years, the work-day commonly ran from fourteen to seventeen hours. NOW, in the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and Australasia the work-day in most occupations is nine hours or less, and in many (especially in Australasia) has gone to eight hours; while in Continental Europe the tendency toward the eight-hour day is in proportion to the progress of the unions.

With wages the contrasts are even more impressive. George L. Bolen does not overstate the case as it stood in the United Kingdom when he says that "During the first quarter of the nineteenth century, in England, before trade unions had developed strength," competition had driven the price at which labor could be bought to "just enough food, air and rest to keep the laborer alive and able to work." Nor McMaster, when he says of the first half-century of the United States, when organization of the working

classes was barely starting: "In the general advance made by society in fifty years the workingman had shared but little. Many old grievances no longer troubled him, but new ones, more numerous and galling than the old, were pressing him sorely. Wages had risen, but not in proportion to the cost of living." Complementing these statements may be placed the recent conclusion of Wycoff that prosperity among the workers of the United Kingdom is higher than at any time since the unexampled scarcity of laborers in the fifteenth century, following the Black Death; the conclusion of Geoffrey Drage that while half of all the workers of Great Britain and Ireland were getting no more than a bare living, in 1850, only a fifth were on that level in 1890; and the conclusion of Emile Levasseur and Robert Giffen that in England, France and the United States WAGES IN COMMODITIES CONSUMED HAVE DOUBLED IN THE LAST SIXTY YEARS for all of the working classes not now on or near the level of bare subsistence.

It would be very unsound to attribute ALL of the improvement in the condition of the working classes to their unions; for, besides the general favorable influence of those classes otherwise than through their unions, and besides whatever the conscience and wisdom of other classes may have contributed toward right-thinking and right-doing, there has been the tremendous influence of mechanical inventions in rapidly multiplying the wealth subject to distribution, as with the Bessemer converters in the Edgar Thomson mill which change iron into steel at the rate of four tons a minute, and with the cotton gin, which in the ten hours formerly required for one person to free from seeds a pound and a half of cotton, successfully treats more than four thousand times as much. But authorities agree that reduction of the work-day has been almost entirely due to direct demands of the unions and to agitations begun by them; and that while without the labor union, as with it, the working classes would AS CONSUMERS have participated in the advantages following the fall of commodity prices in cases where machinery has cut the prices of things consumed by them, the unions have generally operated to make the wage fund of an industry A MUCH LARGER PERCENTAGE OF THE MACHINE-GAINED WEALTH than it would have been in the absence of organized insistence.

By striving to raise the standards of living among the working people of the world and urging equity in distribution of the products of industry, the unions are important safeguards of the liberties of all society. Their position is, that it is not for the successors of the old

master-class to command arbitrarily what kind of lives the toilers shall be able to lead, but that there shall be substituted for arbitrary power of ONE CLASS OVER ALL CLASSES, government of ALL CLASSES BY ALL CLASSES, that is to say, REPRESENTATIVE government, in politics and business; instead of undiscussed commands by autocrat or class, consultations between all concerned or the representatives of all concerned; free and fair agreement, instead of something like the old slave state.

"Trade unions," said Gladstone, "are the bulkwarks of modern democracies." "Thank God," exclaimed Lincoln, "we have a system of labor where there can be a strike!" Both were right; for the wide division and diffusion of property SOFTENS THE LINES OF CLASS DEMARCATION, as Lecky has observed, and especially discourages the rise of aristocracies of wealth on the one hand and dangerous tendencies to revolution on the other, and THE UNIONS DIRECTLY PROMOTE SUCH DIVISION AND DIFFUSION. "Strikes," wrote John Stuart Mill, "and the trade societies which render strikes possible, are not a mischievous, but, on the contrary, a valuable part of the existing machinery of society"; and this because, to quote him further, the unions make toward "THAT REGULAR PARTICIPATION OF THE LABORERS IN THE PROFITS OF THEIR LABOR. EVERY TENDENCY TO WHICH IT IS SO IMPORTANT TO ENCOURAGE, SINCE TO IT WE HAVE CHIEFLY TO LOOK FOR ANY RADICAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMICAL RELATIONS BETWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL."

It is agreeable to feel, too, that in the readjustments of fortunes the labor unions tend to bring about, the scaling down of inordinate riches, in order that there may be a leveling-up where equity demands, is quite as likely to benefit the rich as the poor. In this regard a passage from the pen of Herbert Spencer deserves reflection:

"The bias of rulers and masters makes it difficult for them to conceive that a decline of class-power and a decrease of class-distinction may be accompanied by improvement not only in the lives of the regulated classes, but in the lives of the regulating classes. The sentiments and ideas proper to the existing social organization, prevent the rich from seeing that worry and weariness and disappointment result to them indirectly from this social system apparently so conducive to their welfare. Yet, would they contemplate the past, they might find strong reasons for suspecting as much. The baron of feudal days never imagined the possibility of social arrangements that would serve him far better than the arrangements he so

strenuously upheld; nor did he see in the arrangements he upheld the causes of his many sufferings and discomforts. Had he been told that a noble might be much happier without a moated castle, having its keep and secret passages and dungeons for prisoners—that he might be more secure without drawbridge and portcullis, men-at-arms and sentinels—that he might be in less danger having no vassals or hired mercenaries—that he might be wealthier without possessing a single serf; he would have thought the statements absurd even to the extent of insanity. It would have been useless to argue that the regime seeming so advantageous to him, entailed hardships of many kinds—perpetual feuds with his neighbors, open attacks, surprises, betrayals, revenges by equals, treacheries by inferiors; the continual carrying of arms and wearing of armor; the perpetual quarrellings of servants and disputes about vassals; the coarse and unvaried good supplied by an unprosperous agriculture; a domestic discomfort such as no modern servant would tolerate resulting in a wear and tear that brought life to a comparatively early close, if it was not violently cut short in battle or by murder. Yet what the class-bias of that time made it impossible for him to see, has become to his modern representative conspicuous enough. The peer of our day knows that he is better off without defensive appliances and retainers and serfs than his predecessor was with them. His country-house is more secure than an embattled tower; he is safer among his unarmed domestics than a feudal lord was when surrounded by armed guards; he is in less danger going about weaponless than was his mail-clad knight with lance and sword. Though he has no vassals to fight at his command, there is no suzerain who can call on him to sacrifice his in a quarrel not his own; though he can compel no one to labor, the labors of freemen make him immensely more wealthy than was the ancient holder of bondsmen; and along with the loss of direct control over workers there has grown up an industrial system which supplies him with multitudinous conveniences and luxuries undreamt of by him who had workers at his mercy.

"May we not, then, infer that just as the dominant classes of ancient days were prevented by the feelings and ideas appropriate to the then-existing social state, from seeing how much evil it brought on them, and how much better for them might be a social state in which their power was much less, so the dominant classes of the present day are prevented from seeing how the existing forms of class-subordination redound to their own injury, and how much happier

may be their future representatives from having social positions less prominent? Occasionally recognizing, though they do, certain indirect evils attending their supremacy, they do not see that by accumulation these indirect evils constitute a penalty which supremacy brings on them. Though they repeat the trite reflection that riches fail to purchase content, they do not draw the inference that there must be something wrong in a system which thus deludes them."

To return, no doubt the unions are crude yet, many of them very crude; for we have not fared far from times when toilers were denied most of the opportunities without which progress toward enlightened views of rights, duties and the thousand-fold complexities of industry is certain to be slow. And no doubt

some of them have dishonest leaders, and some have leaders sadly wanting in discretion. In consequence there are blundering policies here and there, and sometimes worse. But the things that now offend are "evils involved in the transition to better arrangements." Besides, what about the rest of the world and ITS imperfections?

Unionism is a wholesome institution and perhaps the most hopeful sign of growth out of what is left of human slavery; not without terrific turmoil, not without grievous stumbling; but roughly righting long-endured rough wrongs, and struggling stubbornly into the streaming truth. "Towards an eternal center of right and nobleness, and of that only, is all this confusion tending."—Edward J. Livernash, in San Francisco Bulletin.

NORTHWESTERN DISTRICT COUNCIL NUMBER 7 OF THE SECOND DISTRICT.

OSHKOSH, WIS., Nov. 20, 1907.

To all Locals in the Jurisdiction of the Northwestern District Council No. 7, Second District of the I. B. E. W., Greeting:

Enclosed find returns of referendum vote on Amendments to Constitution and By-Laws of District No. 7, Second District, as proposed by the Oshkosh Convention Aug. 5 and 6, 1907.

| LOCAL UNIONS | YES | NO |
|----------------------------|-----|----|
| 23 St. Paul, Minn. | 30 | .. |
| 83 Milwaukee, Wis. | 31 | .. |
| 158 Green Bay, Wis. | 4 | .. |
| 187 Oskosh, Wis. | 59 | .. |
| 201 Appleton, Wis. | 10 | .. |
| 292 Minneapolis, Minn. ... | 15 | 14 |
| 398 St. Cloud, Minn. | 8 | .. |
| 494 Milwaukee, Wis. | 1 | 19 |
| 541 Minneapolis, Minn. ... | 11 | .. |
| Totals | 219 | 33 |

CONSTITUTION EFFECTIVE.

The new Constitution and By-Laws will go into effect December 1, 1907. We beg leave to call your attention to Article 4, Section 1, in regard to revenue which reads as follows:

Section 1. The revenue of this Council shall be derived as follows: In addition to the revenue received from the general office a monthly per capita tax of ten cents per member and also one dollar on each new member initiated, after the adoption of this Constitution, on all members

of locals in the jurisdiction of this District Council.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All Local Secretaries are hereby notified that all per capita sheets for the District Council must first be sent O. K. by the Grand Secretary before being sent to the Secretary-Treasurer of the District Council. Locals failing to comply with this request and making remittances other than herein specified the same will be held until such a time as the above rule is carried out.

All Locals must adhere strictly to the By-Laws of the District Council and the constitution of the I. B. E. W. in regard to becoming in arrears to the District Council.

We trust that the present laws governing this Council will be respected at all times by all Local Unions and that the best of harmony will prevail through out the entire district during the incoming year so that we will not be compelled at any time to use extreme methods on our part to enforce the laws which governs the district.

The new Constitution as received from the printer will be mailed to each Local Union which will not be later than December the first.

With best wishes to the personal success of each and every member of this district and the Brotherhood at large, we beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,

FRANK FISHER,

P. S. BIXBY, President.
Sec.-Treas., 140 Pearl st.,
Oshkosh, Wis.

A PEN PICTURE OF GOMPERS

Sterling, Stocky and Sturdy—Does Things.

SAMUEL GOMPERS, labor leader, is a cigarmaker; but he does not work at the trade.

A banker, writing to this newspaper, expresses the opinion that it "can do a very great service to a large body of rather thoughtful and thoroughly sane men, if it will give a complete sketch of Samuel Gompers, and on fit occasion, the life of other prominent labor leaders and agitators. Briefly, what are the credentials of these men. How have they been educated and trained to discuss the questions which they preach? How have they been trained in any kind of labor? Have they been workmen and thereby acquired a practical knowledge of the questions which they discuss and on which they have such positive, dogmatic opinions? In other words, are they fit to be leaders? With reference to Samuel Gompers, is he an American citizen? Or is he an alien? Is he naturalized, if a citizen?"

The reasonableness of these queries about Mr. Gompers commended themselves, despite the fact that Mr. Gompers, in the last half-dozen years, had occupied his full share of newspaper space and that "authorized" biographical sketches of him had appeared at length in a number of volumes devoted to such information.

His ground plan is simple enough. He was born in London on January 27, 1850. His father, Saul Carpenter, also was a cigarmaker. Samuel attended school from his sixth to his tenth year, then was apprenticed to a shoe-maker; but, disliking the work, he learned the trade of his father, and while working as a cigarmaker he attended evening school for four years.

This appears to have been the extent of his instruction in any school. He came to the United States when 13 years old, settled in New York city, and in time became a naturalized citizen of the United States. His present home is in Washington, but he maintains his citizenship in New York city.

In a sketch of his life approved by himself, he says of his father that he "was a cigarmaker, an industrious workman, a kind father, and a man of remarkable memory." He declares of his mother that she "was a woman of excellent antecedents, her parents being highly educated; and through her influence on his intellectual and moral life he was led to study and to seek to benefit his fellowmen. He further fills out his genealogical background by describing his grandfather as "a man of philosophical turn of mind, of extraordinary courage and fear-

lessness, and well informed through knowledge acquired by wide travel in Europe."

Mr. Gompers has the appearance of a Jew, although his family sprang from Holland. But his father's name (Saul) would seem to bear out that assumption, but in none of the available biographical accounts of his parentage is any space given to the religious beliefs of either his father and mother or himself except this one sentence: "He was affiliated with the Society for Ethical Culture of New York city, established in 1867 by Felix Adler." A friend writing an intimate sketch in a labor paper says that Gompers does not belong to any church; that he is too broad for creeds or sectarian beliefs.

We have Mr. Gompers' word for it that he had the conventional beginnings of a "self-made man." He records of himself that, "As a boy Samuel was anxious to learn, and he often neglected or forgot to eat, in his eagerness to master the lessons he had set for him self as a task.

* * * Being the oldest child of a family of eight, he began to aid his father in their support as soon as he could earn wages." He worked at his trade of cigarmaking from his tenth until his thirty-seventh year. Since that time he has been a writer on labor topics, an agitator, and an organizer of unions.

When he was 14 years old, and when he had been in this country only one year, he helped to organize the Cigarmakers' International Union which he served as secretary and president for six years. He also edited its local paper in that period.

The tracts and pamphlets issued by the Anti-Slavery Society were his "first helpful reading," he says. Later he read "Dickens, Thackeray, Burns, Shelley, Hood, and Shakespeare with profit," and thereafter history and books on economics.

Mr. Gompers is the author of "The Eight-Hour Work Day," "No Compulsory Arbitration," "What does Labor Want?" and "Organized Labor, Its Struggles, Its Enemies, and Fool Friends." These have been all issued in cheap pamphlet form; "tracts rather than books," their author calls them.

In one of his approved sketches, he refers to himself as a "persistent agitator," and says that even those who disagree with him in his fundamental principles, and do not approve the methods of the organization he represents, must admit that his efforts have resulted in much that is of great and general benefit to workers everywhere. Apparently this

is to be taken as Mr. Gompers' own view of his work. He organized the American Federation of Labor and has been its president from the beginning (1881) with the exception of two years. It is a salaried office and enables Mr. Gompers to live in comfort.

What sort of man is Gompers to look at? Here are some impressions from various sources:

"If I had first seen Mr. Gompers in some group of distinguished men and had not known who he was, I think I should have guessed him for a college president," says one observer. "He is short, heavily built, and there is a sort of rigid erectness about him which you see in many professors who have conscientiously avoided a stoop. His head is massive, his long grayish hair bushed austerely back from his temples. His spectacled eyes are keen, but friendly; his lips thin, precise. William Hard once said of him that he went out on a new luea as cautiously as an elephant going over a new bridge. His talk conveys the same impression that he is testing every phrase before he utters it, to see if it will bear his weight."

"A short, stout man with big head, strong jaw, and broad shoulders," remarks another. "He smokes a cigar in a determined sort of way as he works; for determination and benevolence are alike written in his unusual features."

"His portraits give no adequate idea of his appearance, for although his head and shoulders are massive, he is very much below middle-height and walks with slow, deliberate steps," is a Norwegian's description. "The most prominent features of his face are a broad, benignant forehead and a wide, flexible mouth which droops at the corners. With his mild, almost diffident manner, and his black coat and white tie, Gompers looks more like a kindly old country parson than the commanding general of an army of two million workingmen."

To which may be added a personal impression of Mr. Gompers at a base ball game, and Mr. Gompers celebrating the fall of the Bastille. At the ball game, Mr. Gompers, by removing his coat, revealed to painstaking observers that he wore white silk shirts. This luxury was more than offset by the quality of the cigars Mr. Gompers was consuming. They were obviously union made, and one understood why it has been noted of him (see quotation above) that he smoked "in a determined sort of way."

It required determination, fortitude, courage, and a heedless taste in tobacco to make way with the cigars that the labor leader took to the ball game with him. Sitting behind Mr. Gompers, one noted that he was growing bald in a desultory sort of way, that is, in patches.

He had adopted Mr. Fairbanks' expedient of wearing his hair long and combing it over the bare spots on his cranium.

There is in Washington a French theatrical boarding house, or small hotel, the proprietor of which calls himself "Count." In the rear of his pension is a tiny, bricked-in back yard, with a brick pavement. It is covered over with a lattice work and a few straggling vines. Underneath this sylvan arbor is a long table, where chorus women-cartographers, piano-movers, upholsterers, Government clerks, and other oddly assorted folk sometimes dine on summer evenings.

Mr. Gompers is a not infrequent visitor and consumer of "red ink," as the common vintage of the place is known. Every year in July the fall of the Bastille is celebrated with much clamor and a large consumption of vin ordinaire. Mr. Gompers is the chief guest at these annual festivals. He sits at the head of the table, next to the "Count," and is always called upon to respond to one of the patriotic toasts.

Students of the great man will find his photograph in the picture of the gatherings taken this year by a Washington newspaper. Mr. Gompers may be distinguished by the black silk skull cap which he always wears even in the hottest weather, to guard his denuded head from draughts.

The labor leader is not a familiar figure on the streets of Washington, but he is frequently at the Capitol during sessions of Congress. He watches labor legislation closely, and frequently appears before a committee to argue for or against bills affecting the interest of working men. He is a convincing and able talker. His delivery has a sort of ponderous solemnity that is not ineffective. He can say commonplace things in an impressive way.

Over on G street, opposite the big pension office, is a four story brown-stone building that is a bee hive of activity. It was erected by the Local Typographical Union, and is now the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor. Apparently there are half a score of typewriters in each room. Each typewriting machine is being pounded furiously by seriously-looking young women. The clatter of the keyboards can be heard all over the place.

Here Mr. Gompers has his office, and here he contrives to keep himself uncommonly busy. The door leading into his private rooms bears the terse legend "Don't Enter!" A most efficient young woman secretary enforces this command.

Here is what a labor man says Mr. Gompers once told him about his personal fortune:

"We were having a little informal talk, and worldly riches were mentioned. Bribery in high and low places soon drifted

into the discussion. Mr. Gompers said that nobody tried to bribe him. Then he remarked:

"I believe there is less bribery than is commonly supposed. On the whole men are pretty honest. That is my experience. If they are not, they are quickly found out and sent to the rear."

"Are you rich, Mr. Gompers?"

"The president of the Federation seemed surprised; then amused.

"Do you own any real estate?"

"Not a shovelful of sand."

"Any stocks, bonds, or securities—anything from which you may clip coupons?"

"Not a share of anything. I have not an investment. I have no estate; and when I die all I will leave my family will be \$550, my Cigarmakers' Union insurance. I have no other property. I have no ambition to have any. I do not care for money. I believe I can get the few things that I want—if not as president of the American Federation, at my trade or some other work. I am poor. I am proud to say that I am poor."

Mr. Gompers told this friend that "such a thing as a servant in the Gompers' household never had been known." This was last December.

With such leaders of the radical element of the labor unions as Debs and Moyer and Haywood, the Federation president is constantly at war. He has no patience with Socialism. Here is his summing up of Socialism and the Socialists:

"I want to tell you Socialists that I have studied your philosophy; read your works upon economics, and not the meanest of them; studied your standard works, both in English and German. I have not only read but studied them. I have heard your orators and watched the work of your movement the world over. I have kept close watch upon your doctrines for thirty years; have been closely associated with many of you and know how you think and what you propose.

"I know, too, what you have up your sleeve. And I want to say that I am entirely at variance with your philosophy. I declare it to you, I am not only at variance with your doctrines, but with your philosophy. Economically, you are unsound; socially, you are wrong; industrially you are an impossibility."

The radical labor men have criticised and opposed Gompers. They attacked him for going into the Civic Federation movement and for dining at "millionaires' clubs" with August Belmont and President Eliot. Gompers was obliged to write a long reply to these attacks and have it published widely in all the labor papers. He denied that he had been "mingling with the enemies of labor," or "eating scab bread," or "smoking scab

cigars." His labor opponents tried to make him the victim of a Fairbanks' cocktail episode and Mr. Gompers replied:

"Now, as to the facts in the case in point, those who know anything of the practice of the president of the American Federation of Labor are aware that it is his custom to abstain from partaking of the things at the 'festive board' anywhere, and particularly when he is expected to address the gathering, and he did so upon the occasion referred to.

"The editor of the Music Trades, Mr. John C. Freund, in the weekly issue of his paper, following the utterances of the attack, publishes the statement, founded upon absolute fact, that he 'sat right next to Mr. Gompers,' and says: 'He (Mr. Gompers) was entirely innocent of any such infringement of the laws of organized labor.'

"We repeat that the attack made upon us is wholly unfounded, false, and contemptible."

Two years ago Mr. Gompers had to demonstrate before the convention of the International Journeymen Tailors' Union that all of the clothing he had on bore the label. Herman Neihaus, a delegate from Pittsburg, arose in his seat and interrupted Mr. Gompers in the course of an address and accused him of wearing "scab" clothing.

Instantly the convention was in an uproar, and it was some time before order could be restored.

Neihaus then demanded that the chair appoint a committee of three to call upon Mr. Gompers and examine his clothing to see if the union label was attached to the various garments he wore. This started the uproar again, and there were cries from Gompers' friends that Neihaus be appointed a committee of one to make the examination. This the questioning delegate declined to do, and the confusion became greater.

Gompers, walking to the edge of the platform, half removed his coat so as to expose the union label on the collar. He then appealed personally to Neihaus to come to the stage and make the examination. With every eye in the house fixed upon him, Neihaus remained in his seat, although his friends and the delegates on each side urged him to go forward.

The friends of Gompers then started a noisy demonstration which lasted for some minutes. When order was restored Mr. Gompers made an explanation in which he said he never wore any article of clothing that did not bear the union label. He declared he had never made a single purchase without asking for the label, and if it was not forthcoming he left the store. He said that it was only right that the leaders of union labor should practice what they preached.

For a time the Hearst papers attacked Gompers bitterly for his conferences with

August Belmont and his connection with the "Civic Federation crowd." These attacks continued until after Gompers had a talk with Brisbane and Hearst. Since then the Hearst papers have switched and become most friendly to Mr. Gompers.

One great thing to Mr. Gompers' credit as a labor leader is his opposition to the violent methods which seem to be inseparably connected with the picketing system of organized labor. He has denounced violence, lawlessness, and thuggery many times. He said to the Chicago Federation: "We can not win by violence or thuggery. Brutality only grows. If we had to win by that method it would be better to lose. Violence and thuggery only hurt our movement."

Mr. Gompers is a voluminous and indefatigable writer. He is constantly appearing in the newspapers, and apparently almost the whole of the American Federationist is written by his hand. He has a rugged, unpolished style, and is proud of his epigrams. Here are some specimens:

Healthy discontent is necessary to progress.

The labor movement is the organized discontent of the race with social conditions.

No social conditions are eternal.

The trades union movement in America is not revolutionary. It does not expect to change the system of wealth production by a platform, nor reform all property relations by a vote.

In America we are trade unionists; in Russia we would be revolutionists.

Individuality is preserved by organization.

The civil war was a strike against the Government.

Individual rights must be subordinate to public welfare.

In the old time the employers fixed the price of labor. In the new time the union has a voice in the price.

Science, invention, progress, and humanity have decreed the universal eight-hour day.

But no law can forbid or require me to buy or sell, to work or not to work.

No man has a vested right to my work or my patronage.

Lawyers have a monopolistic union, limit apprentices, and the judge acts as their walking delegate. No lawyer can practice until he shows his union card. Talk about closed shop! Why the lawyers' union is the limit—and then some. They call their nonunion lawyers shysters, pettifoggers, etc. The doctors' union calls their nonunionists quacks.

The unions have made a new commandment: Thou shalt not take thy neighbor's job.

A boy will kick a yellow cur to make him run and howl. But a bulldog has the right of way, and no questions asked. The fear of a mighty bite saves the bulldog many a kick.

To all whom it may concern: We are not yellow dogs. We don't want to strike, but we will if we have to—and strike hard.

These sentences outline Mr. Gompers labor philosophy. From his own viewpoint his life work "has been to aid the workingmen by increasing wages, reducing hours of labor, bringing about better conditions for employment for the wage-earners in all occupations, and aiding in improving the standard of living of the wage-earners."—E. G. L., in New York Evening Post.

CRITICS AND CRITICISM

BY THE REV. CHAS. STELZE.

Some criticism is fair and legitimate. Most of us need to be hit, and hit hard, sometimes, principally because we get the notion that we have a monopoly of wisdom. But criticism should be constructive, rather than destructive. True criticism does not necessarily mean a pointing out of weakness. It may be the discovery of virtue. But most criticism is of the other kind. It is just plain, simple "knocking." Criticism of another generally acts as a boomerang upon the unjust critic, because the critic is most apt to point out in another the failing which is peculiarly his own.

One of the most cowardly forms of criticism is that which sees weakness in a woman, but overlooks the same thing in a man. What is criticism in the "goose" is good ground for criticism in the "gander." There are no separate standards of criticism as between the sexes. A man's wife is usually his best and truest critic. She may be merciless in telling him his failings, but she will be most loyal in helping him overcome them.

As a general proposition, it is better to criticise yourself, than to wait until another fellow gets a chance to criticise you. And be merciless to yourself, if you expect mercy from another.

RESULT OF PUBLICITY.

How a Strike Was Won in the City of Toronto—Downfall of Arrogance—High Handed Methods of a Telephone Company wouldn't Stand Investigation—Canada's Inquiries Law Proves a Great Success.

THE department of labor for Canada has just issued a report of more than a hundred pages covering the testimony and findings of the first royal commission appointed to investigate a labor trouble under the "inquiries act" of 1906. The occasion was the strike of the telephone operators at Toronto.

The conciliation board had been asked by the mayor of Toronto to use its good offices to prevent the strike, which was, however, precipitated before the board could take action. Thereupon the board recommended that the inquiries act be invoked. The strike took place Feb. 1. On Feb. 2 the royal commission was named and began taking testimony immediately.

The strike was caused by an order from the company almost doubling the hours of labor, with but slight increase in pay.

The company refused to see any committee of employers, to see members of the conciliation board or to submit any phase of the question to arbitration. The commission began taking testimony, the nature of which will be gathered from the chapter titles in the report: "Causes, Nature and Incidents of Telephone Operators' Strike at Toronto"; "The Remuneration of Work and Cost of Living," "Duration and Intensity of Work," "The Methods of Work and Elements of Nervous Strain," "The Opinions of Leading Physicians."

The operators had returned to work pending the finding of the commission, trusting to the power of public sentiment to enforce those findings and without any expression upon that point from the company. After the first two days of public hearing the company began posting revised rules and schedules in its operating rooms, each more liberal and humane than the last, until on Feb. 13 it posted an order which the operators considered satisfactory and through their attorney so notified the commission.

The publicity given to the hearings before the commission was so clearly the cause of the change of front on the part of the company that the commission seems amply justified in claiming that this was the fact and congratulating itself accordingly. Up to the time the local physicians began to testify the company had claimed that it was concerned only with the cost of the service and

that its only interest in wages and conditions of labor was its ability to secure employees. The fact that it could get girls, it declared, was a full and sufficient "economic answer" to all merely sentimental charges. The final recommendation of the commission is upon this point. It reproves the company for denying to employees the right to be heard and suggests a board of conciliation composed of one member from each class of employees and one official from each department, where mutual grievances can be discussed freely at all times.

The report contains much that is of interest at this time. Especially is this true of the standard day's work or speed rate required of operators and the "breaking point" or rate at which the service to the public inevitably begins to deteriorate.

It was found that Toronto, with its 14,900 telephones, carried a higher load per operator at the "breaking point" than had been supposed. To illustrate, the "traffic curve," as it is called, is the number of calls each hour. This starts in at, say, 7 a. m., very light, reaches its highest point or "peak of the load" at 11 a. m., then drops to another minimum between 12 and 1 p. m., when it starts upward again, reaching the "peak of the afternoon load" during the hour from 5 to 6 p. m.

During the "peak of the load" the Toronto company held that 400 calls an hour could be handled by each operator before reaching the "breaking point." It was shown that the effort of the company was to reach this "breaking point" continuously, and the records were produced, showing 354 calls an hour, the average for the seventy girls in the Toronto main office being 252 between 10 and 11 a. m. and 253 between 5 and 6 p. m. In Montreal, working on an eight hour basis, the highest average was 198.

It is, moreover, interesting to note that in two offices of the same company the operating cost in Montreal on an eight hour day was \$1.75 per thousand calls, while in Toronto on a five hour day the cost was \$1.21½ per thousand calls, or 33 per cent in favor of Toronto owing to the higher rate of the girls.

On the whole, it is a very illuminating report and should be of first importance

to the coming congress, which will have to consider the passage of a bill providing for compulsory investigation of labor disputes in this country. It must be borne in mind that compulsory investigation is a very different thing from com-

pulsory arbitration. The Canadian inquiries act simply provides the machinery for turning the searchlight on labor disputes and leaves public opinion to do the rest.—Ethelbert Stewart in Chicago News.

GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION.

Its Termination Under the Constitution of Oklahoma.

The people in Oklahoma have terminated government by injunction. The recently adopted constitution of the state declares:

"The Legislature shall pass laws defining contempts and regulating the proceedings and punishment in matters of contempt; provided, that any person accused of violating or disobeying, when not in the presence or hearing of the court, or judge sitting as such, any order of injunction or restraint, made or entered by any court or judge of the state, shall, before penalty or punishment is imposed, be entitled to a trial by jury as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. In no case shall a penalty or punishment be imposed for contempt until an opportunity to be heard is given."—(Section 25, Bill of Rights.)

This is the first instance in this country in which government by injunction has been terminated, and it is a demonstration that the pathway to liberty is found.

Oklahoma's success is the immediate result of the non-partisan plan of campaign decided upon by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in September, 1901, and the following December proposed to the American Federation of Labor Convention by President Gompers. A widespread questioning of nominees for public office was suggested, the interrogatories to be for the restoration of the people's rule, with cooperation by all citizens who oppose machine rule.

In Oklahoma the actual work was started by the Twin Territorial Federation of Labor, which secured the cooperation of organized farmers on the basis of unitedly questioning the candidates for the established of the initiative and referendum, and the pledged delegates when seated in the constitutional convention framed not only a first class initiative and referendum system, but voted to restore jury-trial, as set forth in the foregoing declaration from the bill of rights. Then the people by a vote of 3 to 1 adopted the people's rule system of government.

Especially note that it was the people's representatives who voted to terminate

government by injunction. It was not necessary to wait and use direct legislation. In other words, the representatives who pledged to vote to install the initiative and referendum were real representatives of the people, and therefore voted to restore jury trial, and they provided, too, that accused persons should have an opportunity to be heard.

In other states and nationally the same programme is under way. If in any state or nationally the representatives who are pledged to the initiative and referendum through the combined efforts of organized farmers and organized workmen refuse to restore jury trial the initiative will be used. The voters can be depended upon to restore jury-trial. Self-interest demands it.

It is clear that in states other than Oklahoma freedom is at hand. The autocratic Russian method of trial and punishment which now exists for trade unionists in the United States is about to be changed. In the national and state campaigns the candidates who are to come before the primaries and conventions of the parties that have not yet declared for the people's rule will be questioned, "If elected will you work and vote for the people's rule?" This will raise the issue and most of the candidates will pledge. Those who refuse can easily be defeated. The people at the primaries will vote for the pledged candidates. Self-interest will cause them to do so. Later the nominees for the Legislatures, Governorships and for national officers will be questioned. This, again, will prevent an evasion of the issue, and will result in a host of pledges. It probably will win the fight. But if it should not, the voters on Election Day will have the final word. Just what that means was shown in Oklahoma this year, in Ohio two years ago, and last year in the Congressional campaign. In fifty-three Congressional districts the nominees who refused to pledge were defeated. This, too, when the public knew very little about the initiative and referendum. Today it is sweeping the country, except in some of the Southern states and it follows that in the North, East and West the vote for restoration of the people's rule will be practically unanimous.

EDITORIAL.

PETER W. COLLINS.

THE MAN WHO TRIES. It is not only a pleasure to meet men who *try* but it is also an absolute encouragement.

We come in contact occasionally with men who are enthusiasts; men who are endeavoring to inspire others with the feeling which animates *them*. These men (call them what you may) are doing a world of good. And why?

Because they are seeking to accomplish something, seeking success and using their best efforts to that end.

They do not always succeed but they never lose heart. Persistency is their watchword and success is their *aim*.

And what is success?

Success is the realization of something done, of effort that has received its reward, of results that speaks for themselves.

Success should not be the goal for the few but of the many.

Men succeed first by having an object in view and then going after and *getting* that object.

By trying, by making an effort, by making many efforts, results are accomplished. By giving the best that is in you a trial and by making that trial a success.

Therefore the man who *tries* deserves credit. Give it to him and go and do likewise.

CONFIDENCE. Confidence is the life of government, of trade and of business stability and the character of that confidence in a large degree has made this country what it is today—a live, progressive and permanent Republic.

It is this confidence which the people have in their institutions that gives them their power for good; it is this confidence that makes men of service to their country; and it is a lack of this confidence that unmakes men.

Confidence has been abused more than once, and will be abused perhaps again and again on the part of those who abuse it for their own selfish gain and as a means to an end. But because of this fact we are not justified in losing confidence in *all men*.

Pirate finance has indeed injured credit and credit is confidence; it has occasioned doubt and distrust where confidence did exist; it has caused suffering to many, but it has taught a great and lasting lesson.

The future therefore must be a fight against evils which are real and have occasioned distrust. These evils can and will be eliminated by the cooperation of all the people for the common good.

LABOR, ITS IDEALS AND PROGRESS.

Address Delivered by Peter W. Collins, before Springfield Y. M. C. A.

(Illinois State Register.)

TRADE UNIONS AS A CONSTRUCTIVE FORCE.

The trade union as a constructive force is ever striving to build up and not tear down. Essentially right in principle its forces are ever directed to the end that perfection in organization may be accomplished. Its ideals and its aims are practical and its work is progressive. The value of the trade union movement to industry cannot be overestimated. It has aided industry in the results achieved during more than a century of well directed effort. The patent offices of the world act as the barometers of the skill and intelligence of a people, and as the progress of a country depends upon the success of its industries, the importance and value of the trade union movement for industry is great. It is conceded to be a truth that to the progress of industry inventive genius gives valuable aid, and it has been found that where labor received fair compensation for its services inventive genius was at its highest altitude. In the United States labor is paid the highest wages of any country in the world, and its patent office demonstrates more forcibly than words what inventive genius and skill have done for this country. It ranks first.

TRADE AGREEMENTS.

Trade agreements in industry aid materially in the elimination of differences which otherwise might arise. Not only does labor favor equitable agreements with capital, but capital to a certain degree favors a trade agreement, and this mutual understanding which is so necessary to the progress of industry is becoming a doctrine of vital importance to Capital and Labor.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

Collective bargaining is as necessary to the perpetuity of industry and its progress as Labor is to industry; for it is only by mutual understanding without strife, between the representatives of the employer and the employee that results are accomplished. No man has a right to sell his labor for less than a minimum living wage and when he does sell it or attempt to sell his labor below such a minimum he helps degrade his fellowmen to the extent that he is depriving them of that necessary condition to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; depriving them of the right to acquire an education for his children, and the right to live as the chief creature of creation.

ARBITRATION.

The trade union movement favors arbitration. It recognizes the fact that men are human and have different points of view, that many times such points of view are the result of misunderstanding. That by meeting in conference with a desire to be fair, with a desire to see justice done, mutual agreements can be arrived at. Labor, therefore, gives its approval and influence to the cause of arbitration.

The civic federation, composed of the representatives of the three parties, the public, the employer and the employee, is doing splendid work in the cause of mediation and conciliation in industry, and the campaign of education is bringing the public mind to a realization that conflict and strife can be avoided between employer and employee by means of mediation and conciliation.

STRIKES.

The strike is the last resort and no body of men constituting an organization of labor strikes for the pleasure of striking. They strike only after every endeavor has been made to adjust actual grievances that exist, and while there may be an exception to the rule, the fact remains that strikes are forced upon labor invariably by the arrogance of the employer and his unwillingness to consider the grievances of his employees.

The strike at Runnymede in 1215 against King John by the barons led by the great Lancton was a strike to free the people from the tyranny and usurpations of the King. They struck because they were forced to strike and not for the pleasure of striking; and the Magna Charta, the great bill of rights of the English people owes its existence to that strike on the plains of Runnymede. The strike of 1775 by the American Colonies against England was forced upon the Colonies by the arrogance of the mother-country and the refusal to recognize the rights of the colonies. Taxation without representation was a grievance of the Colonies; the injustice of England's representatives in the colonies was a grievance of the colonies; writs of assistance was a grievance of the Colonies. The colonies had real and not fancied grievances and when England refused to give justice or consideration to the grievances of the colonies the colonies went on strike. They did not strike for the pleasure of striking, but were forced to strike by the arrogance of England. These strikes were won. They were necessary. The strike is an inalienable right of all people in all climes and the sacrifice of that right would be the sacrifice of of freedom itself.

The Labor Movement recognizes that the avoidance of strife adds to the prestige and power of Labor and only when it is necessary to take drastic action, is such action taken. Lincoln in his Hartford speech stated the inalienable right of Labor to strike when it was necessary could not be questioned; and Lincoln was right.

TRADE UNIONS AS EDUCATORS.

The trade union as an educator not only equals the public schools in results, but in innumerable instances surpasses it. In the curriculum of the trade union the mind is broadened, the character is refined, and clearness of judgment is acquired. The character of discussion is such that the interest of the members in the affairs of their organization adds to their value as citizens. Public questions of moment are analyzed pro and con. Lectures are held each meeting night. Public men with ideas are invited to address them on questions of public interest. Public educators are gladly and willingly heard and the experience gained is of benefit to the speaker as well as the listener.

LEGISLATION.

The pathways that lead to the halls of legislation, not only at the national capital, but in every state in the union, are worn with the footprints of the men of labor; espousing the cause of humankind, advocating remedial legislation for the toiler and asking protective legislation for the wards of the commonwealth—the women and children. Factory inspection and sanitary laws for the protection of the workers have been adopted. The hours of labor have been reduced so that it is possible for the worker to educate his children and to have recreation with his family. Child labor laws have been enacted in many states. The evil of child labor is a national evil and should be met with a national remedy. No single sovereign state has a right to leave unprotected those whom it should protect, while other states on its borders give them the opportunity for education, for living and recreation. These things the country owes to its children, and as the future of this republic depends on the boys and girls of today, the necessity for such legislation is apparent.

Truck stores have been abolished and weekly payment laws enacted. Boards of arbitration in many of the states have been brought into existence through the efforts of labor. The purity of the ballot has been protected and will continue to be protected by the efforts of the toilers. Labor has accomplished great works, but it hopes to accomplish many more great works.

INITIATIVE.

It advocates the initiative and referendum so that the people directly may have an opportunity of taking that necessary interest in their affairs, that careful legislation may be enacted for their interests. The election of United States senators by the people is a necessary part of the campaign of education, for when legislators reach that point where they ignore the will of the governed for whom they are legislating it is time these governed should take into their own hands the enacting of legislation for their own interests. Labor strives for the abolition of war by arbitration, for it recognizes that those who believe in adjudication of disputes between capital and labor naturally find a responsive sentiment against war. Labor has used its best efforts in the cause of peace, and it watches conferences, whether they are at the Hague or in the capitals of nations and the progress that these conferences are making for the peace of the world.

Diffusion of knowledge is as necessary as its acquisition.

The best use to be made of your talents is to exercise them.

The *Con man* knows human nature so well that he makes it pay.

Criticise frankly, freely and forcefully, but justly.

It may be a good thing to doubt occasionally; but don't let it grow.

Your best service to one *just* cause is good service to every *just* cause.

He who delights in seeing others fail, makes his own success impossible.

An argument answered by abuse is made stronger from that fact alone.

Men who see only one side of a question make good advocates but poor judges.

A skeptical man has small chance of *getting light* unless he pays for it at *current rates*.

Your reputation should be your best asset, therefore see to it that you do not injure its value.

Don't be the wireless sending station for either long or short messages on "the evils that men do."

Don't feel that the other fellow is a crank because he holds a different view from your own—be charitable.

LAMP IS TO BE KEPT CONSTANTLY BURNING.

Monument to Be Marked in Like Manner, Florence Vieing with Ravenna in Move to Honor the Famous Poet.

ALL lovers of Dante the world over will be interested in the plan of the Italian Dante society to honor the memory of the illustrious poet.

The idea is two fold and has been enthusiastically received by the municipalities of Florence, where Dante was born in 1265, and of Ravenna, where he died in 1321. The scheme is to have the people of Ravenna contribute toward a lamp which shall be hung over the poet's monument in the Santa Croce in Florence and for the Florentines to contribute to a lamp which shall be hung above the poet's tomb in Ravenna. Both lamps will be kept burning always, as a symbol of the great poet's undying fame and influence.

The lamps are to be made in Venice in the Byzantine-Venetian fashion, the bottom of each shaped in the form of a "conca," from which Dante got his idea of the geography of hell. They are to be made of brass and the glasses of the Ravenna lamp will be in the old ducal colors, while those of the Florentine will be according to the ancient colors of Florence. Again, the former will bear the arms of Dante's last host and patron, Guido Novello da Polenta, while the latter will have on it the arms of Dante's own family of the Alighieri.

What makes the idea of the mutual contribution of the two cities particularly appropriate is that Dante, while on his mission to Rome in 1302, was fined 8,000 lire and condemned to banishment from Florence for two years. On the 10th of the following March he was again sen-

tenced, this time to be burned, if taken. He never saw the city of his birth again, except, possibly, from the heights of Fiesole. From that time on he became a wanderer, until, in 1320, he sought asylum with Guido Novello da Polenta in Ravenna. In the following year he was sent by his patron on a mission to Venice, and, on his return, discouraged at his failure, he soon afterward died from fever contracted on the way.

Dante was buried in the Franciscan convent opposite the house in which he dwelt. The street running between is now called the Via Dante, and in a corner of the convent wall there stands a little chapel with the monument and two inscriptions, one of which, composed by Bernardo Canaccio, concludes with the following couplet, in translation:

"Here I am inclosed, Dante, exiled from my native country,

Whom Florence bore, the mother that little did love him."

In the Santa Croce in Florence there is a vacant tomb below the monument erected by Ricci. The Florentines have again and again requested the bones of the poet from Ravenna, but Ravenna has declined to part with them. The last request was made in 1864. The first was in 1337, when Taddeo Gaddi completed his portrait of Dante in the lower figures of the "Paradise" painted by Giotto on the walls of the chapel of the Podesta. Gaddi probably had for his model a sketch made by his master, Giotto, from life.

PLAIN TALKS WITH FINANCIAL SECRETARIES.

P. W. C.

THE value of the service rendered to the Brotherhood by the General Office, depends to a great extent on the service *you* render to your Local Union.

* * *

IF YOUR service is efficient and painstaking *then* the G. O. gets and gives results. If it is *otherwise*, results are doubtful.

* * *

YOUR employer requires and receives from you *your* best service. If he receives less you do him and yourself an injustice.

* * *

YOUR Local Union deserves of you your best service. If it fails to receive it you not only do yourself an injustice but you do an injustice to each member.

* * *

A CAREFUL man; a man who succeeds, invariably gives himself some of the *credit* for his *success* and he *seldom* blames others for his failures.

* * *

WHEN he succeeds he *deserves credit*, when he fails he deserves another trial.

* * *

ARE you giving yourself some *credit* or are you always taking another trial.

* * *

CARELESSNESS is a poor excuse for faults that are easily remedied. Remedy them and results are accomplished.

* * *

NOW as to your duties: First, you owe it to yourself to *succeed* in doing your duty to the best of *your ability* and you can succeed by trying to succeed.

* * *

YOU owe it to your fellow members to do your duty to the best of your ability for they reposed confidence in you and believed you would protect their interests.

* * *

PROTECTING their interests means not only personal honesty *but* it also means *doing your duty*.

* * *

MEMBERS have gone in arrears and their benefits jeopardized on account of carelessness—unintentional of course.

* * *

THIS wont happen if *you* do your *duty* and it only happened because others failed to do *theirs*.

THE Constitution (Sec. 5, Art. 27) requires that you *remit monthly* the Per Capita report. Do *you* violate the Constitution, and jeopardize the benefits of your fellow members by failing to comply with this provision?

* * *

THE Constitution (Sec. 2, Art. 11) requires members in arrears to pay *all* arrearages before being *reinstated*.

* * *

DO YOU fail to observe this provision by sending to the G. O. only part of the Per Capita due on members in arrears?

* * *

WHEN a member pays *dues* in advance per capita should be forwarded so that his per capita record at the G. O. will show in advance.

* * *

IF A member pays six months dues in advance, send six months per capita to the G. O., not one month on each sheet for six months after he paid it.

* * *

MAKE out your report early with the names of the members in alphabetical order on your per capita sheet.

* * *

BE CAREFUL that you don't skip a month in copying your per capita sheets.

* * *

ALWAYS make out remittance blank for all remittances and make *correct totals*.

* * *

ALWAYS send duplicate per capita sheet—carbon copy. Carbon is furnished by G. O.

* * *

INFORMATION letters should not be written on same sheet with order for supplies.

* * *

WHEN per capita sheets are received they are stamped with date *received* and *this date* is the entry made on records at G. O. and not the *date paid*.

* * *

IF YOUR sheets have errors you will be advised of same.

* * *

MISTAKES will happen, but don't get discouraged on that account.

* * *

THESE suggestions are not offered in any "know it all spirit," but solely with the desire to cooperate in doing *our duty*.



Official Journal of the
INTERNATIONAL
Brotherhood of Electrical Workers

Published Monthly.

PETER W. COLLINS, Editor.
Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.

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Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.
Grand Secretary—PETER W. COLLINS,
Pierik Building, Springfield, Illinois.
Grand Treasurer—F. J. SULLIVAN,
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Subscription, \$1.00 per Year, in Advance.

As The Electrical Worker reaches the men who do the work and recommend or order the material, its value as an advertising medium can be readily appreciated.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., DECEMBER, 1907.

Advertising rates may be secured by writing to the Editor.

This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.



Illinois State Journal Co., Springfield.

NOTICE

Local No. 18 of Detroit, Mich., are in recognized difficulty and traveling cards will not be accepted as per Section 8, Article 14, of the I. B. E. W. Constitution.

Fraternally yours,
OLIVER MYERS,
President Dis. Council.

Bro. B. Hines, commonly known as "Buddy" Hines, desires to acknowledge the justice of the write up in the previous issue and desires to inform his creditor in Oakland that at the earliest opportunity he will meet the bill.

Per L. U. No. 61,
H. WARNER.

That traveling card members are requested to stay away from New York City on account of the scarcity of work, as the prospects for work the coming winter are very bad.

Yours fraternally,
ERNEST KUMME,
Recording Secretary.

Elmer Mongerson, card No. 114517 skipped out of this town leaving bills amounting to about forty dollars.

I have communicated with him since his departure and notified him that he cannot get a card out of this local until he settles his just debts. He now writes me that this is not the only local and that he will get a card out of some other local. His address is supposed to be Oakville, Iowa, where his parents reside. He was written up in the July, 1907, WORKER, page 62. Kindly notify all locals through the WORKER of his intentions, so that he may not sneak into the brotherhood. We can make a man out of him or an outlaw.

Yours truly and fraternally,
EDWARD STIERN,
Financial Secretary.

To Members of the International Brotherhood:

The Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company has refused to meet with any and all attempts which have been made toward a settlement of existing differences with organized labor.

Until such time as such a settlement is reached, we ask that our friends and particularly members of the Brotherhood in other parts of the country, pay no attention to any advertisements in the papers asking for help on telephone work to be done in either Montana, Utah or Idaho.

Also that our friends ask any and all others, whom they think might be interested in such advertisements, to do the same.

Any one wishing information regarding this locality and the prospects for employment should address this office and such letters will be answered.

Yours, etc.,
 W. C. MEDHURST,
 Sec'y-Treas.

STRIKE NOTICE.

Local Union No. 14, I. B. E. W., of Pittsburg, Pa., has a duly authorized strike on against the Duquesne Light Co., on account of a proposed reduction in wages amounting to \$25.00 per month. Brothers, we will take advantage of Section 8, Article 14, of the Constitution in regards to T. C. for the first time in the history of No. 14. Kindly remember you can assist us materially by cutting Pittsburg off of your visiting list for a while at least, as we have fifty men out of employment at present.

Yours fraternally,
 J. A. GROVES,
 President District Council.

AGREEMENT.

The following is a copy of agreement entered into between the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Elevator Constructors in 1903, and is inserted for attention of Local Unions as complaint has been made of infringement of I. B. E. W. jurisdiction of work:

That the I. B. E. W. have the right to perform all electrical work of installing flash light or other electric signals, electric annunciators, car lamps and feed wires to the controller.

The I. B. E. W. in consideration, agree not to do any work properly belonging to the Elevator Constructors.

(Signed) WM. HAVENSTRITE,
 General Sec'y Elevator Constructors.
 H. W. SHERMAN,
 Grand Secretary, I. B. E.

INFORMATION

If Jas. Kenney sees this notice he will kindly communicate with his wife, 3143 Broadway, Ft. Wayne, Ind., as she is anxious to hear from him.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of J. J. Price with traveling card out of No. 121, Denver, will please notify Cyrus W. Field, Local 533, Enid, Okla.
 122 So. 2d avenue.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Bro. Ben. Martindale, please communicate with Jas. Hinkle, Ft. Worth, Texas, care Citizens Railway and Light Co. And should Bro. Martindale see this, please write Bro. Hinkle a letter.

Yours truly,
 H. T. ROBINSON,
 Recording Secretary 156.
 Care Central Fire Hall, Ft. Worth, Tex.

If this should meet the eyes of "Jeff" Rhodes or anyone knowing him, please communicate with William M. Hannigan, Recording Secretary, Local No. 522, 189 Sanford street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Anyone knowing where Bro. R. E. Ware is, please notify G. W. Brown, 316 N. 18th street, Birmingham, Ala.

Yours fraternally,
 G. W. BROWN,
 Financial Sec'y, No. 227.

Should any of the following named brothers of Local No. 555 see this will they kindly send their address to me? Walter Nystrom, Jos. Maloney, Thos. Powers, Chas. Ruick, Frank Knecht.

WM. H. TRAPHAGEN, Sec'y,
 16 William street,
 Ossining, N. Y.

LOCAL UNIONS NOT REMITTING PER CAPITA MONTHLY.

| L. U. No. | 1 | L. U. No. | 200 |
|-----------|-----|-----------|-----|
| " | 5 | " | 207 |
| " | 8 | " | 210 |
| " | 11 | " | 212 |
| " | 12 | " | 223 |
| " | 26 | " | 237 |
| " | 27 | " | 239 |
| " | 32 | " | 253 |
| " | 51 | " | 262 |
| " | 57 | " | 266 |
| " | 63 | " | 306 |
| " | 64 | " | 311 |
| " | 65 | " | 321 |
| " | 67 | " | 326 |
| " | 68 | " | 330 |
| " | 72 | " | 356 |
| " | 73 | " | 360 |
| " | 76 | " | 363 |
| " | 78 | " | 364 |
| " | 84 | " | 372 |
| " | 85 | " | 376 |
| " | 95 | " | 379 |
| " | 99 | " | 382 |
| " | 102 | " | 385 |
| " | 105 | " | 388 |
| " | 106 | " | 394 |
| " | 107 | " | 400 |
| " | 113 | " | 406 |
| " | 117 | " | 409 |
| " | 123 | " | 430 |
| " | 126 | " | 445 |
| " | 127 | " | 448 |
| " | 129 | " | 456 |
| " | 131 | " | 458 |
| " | 134 | " | 471 |
| " | 140 | " | 475 |
| " | 144 | " | 481 |
| " | 160 | " | 485 |
| " | 163 | " | 503 |
| " | 164 | " | 523 |
| " | 170 | " | 534 |
| " | 178 | " | 548 |
| " | 189 | " | 549 |
| " | 190 | " | 558 |
| " | 194 | | |

THE ELECTRICAL WORKER

DECEASED MEMBERS.

Resolutions of condolence have been adopted by the several Locals on the death of the following members:

- H. J. Caslin, L. U. 300, Auburn, N. Y.
L. J. Wetsel, L. U. 156, Ft. Worth, Tex.
Burt Whitnah, L. U. 526, Santa Cruz, Calif.

- Albert L. Briggs, L. U. 248, Chillicothe, Ohio.
U. G. Keely; L. U. 419, New York.
Tim Franklend, L. U. 236, Streator, Ill.
D. Harper, WHAT LOCAL NUMBER?
F. H. Strickley, L. U. 354, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Olin C. Search, L. U. 77, Seattle, Wash.

THE POSTAL EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION?

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Full name
Residence
Place and date of birth.
Date when employed by the Postal Telegraph-Cable Co.
Where and how employed.
What employment, if any other than that with the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (giving dates when commenced the Telegraph business and dates and places of employment by different companies if any).
Married or Single
What Life Insurance, if any, is carried

Superintendent.
General Superintendent.
General Manager.
The above was duly elected by the Executive Committee this day of 190.
Secretary.

I have no regular employment except as stated above. I hereby apply for membership in the Postal Telegraph Employees Association.

In the event that I am admitted to membership, I hereby agree to be governed by the and bound by the terms and provisions of the constitution and by-laws of the association and to be governed by the rules and regulations of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, to properly perform my duties thereunder and to work in harmony with all other employees while in the employe of said Company.

I am not a member of any Union, and I hereby agree not to join any other organization hostile to the interests of said Company while in its employ.

Date
Signature of Applicant.

We are personally with know him to be of good character, and recommend him for membership.

Date 190.
Name
Address
Name
Address

We hereby approve the above application and recommend election.

District Manager.
Manager.

CONSTITUTION.

of THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION.

We, the signers of this Constitution of the Postal Telegraph Employees Association as follows:

- I. There shall be no dues or debts.
II. There shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Board of Directors, consisting of one Director from each District of the Company, the Directors shall be selected annually by the district superintendent of the Company from the members in his district.
III. We accept the assurance of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company that I will not tolerate any abuse of the members of this association by employees.
IV. We accept the assurance of the Company that it will pay to members of this association, during sickness or temporary or permanent disability or upon death, while in the employ of the Company, an allowance to be determined by the Company and specified annually in advance to this association.
V. All persons, except messengers, who are or shall be in the regular employ of the Company, shall be eligible to membership, subject to the by-laws. Applications for membership must be approved by the local director of the association and also by the General Manager of the Company and elected by the Executive Committee of the association.
VI. All members must agree in writing to abide by this Constitution and to obey the by-laws of the association.

VII. Any member who shall be discharged shall have the right to apply to the local Manager of the Company for a reconsideration of his case and shall send a copy of such application to the district Superintendent and the General Superintendent of the Company. No member, who shall have been in the employ of the Company over five years, shall be dismissed without approval of his Superintendent.

VIII. Any member may make a suggestion for the benefit of the Employees, to the Director in his district, and such director shall thereupon, if he deem best, bring it before the local Managers and Superintendent and also before the Officers of the association, and such Officers if they deem best, shall bring it before the General Manager with a request that it be acted upon.

IX. This Constitution may be amended by a majority vote of the Directors with the approval of the General Manager.

BY-LAWS.

of
THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION.

All the employes of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, of good character and habits, who do not derive income from any other regular employment, shall be eligible to membership.

Each applicant for membership shall sign a written application on a printed form to be approved and provided for that purpose, and also sign the following promise:

In the event that I am admitted to membership, I hereby agree to be governed and bound by the terms and provisions of the Constitution and by-laws of the Association and to be governed by the rules and regulations, of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, to properly perform my duties thereunder and to work in harmony with all other employes while in the employ of the said Company.

I am not a member of any Union and I hereby agree not to join any Union nor any other organization hostile to the interests of said Company, while in its employ.

The application shall be passed upon by the district Director and by the Manager, Superintendent, General Superintendent and General Manager of the Company and by the Executive Committee of the Association.

The Postal-Cable Company undertakes to pay benefits to members of this Association who may be totally incapacitated for work through no fault of their own, for over one week, in amounts based upon length of continuous service and salary at the time of disability, no benefit being allowed on account of incapacity of less than one week's duration and no

benefit being allowed to any Officer or employe of the Company whose salary is not affected by lost time.

During the year beginning November 1, 1907, and ending November 1, 1908, benefits shall be computed in accordance with the following tables, the Company reserving the right to modify said tables at the expiration of said year and annually thereafter.

| Length of continuous service Years. | Percentage of Salary at time of Incapacity payable during Incapacity. | Limit of period during which Benefits are payable. |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| 1 | 10 | 1 |
| 2 | 12 | 2 |
| 3 | 14 | 3 |
| 4 | 16 | 4 |
| 5 | 18 | 5 |
| 6 | 20 | 6 |
| 7 | 22 | 7 |
| 8 | 24 | 8 |
| 9 | 26 | 9 |
| 10 | 28 | 10 |
| 11 | 30 | 11 |
| 12 | 32 | 12 |
| 13 | 34 | 13 |
| 14 | 36 | 14 |
| 15 | 38 | 15 |
| 16 | 40 | 16 |
| 17 | 42 | 17 |
| 18 | 44 | 18 |
| 19 | 46 | 19 |
| 20 | 48 | 20 |
| 21 | | |
| 22 | | |
| 23 | 50 | 20 |
| 24 | | |
| 25 | 50 | For Life. |

The General Manager will consider applications for benefits in behalf of employes who have not been in the service for one year.

In the event of the death of a member the Company will pay toward his funeral expenses amounts shown in the following table, provided that such member shall at the time of his death be carrying life insurance of not less than \$500.

| Years. Length of continuous service | Amount to be paid by Company. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 5 | 50 |
| 6 | 60 |
| 7 | 70 |
| 8 | 80 |
| 9 | 90 |
| 10 | 100 |
| 11 | 110 |
| 12 | 120 |
| 13 | 130 |
| 14 | 140 |
| 15 | 150 |
| 16 | 160 |
| 17 | 170 |
| 18 | 180 |
| 19 | 190 |
| 20 and over | 200 |

In computing length of service, fractions of a year, if less than six months, shall be discarded, and if more than six months shall be counted as one year.

The General Manager will consider claims for funeral expenses of members who were unable to carry life insurance.

Claims for benefits shall be made in writing and forwarded to the Secretary of the Association, accompanied by the recommendation of the member's district Director, and of the Superintendent.

Membership will continue so long as the member remains solely in the employ of the Company, unless sooner terminated as hereinafter provided.

Acceptance of other regular employment for either the whole or part of his time, resignation, absence from duty to the Company without leave, discharge from the Company service, or joining a Union or other organization hostile to the interests of the Company shall terminate membership.

Absence by leave or because of disability resulting from no fault of the member shall not be deemed to break continuity of service or to terminate membership.

Any member who shall be charged with conduct unbecoming a member of this Association, may be expelled from membership by the Executive Committee, provided however, that said committee before acting upon the question of his expulsion, shall give him, by fifteen days written notice, an opportunity to defend himself before the committee in person or writing.

Any member feigning sickness or making misrepresentation shall be expelled by the Executive Committee and shall not thereafter be eligible to membership.

Any person who's membership in this Association shall have been honorably terminated may be restored to membership upon the same conditions and terms as required of new applicants.

There shall be an Executive Committee of three elected from and by the Board of Directors and such Executive Committee may exercise all the powers of the Board of Directors during interim between meetings of said board, but shall always be subject to any specific orders of said board.

The President, Vice-President and Secretary shall be elected annually by the Board of Directors. They shall serve for one year and thereafter until their successors have been elected. They shall perform the duties generally incident to those offices.

The Directors or Executive Committee may vote by letter or telegram without meeting.

A meeting may be called at any time by the President.

The Officers and Directors of the Association shall serve without compensation.

These by-laws or the Constitution may be amended by a majority vote of the Directors and the approval of the General Manager, provided that proposed amendments shall have been presented to the Secretary in writing, approved by ten members, and shall have been submitted by circular to the Directors at least ten days prior to vote thereon.

MAGNETIC VESSELS.

An interesting paper was recently read on the "Magnetic Character of Vessels," by Captain W. Bartling, I. N. R., before the Northeast Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders. The first portion of it dealt with some experiments carried out during the construction of the steamship Thuehingen at the works of the Weser Shipbuilding Company, of Bremen, says the Engineer. The first observation, which was taken ten weeks after the double bottom was built and riveted, showed the polaric power of the ship to be 25 per cent. A month later, when more material had been built in, the induction had advanced to about 34 per cent, and so on, until when the vessel was ready for launching she was a magnet of considerable power, having about 57 per cent of the horizontal magnetic power of the earth. Then, when launched the vessel was swung into a position very nearly diametrically opposite to that in which she was built. The result was that

the magnetic power decreased from day to day—considerably quicker, it may be mentioned, than it had grown—until, after 20 days, it was only 15 per cent of the earth's power. As a consequence of this, the standard compass on the flying bridge went to sea without a compensating magnet, and the steering compass, which was also on the flying bridge, only needed one compensating magnet. It is interesting to compare these results with those obtained with a sister vessel. When launched the magnetic conditions of the second vessel were found to be practically the same as those of the first. The vessel, however, was not swung, and her head during completion pointed in exactly the same direction as during building. The magnetic power continually increased, and finally reached a value of 68 per cent of the earth's power. Consequently, no less than seven compensating magnets were required in the compass, this, of course, impairing its efficiency. — *Seaman's Journal.*

CANNON'S LABOR RECORD.

AN appeal has been issued by the American Federation of Labor, calling upon all central bodies and local unions throughout the country to request the Congressmen from their respective districts to vote against the reelection of Joseph G. Cannon as Speaker of the House of Representatives. The general publicity given by the Labor press to Mr. Cannon's record on measures affecting labor ought to be sufficient to put a damper to that gentleman's presidential aspirations.

Following is the appeal issued by the American Federation of Labor:

The first Monday in December, 1907, the 60th Congress will convene. The members of the House of Representatives will proceed to elect a Speaker upon that day. Usually the candidate of the caucus of the majority party is elected Speaker. The Honorable Joseph G. Cannon has been Speaker in the past two Congresses, and unless the well-known opposition to his methods, even in his own party or other parties or elements in the House, is brought into co-operation, Mr. Cannon will unquestionably be again elected to that position, and that election will practically mean an endorsement of his past, and give him full range to carry out that policy in the future.

Recognizing all that Mr. Cannon has stood for in opposition to progressive legislation in the interest of labor, hence in the interest of all the people, we address the men of organized labor of the country, so that by common concert of action of all, some Representative in Congress may be elected Speaker who is more in harmony with the trend of progressive, reformatory legislation; who will aid in restoring the House of Representatives to the important position as a deliberate assembly, representing the people of our country. We ask the prompt co-operation of labor of the United States to accomplish the desired result.

It would be vain to attempt here to give even a brief account of all of Mr. Cannon's actions and attitude in which his hostility to the interests of labor and the common people could be recounted. Time and space and your patience forbid. But it is not amiss to indicate a few instances which are of general interest. And this, too, not only as Speaker, but also as a Member of the House of Representatives.

During the 56th Congress a pretense was made to secure amendments to the **Sherman Anti-Trust Law**. The representatives of labor were apprehensive that the purpose of the amendment to that law would be to afford no relief to labor, and therefore suggested an amendment which it had drafted. Labor's amend-

ment came before the House for a vote, and was adopted by a vote of 259 to 9. The conspicuous member of the nine voting against it was Mr. Cannon. (Daily Congressional Record, June 2, 1900, page 6994.)

Labor secured the passage of a law to save the lives and limbs of employes on railroads, commonly known as the Safety Appliance Law. This law provided for uniform, automatic car couplers and power brakes on railroad trains. In the 57th Congress the enemies of that humane law made strenuous efforts to fritter away its safeguards by authorizing a reduction of the number of air brakes to be used on trains. The parliamentary situation was such that the only way to prevent the passage of such a provision was to secure from the House the passage of a motion instructing its conferees with the Senate committee to recede from it. Such a motion was made and passed, but the Honorable Joseph G. Cannon voted against the interest of labor and humanity. (Daily Congressional Record, February 23, 1903, page 2704.)

All interests of an important character other than labor, are represented in the government of our country by separate departments, each with its chief executive officer, a secretary, who is a member of the President's Cabinet. Labor has, therefore, for years sought the creation of a Department of Labor, with a secretary, who, in the President's Cabinet, could represent and speak in the name of the vast interests of labor.

During the 57th Congress a bill was introduced to create a new Department of Commerce and Industries, and to absorb the Department of Labor. If we could not secure a separate Department of Labor, organized labor was opposed to the Department of Labor being made a subordinate bureau in the then proposed new department, and we asked that the Department of Labor be left free and independent, until such time as Congress might see the wisdom and necessity of making that department executive in character, and that its chief officer should be a member of the President's Cabinet. When the bill was under consideration in the House, a member, one of labor's friends, moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to report a bill to retain the Department of Labor as a separate and independent Department, with a Cabinet officer at its head, but the Honorable Joseph G. Cannon voted against the proposition. (Daily Congressional Record, January 17, 1903, page 958.)

In the 58th Congress Mr. Cannon was elected Speaker, and made up his committees (before which labor legislation would come) in such a manner as to prac-

tically make it impossible for such legislation to be reported or enacted.

Prior to the 59th Congress, Mr. Cannon was communicated with and respectfully petitioned that in his appointment of the committees before which labor legislation should come, he might so constitute these committees that they would give labor legislation a fairer hearing, consideration and action. These petitions he utterly ignored and accentuated his hostile attitude by the appointment of members, if possible, still more antagonistic.

During the 59th Congress the committee having in charge the Employers' Liability Bill amended it so as to require the parents of the unmarried employe who was killed to prove their dependency upon him before they could recover damages for his death. Labor's objection to this unfair amendment was made known to Speaker Cannon, and an opportunity was asked to correct it, when the bill was up for consideration in the House. Speaker Cannon declined to grant this request, aye, before he would agree to recognize the member of the House having the bill in charge for the purpose of moving its passage, he exacted a promise from him that he would not offer an amendment to correct the defect referred to, and by reason of the critical parliamentary situation thus created by the Speaker, we were compelled to permit the bill to go through the House with the objectionable provision retained.

Labor and other reform forces have for years endeavored to secure the passage by Congress of a law restricting immigration. Immense numbers—more than a million and a quarter—now come to our country within a year. One of the effectual means to secure this was an educational test, and this was incorporated in the bill before the 59th Congress, the U. S. Senate having adopted it in a bill which passed that body. It was clear that a majority of the members of the House of Representatives were in favor of this bill, including the educational test, but Speaker Cannon not only used the vast power and influence of his office to defeat it, but he left the exalted position of the Speaker, went upon the floor of the House, and by force pulled members out of their seats, and by threats and intimidation made enough of them go between the official tellers of the House and vote against the proposition. As a result of his high-handed actions, the educational test was defeated and stricken from the bill.

In the 58th Congress, the majority of Speaker Cannon's Committee on Labor adopted a series of resolutions containing inquiries which were incapable of intelligent answers. This course was adopted to avoid a record vote against Labor's Eight Hour bill.

In the 59th Congress Speaker Cannon's Committee on Labor was practically forbidden to report Labor's Eight Hour bill. The committee sought to prolong the hearings to prevent a report on the bill. At one session a peculiar situation was created. There were seven members present; three of the majority party and four of the minority party, and by a vote of four to three the chairman of the committee was instructed to report the Eight Hour bill to the House with a favorable recommendation that it pass. After the report was made to the House, Speaker Cannon positively refused to recognize any member of the House for the purpose of calling up the bill for consideration by the House; and thus, through Speaker Cannon's opposition and manipulation, the bill failed of passage.

In the 57th Congress the House of Representatives passed Labor's bill to limit the issuance of injunctions and the prevention of their abuses. In the 58th Congress Speaker Cannon's Judiciary Committee prolonged the hearings in order to prevent reporting the bill. In the 59th Congress Speaker Cannon's Judiciary Committee had hearings upon the subject of the injunction abuse and appointed a subcommittee to investigate a phase of the proposition. The subcommittee in its report cited the very abuses of which labor complains in opposition to labor's contention. The committee printed the subcommittee's report as a House document and refused to print labor's reply exposing the fallacy of the subcommittee's report.

During the 59th Congress Speaker Cannon used his influence to force through the House, without giving labor an opportunity to be heard, an act repealing the operation of the Eight Hour law, so far as it applies to alien labor in the construction of the Panama Canal. It was stated in justification that this action applies only to alien laborers, but though this is true in so far as the act itself is concerned, yet the result has been that the men working on the Panama Canal construction, whether Americans or aliens are working more than eight hours.

Even so far back as in the 46th Congress, on April 21, 1879, a member of the House offered a resolution to enforce the Eight Hour law. On May 7, 1879, it was favorably reported to the House. Mr. Cannon opposed the resolution, and in reply to a question whether the proclamation of President Grant did not declare that there should be "no reduction in wages of workmen on account of a reduction in the hours of labor," Mr. Cannon said: "I do not now recollect, but it is not material. The fact is, the law as now executed is this: If they work ten hours they get ten hours' pay, and if they only work eight hours, they get only eight hours' pay. That is the manner in

which the law is now being executed, and so far as I am concerned, it will go on in that way, proclamation or no proclamation." And on Mr. Cannon's motion, the resolution to enforce the Eight Hour law was laid on the table.

When it is borne in mind that in very few cases of Government employes are the wages or compensation set by law, that they are settled generally by heads of departments or wage boards, and that therefore a proclamation from the President has all the force of a command to his subordinates relative to such wages or compensation, it clearly shows even the early attitude of mind and hostility to labor of the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois.

It is well known that with the exception of a few members of the House of Representatives who primarily benefit by Speaker Cannon's methods, nearly all the members of Congress, regardless whether they are members of his own party or of the opposition party, chafe under his methods of administering that office, but who, because of the power thus wielded by him are singly impotent to correct the abuse by which the members have lost their rights, as well as their independence, and who, if given an opportunity, would gladly co-operate for its correction; and so that the House of Representatives might regain its rightful position as a great deliberative assembly and representative of the people's rights and interests.

As already stated herein, we can give but a brief resume of Mr. Cannon's record and actions, but when it is borne in mind that the Speaker appoints the majority of all committees, that he can re-

ward or punish members as they carry out his behests or policies, that legislation they desire or to which they are opposed can be furthered or thwarted by him, that when such power is vested in the hands of a man such as Mr. Cannon, so hostile to legislation in the interest of labor, and of other interests of an important character, it is not difficult to discern how the interests of the people are perverted. It, therefore, becomes the duty of all labor and all who sympathize with us in our earnest and righteous effort to aid in restoring to the members of the House of Representatives their rightful position in the halls of Congress; and to attain this the defeat of Mr. Cannon to become Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 60th Congress is essential.

On behalf of all organized labor of the United States, all central bodies and all local unions are urgently requested to pass resolutions requesting the Congressmen from their respective districts to vote against the re-election of Mr. Joseph G. Cannon as Speaker of the House of Representatives. In addition to this, committees of central bodies and of local unions are requested to each appoint a committee to personally wait upon the members of Congress from their respective districts and present the urgency and the need of these members to vote against Mr. Cannon for the speakership. All central bodies and unions should endeavor to secure the co-operation of those who sympathize with the purpose of this communication, and it is respectfully requested that whatever action is taken, and the results thereof, be communicated to the President of the American Federation of Labor.

TRADES UNIONISM.

Must Look to Public Opinion For Support and Advancement.

"See thou character." The most inspired, the most human and the greatest poet in all the ages put these words in the mouth of Denmark's minister when he gave his blessing and advice to his son, who was about to start on his return to France.

Character—how much does it signify, and how painstaking the task to form and retain it! The temptations of the world mar it, the envy of associates traduce it, and the gossip of venal tongues may blight and destroy it. Thus it was that among all the precepts Polonius charged Laertes to keep in memory the precept, "See thou character," as the name of Abou ben Adhem led all the rest.

People go on day by day using self control and self denial, trying always to adhere to the practice of every commendable virtue, yet in spite of constant care and watchfulness the careless and venomous tongue may throw a malignant shadow upon the character, even though its foundation stones be self denial and self sacrifice.

People are too often misjudged, are too often accredited with sinister motives when they are doing their best to honestly advance the work assigned them.

This may be seen in labor organizations as elsewhere. Even in the labor organizations, institutions formed to make the people do better, live better and know bet-

ter, you will find that the very men who are honest of purpose and diligent in the performance of allotted duties are too often the marks for the arrows of envy.

Too often we see men whose instinctive honesty of mind forces them to see things as they are, men whose eyes could never adjust themselves to the glasses of envy or of malice, traduced by their fellows and their usefulness abridged by the whispers of slanderous tongues. To illustrate, here is a committee representing an organization whose members are at variance with their employer. The committee requests a conference. Slander has already whispered, "They are venal; they will sell out." The echo of this whisper reaches the employer. Without investigation he decides, "I will not meet them." So the influence of that committee is lost without more ado.

Character is so difficult to rear, yet so easy to destroy. Character belongs to the individual, while the arrows of envy rattle in the quivers of the multitude. Countless vandals invaded Rome, stripped her temples and destroyed her statutes, but there was only one Phidias. It is of great importance that envy and malice should find no place in the councils of unionism and that the officers and representatives selected be men of character, intelligence and fairness, for it is through them that labor will secure its just inter-

est in the great temple of production which it helped to make so portly.

No great human leveling—the leveling that works up instead of down, by filling rather than by excavating—has ever been achieved without having to combat the elements of slander and of envy, and when the best men are traduced by slanderous tongues who neither know their faculties nor understand their purpose then it is that the slanderer should be discountenanced or discarded.

It is to the substantial support of public opinion that trades unionism must look for its just advancement—to public opinion, that great safeguard of our nation, which when aroused no power can withstand. Our people may be at times long suffering, may submit to encroachments, they know to be unfair, but they know the right and, knowing, dare maintain, and when a sentiment against oppression is once aroused the people then are heard, and they speak in tones of thunder.

To the great power of public opinion unionism must appeal, and that appeal must be based on justice and presented by representatives above reproach, representatives of character, and he who would take from that character by malicious slander should be scourged from the temple of unionism as our Savior scourged the thieves from the temple at Jerusalem.—James B. Doherty in American Federationist.

WHAT OF THE OLD MEN?

"Young Men Wanted," is the cry from every place.

Why should a young man believe he has no chance nowadays? As a matter of fact no one but a young man has much of a chance. He has a monopoly of opportunity.

The commercial and industrial world want young men. The pews want young preachers. It is hinted to the middle aged surgeon that he has lost his "nerve." And teachers dare not grow old.

The corporations draw the line for activity at forty-five years.

In the old days a man was a good for service up to sixty-five or seventy.

What are the reasons? In a word—profits, dividends. The standard of a day's work is based on a large output at a low expense. The old man cannot keep the pace the age sets for big returns.

Another reason is found in the fact that more and more are women and children offering to do the old man's work—and for less wages.

The labor unions have noted this tendency, and for years have been bracing the workers in the industrial ranks against it.

The labor unions—to their great credit—have constantly fought for a shorter day's work, for the prevention of child labor, for a man's wages for a woman's work. They have tried to call a halt on immigration and have opposed piecework because it sets up an inhuman standard for a day's work.

And this striving has been largely in vain.

Under present conditions men who would be good for fifteen to twenty years of honest labor under humane provisions are everywhere set aside.

What will society, which is responsible for squeezing them out, do with these old men?

Shoot them, as it shoots the old horses? Pension them?

They do not want pensions. They want work, work such as they are able to do and, because of experience, able to do well.

Our prosperity is making a lot of men old before their time, which is economic waste—to say nothing of heartbreak and suffering.

What is to be done with the old men?—Wilkes-Barre Leader.

THE NORFOLK CONVENTION OF THE A. F. OF L.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS' REPORT.

THE following are extracts from President Gompers' annual report, and we regret that abridgment has been necessary owing to its length. It is able, and contains much information necessary to the well informed trade unionist:

"We meet here on this historic ground, where three hundred years ago the first permanent settlement of the English-speaking people was made. It was an event portentous in its world-wide influence upon progress and civilization. It has a magnificent lesson for the men of labor. The trials and tribulations of the early colonists and the difficulties with which they had to contend put their endurance and forbearance to the severest tests. That they established a new order of society maintaining the largest amount of individual sovereignty consistent with interdependence and mutuality should prove an inspiration to us to struggle tenaciously to achieve the high and ennobling aspirations of labor. From these colonists have come the men who with immortal inspiration gave to the world the doctrines and principles not only of a new and independent nation, but of the inherent and inalienable rights of man.

"We meet on this historic ground representing the best general federated labor movement in the world, a movement founded upon the highest principles of justice, right and humanity; a movement which has for its mission not only the uplifting of the submerged, but the attainment of a higher and better life for all; a movement which aims to make the principles of the Golden Rule and of the Declaration of Independence the rule of conduct of our everyday lives.

TRADE UNIONS NOT RIGID.

"Trade unions are not rigid organizations which cannot meet new conditions. In truth our trade unions are flexible and are constantly solving the trade and industrial problems confronting them.

"The constantly increasing claims to jurisdiction are themselves evidence of the evolutionary character of the trade unions, which endeavor to expand their membership and adapt themselves to the various branches of industry under their jurisdiction and influence.

"To attempt prematurely to force amalgamation brings reaction and failure in its wake. We have evidence of a number of international unions which started out and continued for a number of years to have jurisdiction over all branches of one industry, and yet in time, by mutual consent in some cases, and as the result of contest in others, they divided into several separate inter-

national unions. In some instances thereafter they co-operated with each other with the best possible results; in others, the contest was continued.

"It may not be uninteresting to call attention to a fact of recent occurrence. A branch of the United Garment Workers of America, known as the most rampant advocate of the so-called industrial form of organization, has undertaken a movement, no matter how abortive, for the formation of an international union of its own branch of the trade. Other instances of the same character could be cited, clearly showing that the advocates of the so-called industrial form of organization simply use it as a subterfuge to cover their antagonism to the proper development and the fullest extension of the trade union movement on rational and natural lines.

GROWTH OF THE A. F. OF L.

"During the last fiscal year we issued from the office of the American Federation of Labor 373 charters. We have now affiliated to the American Federation of Labor 117 international unions, 37 state federations, 574 city central bodies, and 661 local trade and federal labor unions. The international unions are made up of approximately 28,500 local unions.

NO REDUCTION IN WAGES.

"In my reports to conventions, beginning at Boston, I felt it incumbent upon me to press home upon the attention of labor the economic unsoundness of the old school of political economists who advocated the assent of workmen to wage reductions as a means to what they were pleased to term the way out of an industrial reaction or crisis. Not alone in our conventions, but in the gatherings of labor generally, 'No deductions in wages' has been made the slogan and watchword. That policy has had its beneficial influence, not only upon labor but upon all industry. It has been heard and heeded; at no time has it had greater justification and demonstration of its effectiveness than during recent months.

"The American workmen in return for their services to society demand a living wage, a constantly growing minimum living wage. They demand a wage which shall be sufficient to maintain them and those dependent upon them in a manner consistent with their responsibilities as husbands, fathers, men and citizens. Labor demands such a living wage as shall make secure the opportunity for a more perfect physical and mental health and growth, as required by rational, self-respecting human beings who aspire for themselves and for all humanity to a higher, a better and a nobler life.

"We, therefore, demand from modern society a constantly increasing and larger reward as the result of our labor and our services to our fellows. This effort must not be retarded by the machinations of financiers or the shortsightedness and greed of industrial captains. Labor demands in the interests of humanity that wages shall not be reduced or the American standard of life deteriorated.

CAPITALISTIC ANTAGONISM.

"It is well known that in many instances there are employers and employers' associations with which the unions of labor live in terms of peace and agreement. Employers' organizations of such an intelligent character are not only welcome, but should be encouraged. With Organized Labor they can not only work toward the maintenance of industrial peace, and the minimizing of industrial conflicts with the attending cessation of industry and commerce, but by their combined efforts constantly render themselves more independent from the trickery and machinations of the so-called princes of finances.

"When, in 1895, the National Association of Manufacturers was formed, it had a defensible purpose to serve, that of promoting trade, commerce and markets and the elimination of restrictions and barriers. With the advent of Mr. Parry as its president it was first covertly and then openly diverted from its original purpose and became an avowed union-crushing institution. He and his successor, Mr. Post, utilized every available means to carry out the new policy of union-baiting, union-smashing. Finding the citadel of unionism firmly entrenched in the hearts and minds of the workers, they were repulsed at every step and in their every move.

"I am reliably informed than not less than twelve thousand secret detective agents of the Pinkerton and other companies are constantly in the pay of the manufacturers' associations to spy upon and misrepresent the doings of labor. Are these hireling character assassins to be the principal beneficiaries of the million-and-a-half-dollar War Fund, and is the fund to be further devoted to suits at law against Organized Labor so as to engage our organizations and our men in defensive litigation and to divert us from the imminent and important work to which we should devote our time and whatever ability with which we may be possessed? Surely, recent events justify an affirmative answer.

OPEN SHOP.

"With some regret have I heard several men in our movement repeating the false designation of the union shop, as the opponents of our movement call it, the "closed shop." Those who are hostile

to labor cunningly employ the term "closed shop" for a union shop, because of the general antipathy which is ordinarily felt toward anything being closed, and with the special plea that the so-called "open shop" must necessarily be the opportunity for freedom. As a matter of fact, you and I and any intelligent observer know that the union shop is open to all workmen who perform their duty, and that they participate in the benefits and advantages of the improved conditions which a union shop affords. The union shop implies also duties and responsibilities. This is incident to and the corollary of all human institutions.

"In our country citizenship implies not only rights and privileges; it also imposes duties and obligations, and from these no good citizen has the right to claim exemption.

"On the other hand, the so-called 'open shop' is indeed the closed shop, closed to workmen who have the intelligence and the manhood to realize that they, acting as individuals, can not hope for the redress of a wrong or the attainment of a right. Men who understand their duty to themselves and their fellows, unite and associate for the betterment of their conditions and to secure the right and the justice which are so essentially theirs. We have the right to expect that our friends, and particularly our own men, shall speak of the union shop by its proper name. We shall persistently contend for it; we shall achieve it.

CHILD LABOR.

"The humane work inaugurated and conducted by the labor movement to eliminate child labor in the industrial and commercial affairs of our country has borne good fruit and is destined to bring better results.

"In the early history of labor's efforts to obtain this end we were met by the bitterest and most relentless antagonism. Our motives were aspersed and our efforts ridiculed just as are now the demands which Organized Labor makes upon society in its claims for the present and for the immediate future.

"Today there is not an institution in our country, political, commercial, financial or religious, but which is committed in some way to the abolition of child labor. Better than all, it is now the universal judgment of all our people that the facts as to the existence of child labor shall be investigated and ascertained and such legislation enacted as shall take the children from the factory, the workshop, the mill, the mine and the store, or anywhere they are employed for profit, and give to them the opportunities and advantages of the home, the school and the playground, that they may im-

bibe the sunshine and the light to grow into the physical and mental manhood of the future.

"A few months ago a conference was held in Washington, where representatives of a number of organizations met and discussed the question of child labor. Acting under the authority given by the Pittsburg convention, I appointed a committee consisting of James Duncan, John Mitchell, D. A. Hayes, John Golden, B. A. Larger, Daniel Harris and Herman Robinson to participate therein.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

"The general movement for the reduction of the hours of daily labor; that is, the establishment of the eight-hour workday, has made considerable progress within the past two decades, and this is largely due to the encouragement given by our Federation to the crystallization of the hopes and demands of labor for the achievement of that result. The first convention of the Federation declared for the general eight-hour workday. In 1884 we declared for a concentrated effort of all labor to secure that boon, and since then no convention has passed without a declaration for, nor has any effort been spared to secure, the extension or enforcement of the eight-hour workday.

"It should be our aim to give every encouragement and aid to all in the establishment of a maximum day's work of eight hours.

FARMERS' ORGANIZATION.

"Considerable correspondence has been had with the representatives of the American Society of Equity, the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of Texas, and other representatives of farmers. Much has been done to bring the men of the farms and the men of the factory and workshop into closer touch, better understanding and reciprocal relations to aid each other in the advancement of their rights, and to protect each other against aggression of opponents.

INJUNCTION ABUSE.

"It is interesting to know that, owing to the persistent discussion of the principles involved in labor's contention upon the abuse of the injunction process, a much wider and better knowledge of the merits of our position is general among our people, and in this regard some progress has been made which will, beyond a doubt, bring reform and relief. Particularly is this true in the constitution adopted for the State of Oklahoma. Other states have had investigations and hearings in their respective legislatures. In Massachusetts the legislature appointed its committee on labor of both the Senate and House to sit during the year and hear fully all sides of the contention.

It was my privilege to aid our fellow workers in Massachusetts in an argument before the joint committee of the legislature, the argument covering more than seven hours of two days. The committee seemed favorably impressed with the presentation of labor's position upon this question by our Massachusetts brethren and myself, and I have been asked to prepare a bill upon the subject. I could do no better than to utilize our federal bill known as the Pearre bill.

JURISDICTION DISPUTES.

"In my judgment before larger powers should be exercised by the American Federation of Labor than have already been delegated to it the international unions should so specifically express themselves. The discussion of a proposition of such a character might not be at all out of place, not only in our conventions, nor confined to the convention of our international unions. We might thereby obtain the best possible expression of the will and purpose of the hosts of labor.

"Among the subjects for such a discussion the following suggest themselves:

"Shall the American Federation of Labor undertake to decide finally questions of jurisdiction between organizations and enforce the same, even to the extent of the revocation of a charter held by an international union (should it fail to abide by a decision rendered) and the reorganization of such an international union?

"Shall the American Federation of Labor create a general fund by assessment upon affiliated organizations, the fund to be available for international unions engaged in trade disputes?

"Shall the American Federation of Labor create a fund for better advertising union labels and for the cultivation of a greater demand for union label products?

"Shall the conducting and termination of boycotts be under the direction of the American Federation of Labor?

AMERICA'S LABOR PRESS.

"I cannot adequately express my own appreciation and the deep obligation I feel that our fellow workers owe to the magnificent labor press of America. It is of immeasurable value to labor to have a regular publication, not only to espouse its cause in a specific, general, theoretical or academic character, but one which will put the "best foot forward" and express the right word at the right time in defense and in advocacy of labor's rights. The influence of the labor press is even as wide if not wider outside of our own ranks than is generally known or acknowledged. A bona fide labor paper, apart from the direct good work which it does, compels the

general public press to be more decent in its consideration of and attitude toward our cause and our movement. I regard it as an imperative duty which all members of Organized Labor should perform to give their moral and financial support to the labor press of our country."

MORRISON'S REPORT.

Secretary Morrison in his report said that a careful tabulation of the membership of the affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor shows that there were 1,683,424 members paid or reported upon for the last month of this fiscal year, an increase of 7,224 members over the highwater average membership of 1904. If we add to that number the 40,000 membership of the United Brewery Workers, whose charter was revoked in June of this fiscal year, it would give a total membership of 1,723,424 for the month of September.

"It is with pardonable pride," said Secretary Morrison, "that I report at the close of this fiscal year \$127,910.02 in the treasury, the highwater mark in the history of the Federation. Of the amount on hand \$103,078.89 is in the defense fund and can only be used for strike benefits in the case of a strike or a lockout of the members of the local trade and labor unions. The balance, \$24,831.13, is in the general fund and is available for general expenses of the American Federation of Labor. The total receipts from all sources are \$174,330.26; the total expenses are \$159,960.84, leaving a balance of receipts over expenditures of \$14,369.42."

The secretary's figures are substantiated by Treasurer John B. Lennon, who reports \$127,910.02 in the banks of Bloomington, Ill., and he adds:

"During the seventeen years I have been treasurer I have handled funds of the Federation to the amount of \$1,575,287.96."

THE DIFFERENCE.

BY F. WIGGINS, PRESIDENT 296.

Have you ever heard a union man give vent to his feelings regarding the strike-breaker? If so, have you noticed the wrath, the scorn, the disrespect with which he is made the recipient? We are all aware that he is the most loathsome creature known to trade unionism. He's a union wrecker. A mean, low, distasteful person who tears down what you have struggled to build up, were he not protected by the laws of our land we would wreak vengeance on his worthless carcass. The only good trait we can credit him with is that he gives us an opportunity to see he is doing us an injury.

Quite different is he than some of our other enemies who fight in a surreptitious manner. While the one disregards unionism and refuses to join its ranks, the other joins the local union and pays his dues in order to be in a position to do his work. Whether he attends the meetings or stays at home, he never loses an opportunity to have his favorite cluster of friends gather around him and ventilate their views on trade subjects in a way to impress their listeners that trade unionism is more polluted than local politics. Nothing is being done right, armed with his favorite verbal implement of warfare (his hammer) he plays a rapid tattoo on everything that bears the print of unionism. He can point out more evils in a few moments than could be rectified in a corresponding number of years. His mind has grown so distorted from his method

of summing up the situation, that he can't see straight. He can take you back over a period of thirty years and assail the character of nine-tenths of men in the trade. For it makes no difference to him if he makes mistakes in many of his utterances, he thinks it's his duty and he goes cheerfully about his work. He can be found in all the shops in our trade, ranting, grumbling, fault-finding, but never offering a sound suggestion for the betterment of his calling. While he may not be as harmful to the cause of unionism as the strike-breaker he certainly runs a close second, for he discourages many willing persons from taking an active part in the meetings thereby impeding the progress of the cause we are all striving to perfect. If some of the time and energy spent in complaining and assailing our national officers and members of the Local in their untiring efforts in promoting the welfare of our trade were directed towards the absentees to encourage them to attend the meetings and participate in the same, the affairs of our craft would be in a much better condition. Continuous adverse criticism has never accomplished anything towards the uplifting of a project. Good intelligent assistance, rendered at the proper time, will strengthen your undertakings more swiftly and more securely than all the incessant trumpery that is being indulged in at the present time by some of our members.

TAFT, THE INJUNCTION CANDIDATE.

Mr. Taft is continuing his speech-making tour in the Orient. As an avowed aspirant for the presidential nomination, the expression of his views on public questions assumes importance in public estimation, because such utterances are indicative of his future policy should Mr. Taft's aspirations find fulfillment in the highest office within the power of the people to bestow. Our discussion in the last issue of the American Federationist of Secretary's Taft's position on the injunction as wrongfully applied to Labor, was widely quoted and commented upon by the daily press of the country. The editorial was reproduced with approving comment in many of the weekly labor papers and official journals of national unions.

Expressions of approval from various gatherings of labor indicate how strong is the feeling that the injunction abuse must be remedied—not perpetuated as is the avowed intention of Mr. Taft.

Our protest against Mr. Taft's expressed desire to continue and extend the application of the injunction to Labor, has been received with a variety of comment by the daily press. At this time it is unnecessary to recount in detail its attitude. We consider their comment, whether favorable or otherwise, an indication of how greatly the public is concerned and interested in the abuse of the injunction power against which Labor, as the victim, has every reason to vigorously protest.

On account of lack of space we were unable to deal with all phases of Secretary Taft's recent injunction utterances in the last issue of the American Federationist. They will receive consideration now.

Mr. Taft was tendered a banquet by the business men of Seattle on the evening before he was to sail for the Orient. It was there that he let himself loose, and as his press agent declared, "sailed right into" labor on the injunction question.

He assailed the men active in the movement to secure justice for the toilers, who in these efforts would not for their lives do an injustice to their fellow-men. But this is of minor consideration.

The fact is that Mr. Taft charged Labor with an offense which he could not help knowing was untrue. He charged that it was labor's purpose to create "a privileged class of wrongdoers."

What did Mr. Taft have in mind to accomplish by that utterance? What had he in mind to charge? The first question we have already answered. To placate the money power for any umbrage which it may have taken at his other remarks.

The second question requires some further consideration. There was no neces-

sity for his reference to injunctions in labor disputes. It was not on the tapis for consideration. It was not apropos of any matter under discussion, or of his "mission" as a candidate for the presidency. It was as unprovoked and uncalled for as it was unnecessary.

But what did Mr. Taft have in mind to charge labor with doing?

Are the working people of our country wrongdoers? They produce the wealth of our country; they work and work, and for their work, and for their work receive the pittance of a miserable reward; they make our country blossom like a rose, yet many live in tenements, slums and sweatshops; they make our country beautiful, strong and powerful, and yet are denied by him and his, the justice which the Constitution of our country guarantees them of equality with all other citizens before the law.

If the workmen of our country will not bestir themselves and avail themselves of their power to once for all abolish the injustice done them and to secure the rights which are theirs, there may be some reason in Mr. Taft's charge that they are wrongdoers, not a privileged class, but a demoralized, enslaved class of wrongdoers to themselves, to their fellows, and to posterity.

But in its essence and results, would Labor's efforts to secure relief from the admitted abuse of the injunction writ make the workmen "a privileged class of wrongdoers" in the sense that they would be privileged to commit crimes or unlawful acts without punishment? Let us see. What does labor ask at the hands of the lawmakers?

Labor asks and demands that the courts shall treat every citizen alike.

That inasmuch as an injunction is never issued to enjoin other citizens from the exercise of their personal rights, their personal freedom, it should never be issued to enjoin or deny the personal liberty, the personal freedom of workmen.

Labor asks no immunity or special privilege for any one, whether laborer or other, for any unlawful act; but it does insist upon equality before the law for every citizen and will never cease its efforts until it achieves justice.

Mr. Taft and all else whom it may concern should understand that there is a universality in the law of right and of justice, and conversely a universality of retribution in the course of wrong and injustice. To concede liberty and justice and right is to enjoy it oneself; to impose cruelty, tyranny and injustice, to deny liberty, is to court its reaction on one's own head; in its wake must come the decadence of free institutions.

In many ways Mr. Taft is a most amiable gentleman and a diplomat. Upon the question of the abuse of the injunction power by which he would deprive Labor of the constitutional right of equality before the law, with aliother citizens, he is consciously and wilfully hostile and unfair.

It is Mr. Taft's injunction and his opinion rendered as a federal judge which in federal and state courts have used as a basis upon which to constantly further encroach upon and invade the personal rights and liberty of our citizens when those citizens are workmen.

It is not the law but the injunction and opinion of Judge Taft and the injunctions and opinions of the judges who have since followed his lead, which are quoted against Labor's efforts to secure legislative relief and justice at the hands of Congress and the state legislatures.

When during the anti-Littlefield campaign Mr. Taft entered the district and made one address in which he dealt with the injunction subject, it was generally thought that he did so under the pressure of alleged "party duty." Little attention was paid by labor to the views he then expressed. It was taken that he spoke for the sake of "consistency and regularity." His latest expressions have dispelled that view.

It was known for weeks in advance that Mr. Taft would make a number of addresses in several cities on his way to the Pacific coast where he was to embark for the Orient; and that in these addresses he would announce the policies upon which he sought the highest office in the gift of the people of our republic. He began in his home state, Ohio. He there addressed himself to the public questions of a general character. Upon reaching Oklahoma he used all his eloquence and prestige of office to attack the state constitution which an intelligent, representative convention had deliberately and faithfully prepared for submission to the people for ratification

or rejection. He urged its rejection; why? Because in the proposed constitutions there were provisions which aimed to protect the rights and liberties of the people of the new state, and particularly because it contained one provision which would protect the rights of labor against the species of injunctions which Taft made famous or otherwise.

The people of the proposed state of Oklahoma ratified the constitution by an overwhelming vote. But that was not due to Mr. Taft's aid. And, on second thought, perhaps it was. Who knows? The people may have taken his "advice" at its "true value."

That Mr. Taft in his various speeches assured corporate power of his desire to offer the enslavement of labor as the quid pro quo, for its support, there can be no doubt in the minds of any thinking observer.

We are not pessimistic. On the contrary the future of our people and our republic appears to us brighter, better, and greater than anything we have known. But it behooves every man, and particularly one of great opportunities, and still more particularly one who aspires to the greatest office within the gift of our republic, to stand as a bulwark against the reactionary policy of the denial of justice to its people. President Roosevelt in his recent addresses recounted the rise, decadence, and fall of the Roman republic. Among the chief causes for its destruction was the bestowal of special privileges upon the few and the denial of right and liberty to the many—the workers.

The masses of the people of the republic of the United States of America have been taught the lesson. They are of the web and woof of our nation. They are determined that the light and life of our own republic shall not be extinguished, but made to shine brighter, better, and stronger for all time. Mr. Taft, the injunction standard-bearer, to the contrary notwithstanding.

TO ALL ORGANIZED LABOR AND FRIENDS.

You undoubtedly are aware of the fact that the interests of the Foundry Employes and Metal Polishers have been greatly injured on account of the hostile action of the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, of which Mr. Van Cleave is president, and he is also president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

As you are well aware, so inimical to the welfare of labor was the Buck's Stove and Range Company's management that the organization concerned felt to declare the product of that company unfair. The

workmen's organization appealed to the American Federation of Labor to endorse its action. After due investigation that endorsement was given and is still further affirmed. The circumstances leading to this action are so widely known that they need not be here recounted.

Mr. Van Cleave, for the Buck's Stove and Range Company, brought suit against the American Federation of Labor and its Executive Council and has petitioned the court for an injunction to prohibit the American Federation of Labor from in any way advising organized labor and

its friends of the fact that the Buck's Stove and Range Company is unfair to its employes and for that reason its name is published upon the American Federation of Labor "We Don't Patronize List."

The court will soon give a decision on the legal issue which has been raised. We shall continue to maintain that we have the right to publish the name of the Buck's Stove and Range Company upon the "We Don't Patronize List." Should we be enjoined by the court from doing so, the merits of the case will not be altered nor can any court decision take from any man the right to bestow his patronage where he pleases.

Mr. Van Cleave, president of the Buck's Stove and Range Company, also president of the National Association of Manufacturers, is raising a war fund of one million and a half dollars to crush organized labor. You already know the attempts that have been made with a part of that money to assassinate the characters of the active men in the labor movement to corrupt them and buy them over, much of which was exposed at the recent Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor and more of which will be published in a pamphlet about to be issued.

Bear in mind that *you* have a right to *decide* how *your* money shall be *expended*.

You may or may *not* buy the products of the Buck's Stove and Range Company.

There is no law or edict of court that can compel you to buy a Buck's stove or range.

You can not be prohibited from informing your friends and sympathizers of the reason why you exercise this right. You have also the right to inform business men handling the Buck's Stove and Range Company's products of its unfair attitude toward its employes and ask them to give their sympathy and aid in influencing the Buck's Stove and Range Company to deal fairly with its employes and come to an honorable agreement with the union primarily at interest.

It would ge well for you as central bodies, local unions, and individual members of organized labor and sympathizers to call on business men in your respective localities, urge their sympathetic cooperation and ask them to write to the Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis, urging it to make an honorable adjustment of its relations with organized labor.

Act energetically and at once. Report the result of your effort to the undersigned.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.
Attest:

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary.

By order of the Executive Council of
the American Federation of Labor.

FROM REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The committee recommended that Resolution No. 137 be concurred in, when amended to read as follows:

Resolution No. 137—By Delegates from International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers:

WHEREAS, United States Judge Dayton, of the Northern District of West Virginia, has issued a blanket injunction enjoining all the union men and sympathizers from peaceful persuasion or talking to non-union men while at work, as well as prohibiting the labor press from discussing the merits or demerits of his restraining document; and

WHEREAS, A citizen and his wife have been sentenced to the workhouse for sixty days for alleged violation of one of said injunctions; and

WHEREAS, The said Judge Dayton has issued a restraining order preventing wage earners from organizing or discussing among themselves the advisability of organizing for their mutual protection; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all National and International organizations which have not already done so, send organizers into the State of West Virginia at once for the purpose of concentrating the forces of the wage earners and centralizing said forces on the Mine Owners and Manufacturers' Association and all Employers' Associations affiliated therewith, as well as on Judge Dayton, the avowed enemy of organized labor, and his sympathizers for the redemption of free speech, the right to organize and maintain their respective organizations and for the purpose of being allowed to enjoy the rights accorded to all American citizens by our National Constitution.

A motion was made and seconded that the report of the committee be concurred in.

The question was discussed by Delegate McNulty.

The motion to concur in the report of the committee was carried by unanimous vote.

DISTRICT COUNCIL NO. 6.

The second annual convention of District Council No. 6, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, held in Detroit November 2d and 3d, was a pronounced success.

Twenty Local Unions of Ohio and Michigan were represented as follows:

No. 38, Cleveland, G. M. Johnston, J. W. Murphy, P. J. Dunn; No. 39, Cleveland, J. A. Camubell, W. M. Murphy, D. Baker; No. 17, Detroit, J. J. Dooley, F. W. Stubenvoll, Frank Campbell; No. 8, Toledo, M. C. Matheson; No. 18, Detroit, George Elder, Charles E. Laken, F. J. Smith; No. 32, Lima, W. Heffner; No. 62, Youngstown, H. P. McGory; No. 54, Columbus, J. A. Pilger; No. 64, Youngstown, J. B. Dunn; No. 101, Cincinnati, F. J. Greiner; No. 118, Dayton, A. A. Longman; No. 143, Ashtabula, O., C. A. Eighmy; No. 150, Bay City, O. D. Remy; No. 172, Newark, O., S. A. Alsdorf; No. 171, Ann Arbor, C. E. Kittredge; No. 205, Jackson, D. T. Foley; No. 231; Grand Rapids, S. D. Foster; No. 237, Lorain, R. Lindsay; No. 2-5, Toledo, H. L. Hunt; No. 352, Lansing, P. A. Rhodes; No. 553, Detroit, Charles Costello.

City Comptroller Frank E. Doremus, acting on behalf of Mayor Thompson, welcomed the delegation, as did President Mahony, of the Detroit Federation of La-

bor, and George Burns, of Local Union No. 17.

The convention rushed matters on Sunday so that the delegations from Cleveland would be enabled to reach home in time to vote for their old friend, Tom L. Johnson, on Tuesday.

Several important matters were referred to committees and the general executive board.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President and Organizer, Oliver Meyers (unanimously); Secretary-Treasurer, F. W. Stubenvoll; First Vice President, J. W. Murphy; Second Vice President, Geo. Elder; Third Vice President, H. L. Hunt; Fourth Vice President, O. D. Remy; Fifth Vice President, F. J. Greiner.

Work is scarce and conditions will be worse. The Edison made a cut November 1st and another is sure to come December 1st. It is said that the Bell and Public Lighting Commission will reduce their forces January 1st, 1908.

Bro. Herman Bady, of the P. H. C. is confined at the Boulevard Sanatorium, with chronic stomach trouble; and Bro. John Campbell, of the Fire Department is convalescent from an attack of articular rheumatism.

E. G. S.

SPLICING LEAD-COVERED TELEPHONE CABLES.

Commenting on the article entitled "Splicing Lead-Covered Telephone Cables, Paper Insulation," I beg to differ on the following points:

In "splicing the joints" if the core of the cable is not bound up with either muslin or wicking, which ever the custom may be, the moisture, if any, will be forced inside of the armor if hot paraffine is found over the conductors at that point, but if bound up well with wicking it will dry up the moisture before it can flow through the tightly bound core of the cable. In pouring the paraffine over the core, it should first be poured over that part of the core nearest the armor and then gradually down to the end of the cable, so as to force the moisture out.

In "removing the lead sheathing," before any armor is removed from the cable, mark the place on your cable armor where one end of the joint will come, and then scrape your armor and put tallow over it. This saves chips of

lead shaved off from falling into the core, and many a time when the shave hook slips it is liable to damage the insulation on the conductor. Failure to scrape the armor before cutting, is, with many companies, considered sufficient for discharge.

In "splicing the joints" I believe that the proper way is not to start with the center pair, but with the pair of wires furthest from you on the bottom of the cable, so that when half or more of the pairs are spliced together, you not have the inconvenience of having one or perhaps two layers to splice in the rear of those already spliced, and if the cable is a wall it is sometimes very inconvenient to do this, whereby taking the rear pair first the pair to be spliced next is always in front and easily accessible.

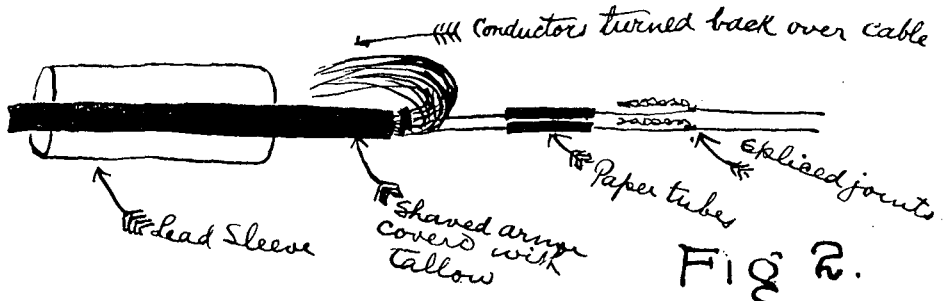
In slipping on the paper tubes, I think it is much easier to slip same over one side of the cable, say the first two sleeves on the right-hand cable and the next two or three on the left-hand cable, as much better time can be made by slipping both

tubes from one direction, for a splicer can easily take hold of two tubes between his thumb and two fingers and slip both over at once as in the following drawing:

table are not standard, as, for instance, a 22 gauge cable should have a smaller sleeve than one of 19 gauge, being smaller than the 19 gauge in diameter. Sleeves for 2 way or " " splices and 4 way



By turning the tubes they will very easily slip over the paper insulation.



Cable in position after first pair of conductors are spliced

It will be noticed in Fig. 2 that the joints are parallel with each other. This is done so that a pair of wires may be easily selected which is a great help when hunting cable trouble on maintenance work.

splices are always larger than that required for a straight splice, as is also the case in sleeves used for pot-heads, which require an entirely different formula, being unwrapped, and filled with compound.

The size of the sleeves indicated in the

A. STANLEY NATHANSON.

PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY.

AT a factory in the suburbs of Birmingham, England, 200 working girls are living as happily and wisely as any girls in the world.

These girls are all employed in the chocolate making factories of Richard Cadbury, who is a Quaker, a millionaire and a practical philanthropist.

The village where the factory is situated is called Bournville. All his work people are lodged in handsome model cottages, each having an acre of ground attached, and situated amid beautiful country surroundings. In the garden the cottagers grow their vegetables, fruit and flowers. To every four work girls is allotted a cottage having eight rooms. It contains four bedrooms, a living room, a dining room, a kitchen and a bathroom. Everything necessary for housekeeping is supplied at the village store at lower than prevailing retail prices, but there is no compulsion to buy.

The girls work eight and a half hours a day. They begin at 8 o'clock and knock off from 12 to 1 for an hour's dinner. At 4:30 they take about 20 minutes for tea

or chocolate, and at 5:30 they stop work. As the factory is right at their doors they waste no time going to and from work, nor do they injure their health riding in crowded cars. The long English summer day leaves them three or four hours in which to play outdoor games in the evening. The employer firmly but gently orders all the girls to take part in these games, because he does not consider them fit for work unless they take a proper allowance of open-air exercise. There is a splendid cricket field, a football field and half a dozen tennis courts for the use of the girls. All the apparatus needed for these games and the upkeep of the grounds are paid by the firm.

The social center of Bournville is the Village Hall. This contains a gymnasium, a concert hall, which can be used as a theater or a dancing room; lecture rooms and a library of 100,000 volumes. The library is carefully shut off from the noisier parts of the building, and here the girl who is studious can spend two or three hours a day reading the best literature without overtaxing her strength or neglecting her recreations.

On five evenings of the week there are lectures on subjects that are useful to the girls' education. They can study French, German, mathematics, history, political economy, music, drawing, cooking, house-keeping and several other subjects. Every week there is a theatrical performance, a concert or a dance.

The result of living for two or three years at Bournville is to turn a factory girl into an intelligent woman, capable of directing a household or a business, and of bringing up a family properly.

When the Bournville workers get married man and wife are provided with a cottage to themselves. There is, therefore, nothing to hinder the girls from enjoying an ideal domestic life if their taste lie in that direction. There is an excellent school for the children, and as

they live in clean homes, amid healthy country surroundings, they are pretty sure to grow up well and strong.

On Saturday afternoons the work people stop at 12 o'clock, and so they have from that time until Monday morning to amuse themselves. Usually there is a football or a cricket match, but many of the people spend the time working in their gardens.

One of the interesting facts about the Bournville scheme is that it costs Mr. Cadbury no more to keep his work people under healthful conditions. He makes so much money that he hardly knows how to spend it. Even his outlay on the model village does not reduce his bank balance in the long run, for it increases the value of the surrounding property, because well-to-do people are glad to come to live there.—Labor Leader.

ELECTRICITY VS. STEAM ON RAILROADS.

Within the next two years every railway train which enters the city of New York will be moved by electricity. The New York Central company is spending \$70,000,000 to accomplish this. The Pennsylvania company is spending an equal amount to bring its patrons into the very heart of the city. Its new station at Seventh avenue and Thirty-first street, which is reached by tunnels from Jersey City and Long Island, will cost more than

\$12,000,000, without including the approaches. The Long Island railway, which does a very large suburban business, is now being electrified. Immense power stations are being erected at Long Island City for that service and at Jersey City for the Pennsylvania service, and the Erie, Lackawanna and other roads which come in at Hoboken and Jersey City will also have access to New York by electric power through tunnels under the Hudson.

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL OF SEATTLE AND VICINITY.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 16, 1907.

To the Officers and Members of the Central Labor Council:

WHEREAS, The press of the country is publishing articles stating that there is a shortage of skilled mechanics on the Pacific Coast and that the government is fearful that it cannot get men to repair the battleships which are coming here in the near future; and,

WHEREAS, These articles are misleading to eastern men, there being many mechanics registered at the navy yard who cannot get employment; and,

WHEREAS, We believe this action of the press is for the purpose of cheapening labor by flooding the country with skilled

mechanics, thereby producing a glut in the labor market; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Central Labor Council take such action as will prevent injustice to these men as well as to all mechanics in the Pacific Coast.

We are yours fraternally,

Committee from Iron Trades Section:

T. H. STEVENS,

ED. CARLSON,

Hope Lodge No. 79, Machinists.

J. H. BLANKLEY,

D. E. GRISWOLD,

J. F. COTTER,

Iron Moulders 158.

CHAS. F. SCHLENKER,

J. R. HARRIS,

Secretary.

President.

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

Hollow Pretense Offered by Employers Associations—Only Right the
Open Shop Gives the Toiler Is to Accept Work Under Conditions
the Boss Imposes—Need of Harmony Among Unions.

THE despotism of capital and the growth and power of labor's organization are the two greatest opposing elements of modern effort. This is an age of unionism. The masses have progressed from a state of passive submission to a position of active and determined resistance.

Labor is irritated and discontented with unjust and overbearing conditions, and capital, denying the injustice of its methods, contends for supremacy in the unequal copartnership the two powers must preserve.

Without harmony these mighty principals in the great industrial problem cannot hope for social and economic improvement.

The greatest good to humanity must result from harmony, and incalculable evil lurks in the latent fires of discord.

There are vital issues to be settled between capital and labor.

Capital eagerly watches for signs of dissension among the various labor organizations. The strongest ally that monopoly can secure for making sure of victory over labor and for working toward the destruction of unionism is strife among the labor unions.

Family quarrels will hurt the cause. Unionism is a large family and steadily increasing, and danger lies in discord between the various organizations. Monopoly is not only a menace to public interests generally, but it is the foe of unionism first, last and always. The principles are practically the same in all labor unions, and the strength of union must oppose one common tyrant. All labor serves one oppressive master, and the same galling chains that bind one line of labor hold every other line of work in the same bondage. To break these shackles unionism requires all her strength, and harmony is necessary.

The absolutism of capital has become intolerable to labor until, on a protective basis, unionism has spread all over the world and comprises a membership from all lines of labor.

Harmony is desirable, and family feuds are to be avoided. Let one labor organization be injured or crippled and unionism as a whole feels the effect of defeat. Capital scores a victory. The assertion is made that money rules the world and

nothing can ever wrest the golden scepter from capitalistic power. Unionism is educating the masses in their self interest, and through its teachings the people arise in the might of new found moral purpose to at least control their own affairs.

Union is teaching workingmen to concentrate every effort to organize all lines of wage labor, and the movement tends toward improved conditions for the masses. The Employers' association poses as a loyal advocate of liberty. It carries its creed into effect by claiming every right for the employer that is denied to the employee and in seeking every possible advantage in its relations with the laborer.

The only right its personal liberty gives the toiler is to humbly accept a job when offered at whatever pay the employer decides to allow, work as many hours a day as the employer requires, be discharged at any time without a day's notice and work as the employer says and keep his mouth shut about organization. The forces opposing organized labor fight hard for the open shop and illustrate their policy of one sided liberty at every opportunity. Labor demands more leisure and capital opposes all progress toward the eight hour basis.

The old accusation is that more leisure is not essential to the workingman's improvement, because the additional leisure is spent rather to demoralize than to uplift. Capital claims the eight hour system is good only in theory, but would prove a failure in practice, as nine-tenths of the laboring class of men would spend such added leisure around the grogshops.

We may not criticize the class who have more leisure than labor, but can only wonder if the proportion of inebriates is greater among the poor than among the rich. Perhaps the man drunk on champagne would save his workmen from the folly and degradation of getting drunk on booze. Labor should appreciate capital's motive for preferring long hours. If many industries in this country have established the eight hour rule successfully, why should not all mechanics the world over progress to this aim?

Unionism is for improvement, and the eight hour system will yet become the rule for mechanics in every line.—Margaret Scott Hall in Carpenter.

CORRESPONDENCE

Pittsburg No. 5.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

We read in the October issue of the **WORKER** the minutes of the Grand Executive Board's Sessions at Springfield during the latter part of September, and we take cognizance of the importance of the business transacted, but one item which sticks most conspicuous in our "craw" is their decision on the Stewart Hemphill case vs. No. 5. For the life of me I can not see upon what grounds they based their decision, or why they even considered the case at all. Or, is it the intention of the present Executive Board to cast aside the rulings of their predecessors, dig up old troubles and settle them as they see it without giving the Local concern... a chance to defend their rights?

It is in our minds the "rawest deal" ever handed a body of Union men who have fought so gallantly in the face of adversity to bring the standard of skill and compensation to the plane of the foremost cities in the country. We have served notices on our Grand Secretary, and on our Grand President that we will take an appeal from the G. E. B.'s decision and have the matter put to a referendum vote of the entire Brotherhood, we have enumerated the primary causes, a copy of which we hereby submit, and ask that each and every member of this brotherhood weigh the evidence and decide for yourself who should be upheld, No. 5, or Stewart Hemphill.

The principal reasons for our appeal are as follows:

(1) At the regular meeting of No. 5, I. B. E. W., held in March, 1902, it was voted unanimously to demand a wage of 50 cents per hour, time and one-half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays, to go into effect May 1, 1902. This was refused by the contractors so on May 1st, it was decided to strike for said increase. The said Stewart Hemphill was working on flash-light on elevators on Frick building, Pittsburg, Pa., at rate of \$3.00 per day. When strike was called said Stewart Hemphill quit work and attended morning meetings called to discuss the situation, but failed to attend the afternoon meetings. Some of the members not seeing him at said meetings started out on picket duty and discovered he was working evenings in said Frick

building. A committee was appointed to interview him, which they did and found him working as reported. Each one of the committee of three tried to persuade him to quit work, which he positively refused. At next regular meeting of the Local, charges were preferred against said Stewart Hemphill. He was notified of same and told when and where trial-board would meet to try him for violating Section 5 of Article 16, of International Constitution. The trial-board found him guilty of charges preferred, having worked thirty days unfair to the Local, and a fine of \$150 was imposed, which was in strict accordance with Section 5 of Article 16 of the Constitution. Instead of said Stewart Hemphill accepting the trial-board's decision and making some arrangements to pay said fine, he went and joined the Elevator Constructor's organization, which at that time was fighting the I. B. E. W. for control of the electric work on elevators. The aforesaid Stewart Hemphill went among other crafts and boasted how he had No. 5, and by the time he got through with it, it would be "down and out." He tried to operate around Pittsburg as a flash-light man on elevators, only to be thrown off every job he came on, and in numerous cases a general strike on the building was necessary. He went around the country and visited several Locals, and tried by untruthful statements to arouse their sympathy in his favor. He went to Boston and obtained employment under the jurisdiction of L. U. No. 103, and agreed to pay \$5.00 per week to Secretary of No. 103, same to be remitted to No. 5 and credited to his account. He made payments to the extent of \$40 and then stopped.

(2) We have proof positive that he was a member of the dual organization to L. U. No. 3, and worked there through trouble of No. 3.

(3) We claim the G. E. B. overstepped their authority in taking up the case at this late day, after being twice before the preceding G. E. B. and the Louisville convention, in all of which cases No. 5 was sustained.

(4) We claim the G. E. B. erred in taking up this matter for final settlement without officially notifying us that it was coming up and giving us a chance to defend our rights.

(5) We claim the G. E. B. erred inasmuch as to ignore Section 5, of Article 16 of the International Constitution, which specifically states:

"Any members going to work for any companies or individuals declared in difficulty, in accordance with the laws of this I. B., shall be fined such sum as his L. U. may decide, but not less than five dollars (\$5.00) for each day so employed."

The present Executive Board voted to reinstate Stewart Hemphill for sum of seventy-five dollars (\$75.00) to be paid into No. 5. No. 5 to pay up all back per capita tax for past six years, which is certainly a "slap in the face" to an organization in its endeavors to control its own membership, and when an organization ceases to be effective in this respect, it ceases to be a factor in the movement.

The whole matter has come to an issue with said Stewart Hemphill in this way: The organization he joined to fight and if possible disrupt the I. B. E. W. has kicked him out "bag and baggage," and has styled him the worst "reptile" that ever entered their ranks. Now it is up to him to "get in out of the wet" and he turns to the Grand Executive of the Organization he tried to crush, and seemingly succeeded in eradicating the past from their memory to the extent that their judgment of justice seemed to wander afar." We sincerely hope to get this obnoxious decision to a popular vote of the rank and file, and when the dust blows away we hope to find that justice has prevailed.

In conclusion I will say that Stewart Hemphill is indebted to No. 5, to extent of \$183.75. This we will accept in United States currency, and until this is paid we will fight his reinstatement to the bitter end. We thank the members in the minority for the interest taken in our behalf.

Yours in the cause of justice and unionism.

Fraternally yours,
J. P. KERRIGAN.

Oakdale No. 21.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The strike has been called off in Philadelphia, Pa., and lost to the I. B. E. W., but no fault of No. 21. If they had all stood as firm as we did the strike would have lasted for ever before they give in, but, however, as it is over let us hope the men will go back the same as they came out, at least as the Bell Telephone company did not say they would not hire a man with a card, they thought they were not the proper people to hire, let us hope that none of our brothers will be mean enough to forsake the union for the job and tear up his card.

I would advise all union men to steer clear of Philadelphia for the present to

see how our own men do, as some of them have gone back and no questions was asked and some have been asked if they belong to the union. If they say yes, then they were told they would be considered and others they were not wanted but I think they will take all good men pretty soon.

I remain,

Fraternally,
J. P. FOSTER,
Press Secretary.

Utica No. 42.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Here we are writing to the WORKER for the last issue for 1907. Look back and see what has happened in your local in the past eleven months. With us, we are all working and have been all along, although we have had lay-offs here, several times, but the boys have always managed to catch on some place else. The Electric Light Co. has done a great deal of work here as the Trolley Co. has also and they have held us up where we belong.

We realize that it has been dull all over the country but I think we have suffered least of all from it but here's that work starts up again all over the country as it did a few years ago and last like it did then. We have had three deaths in No. 42 since January 1, 1907. Bro. James Howlin, Bro. Geo. Davenport and Bro. Frank Essel, all from accidents.

Local No. 42 held a "smoker" last meeting night and had an attendance of 72 members including a few from Syracuse as guests.

We hope other locals took as much interest in the voting on the amendments to our constitution as we did. We voted after two special meetings we held in order to get all members present and have all act in unison for a thing to help us all.

Well, I'll pull the plug this trip before I get cut off.

Fraternally,
W. A. HICKS,
Recording Secretary.

Newark No. 52.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

"HEMPHILL CASE."

Under the above caption appears a short account of the deliberations and verdict of the Executive Board in the October WORKER. From time to time during the past three years short articles relating to the "Hemphill Case" have appeared, including a notice from Local No. 5 stating that said Hemphill was an undesirable citizen or words to that effect, but as yet I have not seen a full account of the affair which is of considerable interest to a great many brothers in the East, through their personal acquaintance with Hemphill, through the activities of Local No. 103, through reports to N. E. District

Council through his efforts to become a member of No. 3, and through his present position in the electrical industry. I have undertaken to write this article as a friend of Stewart Hemphill. I first met him in Beverly, Mass., on the United Shoe Machinery Co. job in December, 1904. Nine-tenths of the men were traveling card men and lived in the same house and as the attractions of Beverly as a winter resort were limited we had to depend on each other for entertainment and the "Hemphill Case" came up for discussion in its many phases nearly every night and I believe we all were convinced that Hemphill was a victim of misdirected "justice," cases of which are only too common.

It is only on such jobs as this that one becomes thoroughly acquainted with his fellow workman. In the city you meet a man on the job and its all business; you meet him at the Local meeting and you see him as a union man but if you live and work with him you get to know him and the impression that I got of the "Hemphill Case" has only been strengthened by later events.

I will give you the statement of Stewart Hemphill in his own words:

"I arrived in Pittsburg, February 25, 1902, with a traveling card from Cleveland. I deposited my card with No. 5, and with their permission went to work on the Frick building on flash light work for the Elevator Supply and Repair Co., March 1st.

While in Pittsburg we were compelled by the Elevator Constructors Union No. 6 to pay 25 cents per week for a permit to work on flash light work. The E. S. and R. Co. was at this time paying the Elevator scale of wages, or \$3.75 for 8 hours, overtime double.

At a meeting previous to May 1st, it decided by Local No. 5 that after May 1st, that the scale for electricians should be \$4.00 per day (an increase from \$3.20) and any contractor paying the scale, his men would be allowed to work. The E. S. and R. Co. paid the \$4.00 and I remained at work while the others not receiving the scale did not work during the week of May 1st.

On May 1st after I had been working one hour, Ben Monach and Thos. Conolly came on the building and told me that it was the decision of Local No. 5 that I should come off that work which I did and stayed off until May 8th.

During this time the Building Trades Council decided that *the flash light work should be done by the Elevator Constructors* as it had been previous to the trouble.

Wishing to remain at this line of business I applied to Jacob Zimmer, Business Agent, for permission to return to work under the decision and was refused. Then

I asked for a withdrawal card and was told that I could not get one.

I then joined the Elevator Constructors and returned to work as an Elevator Constructor on work under their jurisdiction according to the B. T. C. and heard nothing more from Local No. 5 until July 9th, when I received the following letter from Local No. 5:

July 19, 1902.

Mr. S. Hemphill:

Have been instructed to officially notify you of the action taken on your case. The Local has concurred in the following recommendations of the Board of Directors that a fine of \$5.00 per day be placed on you from May 8, 1902, for the full number of days that you have continued to work in violation of the rulings of this Local.

The Local demands of you also to cease work on electric work on elevators in Pittsburg which Local has struck. Immediately upon your refusal to comply with the above the Local has ordered your expulsion from the Brotherhood and the Brotherhood officially notified.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) J. S. HASKINS.

"Then the B. T. C. reversed its decision in favor of the Elevator Constructors and that threw me out again and the fight for reinstatement began and it has been pretty near starvation work at times to be on the level."

Mr. C. A. Reiners, at that time foreman for E. S. and R. Co. in Pittsburg and now Superintendent of the Eastern Department writes as follows:

"Of course after May 1st under the decision given by the B. T. C. it was necessary for us to employ Elevator Constructors only or hire mechanics who held cards issued by the Elevator Constructors, and as before stated Hemphill had one of their cards and was in good standing at that time."

Through the interest Local 259 which had jurisdiction over the job and Local No. 103, Local 103 got the case reopened and the matter was referred to G. E. B. in charge of G. V. P. Mallory and this is what Bro. Frank J. Sweek writes relating to presentation:

"I was Chairman of the G. E. B. prior to the last I. C. when the said case was acted on at a meeting held in Washington, D. C., February, 1904. The action of Local No. 5 was sustained. From the evidence presented at the time, the board could not have decided otherwise. The members of the E. B. based their decision on the understanding that Stewart Hemphill deliberately went to Pittsburg, Pa., and worked against Local No. 5, while they were on strike against their employers in that city.

G. V. P. Allman and Mallory presented the controversy to the Board using letters

in their possession as testimony also giving their personal information relative to the dispute. No witnesses appeared for either side."

He states later on in the letter:

"Since that time I find that we did him a wrong."

Which means much coming from Frank Sweek.

The E. B. referred the matter to G. V. P. Allman for settlement and at a meeting in Boston agreed to accept \$180 at the rate of \$5 per week if Local No. 103 would guarantee the payment of same which it did. Hemphill agreed to this as there was nothing else to do as he had been trying for three years to get his case reopened without success and he believed that if he got reinstated he would have a chance to fight for himself and better terms were not to be expected in view of the fact G. V. P. Allman was Business Agent at Cleveland at the time of the trouble in Pittsburg.

Pending this stage of the case Hemphill was asked why, in view of his treatment, he had not, like many another in similar circumstances, offered his services to professional strike breakers of the Boss Farley type where he, an exceptionally fine and fast mechanic and capable of handling big work, could command good pay. His answer invariably was that he had never scabbed it yet and under no circumstances ever would.

He was also advised to join the New York Electrical Workers and get reinstated in the inevitable consolidation of that body with No. 3. He stated that he would do so only as a last resort.

At this time Hemphill was practically down and out financially having lost a great amount of time through his unwillingness to work for unfair concerns and besides jobs for men without good cards in and around Boston were scarce and for men with them none too plentiful. However, he was given a working permit and made his first payment stating plainly that it was made under protest which brought an objection from No. 103. Hemphill construed making the payments "under protest" until he finally received an instruction from No. 103 that if he did not cut out the "protest" business they would refuse to handle the case.

So after the eighth payment Hemphill quit and his permit was taken away. He then went to Western, Mass., to take charge of a large job on which he required every man he hired to have a paid up card although it was 50 miles from a Local Union and he an outlaw.

After working for a time for a Boston contractor that No. 103 had no agreement with Hemphill went to New York and joined the New York Electrical Workers hoping to win out in the shuffle of reorganization which was not then in sight

but which he recognized as inevitable but lost out again but still remained hopeful.

In the meantime the turn of fortunes wheel had placed him in a position where he did not need a card and will not as long as he takes care of himself but he won't be satisfied until he gets it.

He is now Assistant Superintendent for N. Y. of the Company that was the cause of all his troubles and since taking that position has turned back to the Electrical worker a large amount of work until then handled by three elevator constructors regardless of the fact that he is again an outlaw.

Mr. Rieners concludes his letter to the G. E. B. with this statement:

"Hemphill is in our employ at the present time and is foreman in charge of our N. Y. work and in this capacity it is not necessary for him to have a card in the organization, but he seems very anxious to again get into the organization and for that reason I have given you the above statement and will be pleased to furnish any further information of the facts you may require."

The action of No. 103 in objecting to receiving the payments under protest I have never clearly understood, unless they feared that he, Hemphill, would hold them responsible for the \$180 in case he won out which thought was never considered by him.

I very much wish that I had Bro. Sweek's permission (and the space) to publish his full letter to the E. B. It was a very able and complete summing up of the case.

However, if this article will put Stewart Hemphill in a better light before the members of the I. B. E. W., I will feel satisfied.

W. E. POOLE,
Newark, N. J.

Harrisburg No. 53.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

The time for another letter is drawing near and as old 53 hasn't been heard of but once or twice in the last year, I will try and let the brotherhood at large know that if any of them are coming this way just to keep on the go, as things are very slow here at present, all on account of the money question. The York Haven Water and Power company laid off a bunch of eight men last Saturday on that account, unable to raise money because of the stringency. They have quite a bit of work to do in York as soon as things brighten up, besides some wire to string in Harrisburg.

We voted on the amendments to the constitution at our last meeting. There are some very good ones, the one that impressed me most was the increase of the death benefit, I had been thinking before I received the ballots or knew of the proposed increase, that it would be

a fine thing for the brotherhood at large if the benefit would be increased for the simple reason that there are many depending on the husband and father, who may at any time be taken away with nothing to look to but the little that they receive from the I. B. E. W. at large. There has been more than one poor lineman who has left for his daily work in the morning, who has not lived till night. His death has caused much sorrow for a wife and children who had nothing to fall back on, probably they may have not been in a position to lay anything back for the "rainy day." What was a small sum of one hundred dollars in a case of that kind, barely enough to give the brother a decent burial. The mother may have to go to work before the brother was more than in his last resting place, besides some old mother who may depend on an only son for her support with no other relatives in the world, what is the result? The county almshouse for the balance of her days. Besides it will be a factor also to help the brothers to keep their dues paid up promptly to get all that is justly due the beloved ones that are left behind. Some of the brothers may think after reading this, "well he is only in the union for the death benefit." I say "no" emphatically the little that my wife and family would receive would be the smallest of any organization that I belong to, I am a member of three others and all pay a bigger death benefit for that matter, so brothers to do right by the ones that are dependent keep your dues paid up to date. It is only a small part of a week's wages and besides the I. B. E. W. at large needs and wants your hearty support. Every month you can see an account in the WORKER of some brother or other who has been taken away by death and is not beneficial. why? Because he was a couple of days behind in his dues. I suppose it is the same old story over the country, the boys won't tend meetings. I know it is a hard thing to get enough to do business in this burg unless they are notified by card. If those brothers that have'n't enough get up about them to come to a meeting unless they are notified would come in occasionally and "boost" instead of stand on the corner and "knock" it would be a thousand times better for themselves and the brotherhood. I have been asked time and again after the meeting by some one or other who would rather go to the park in summer or the opera in winter well was there anything doing last night, I couldn't get up was to the show or some other place that would keep for one day more. I suppose I will have to close as I don't want to take up the whole WORKER, besides there are others who want a little room to say something.

Hoping this will escape the waste basket and the Editor will correct all mistakes, I remain,

Yours fraternally,
J. E. ADAMS,
R. S. S. V. 53.

Columbus No. 54.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Just a word from Local No. 54. We held a smoker Friday night, which was a success, except the lacking of applicants, which was due mainly, to the amount of work that had to be taken care of first.

Mr. Henderson of the Machinists Union was an interesting and able speaker, also the C. T. U. and Brewery Workers honored us which a speaker after which we passed the cigars, etc. Many of the brothers failed to show up, to their loss, as all present left well pleased with the meeting. Brothers, come around once in awhile, don't miss so many meetings, we need you, as our success depends upon the individual efforts of the members to increase our Local and the field is not crowded. Hoping to see better meetings, will ring off.

L. G. TAYLOR,
Press Secretary.

Boston No. 104.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I wish to say that we have not heard anything from Claussen, Barrett or Robertson who have borrowed money from this organization on their card, but they say patience is a virtue and I suppose we will have to wait till they deposit their cards in some local before we can do anything.

We had the misfortune to lose one of our best members last month in Edward Whalen who died suddenly while convalescent, he having had an operation performed in the hospital for appendicitis. Unfortunately he was not in good standing in the head office having fell behind in his dues, was reinstated, but was one month behind in his being entitled to death benefit. A committee of J. M. McEwan, A. F. Campbell and E. B. Connors drew up resolutions and presented them to the relatives of deceased. There is nothing illustrates the benefits coming to the brother who has a paid up card than the case of the late Bro. Ed. Whalen, he was a d—n good fellow, a good worker and everybody liked him, but that does not give his family any benefit, which they would have got, had he been in good standing.

Trade is coming up slowly in Boston and vicinity and when the spring opens, I think we can get all we ask for and a lot more.

A little advice to the other locals. Keep politics out of your organization.

We initiated eleven members last month and are acting on twenty more and if we keep on we will have to get a larger hall. Goodbye for the present.

Fraternally yours,
J. M. McEWAN,
Secretary.

Tampa No. 108.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Just a word from the land of flowers. As we have not been heard from in so long a time I will say that everything is moving on very nicely in this little city, only work is very scarce at the present time, most especially inside work and not much prospects for the near future.

I would like for all brothers to help me to locate one Jas. P. Coker, who joined Local Union No. 108 of Tampa, Fla., and did not pay all of his initiation fee, and also he did not pay the Local for his Labor Day uniform. Will say that he is owing about 15.00 I know and several parties besides Local No. 108 would like to know his whereabouts.

Mr. Coker, if you see this, please answer as I want to communicate with you.

If E. E. Burroughs or Vince Furlow sees this, please write to address below.

Well brothers, I will ring off for this time, as Jacksonville wants the line. I am,

Yours fraternally,
ALBERT W. CARTER,
Box 662. Tampa, Fla.

Birmingham No. 136.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Just a few lines from No. 136 to let the boys at large know we are still in the land of the living. Well, work is very slack here at this time, and am afraid it will be the rest of the winter, but trust it will open up again in the near future.

But, we are still trying to do business every Monday night, but I am sorry to say the boys or at least some of them doesn't seem to get themselves together in the right way. Some will come to the meetings once and awhile and manage to stay until they get their name on the roll and then they have business some where else. Now, brothers, that is no way to do, we should go to the meetings and get down to business and cut out all this rag chewing across the hall then you will find we will get through with our meetings early and we will find it much more pleasant than the way we are doing at present. We have had good meetings, why can't we have them again? We can if some of the worthless arguments we have are cut out and we fill its place with something that will be a benefit to the Union.

Well, as my hammer is in working order, I will do a little more knocking. A

good many brothers came to the meetings and act as if it were a third-class variety show instead of trying to attend to business as they ought to and when a brother tries to tell them what is right he gets the laugh.

Now brothers, quite a few of you belong to secret organizations and why can't you act in your own local meeting as you would in theirs. It shows that you do not appreciate your officers or what the brotherhood is trying to do for you, and when you attend meetings act like men with a purpose, not like school boys out for a holiday. How do you think the large locals have been going ahead by playing, no, by attending strictly to business as you ought to do. Don't think because you are keeping your dues paid up that is all that is requested of you, because it is not. You want to come out and attend meetings and put your shoulder to the wheel and make No. 136 one of the best locals in the brotherhood.

Now, as it is growing late I will bring this to a close as I want to be sure and reach the press in due time for our next WORKER.

Trusting the boys of the brotherhood will read this and think it over, and resolve to do better as it occurs not only in No. 136, but a good many locals throughout the brotherhood. With best wishes to all the boys from old 136.

Fraternally yours,
FRANK B. KELLY,
Press Secretary.

Wichita No. 144.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well, as No. 144 has appointed me to write a letter, I will endeavor to write a few lines. Times are fairly good at the present. All of the boys are at work and a few floating brothers have landed a job. The Edison Light and Power Co., the Street Railway and Ind. Tel. Co., are card jobs. Inside work is good here at the present. There is a demand for a few inside men at the present. No. 144 had two open meetings for the benefit of the inside men and succeeded in organizing them and sent for their charter. There is several inside men in 144 that will transfer to the new local as soon as they are officially located. We certainly have a good set of boys. They go hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder. We have a "smoker" dated for the 28th and a banquet date for Christmas. I will close for this time as this is my first attempt.

I respectfully ask that you will give this letter publication in the next issue of the WORKER, with greetings to yourself and to all brothers, I am,

Yours fraternally,
F. M. ARTERBURN.

Oklahoma City No. 155.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

It is with a feeling of sadness the members of Local Union No. 155, I. B. E. W., wish to extend to Bro. J. E. Gray, their sympathy and regrets of his misfortune in the loss of his trusted companion, his wife, who passed to the great beyond the first part of this month.

Resolved, That we extend to him our heartfelt sympathy in his bereavement, and the burden which the Almighty has placed upon him, will be borne in the proper spirit with the realization that there is to be a meeting where there will be no sorrow or parting in that home beyond the grave.

Yours fraternally,

O. A. WALLER.

Ft. Worth No. 156.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Sorry to report that work here is very dull, both inside and outside. Several visiting brothers since last report, but nearly all journeyed on, some to Mexico, some to California.

The Postal had a crew here doing repair work, but they finished and have gone. I'd advise against any brother coming here for work now, but, if any do come with the proper kind of a card it's a "cinch" he will be treated right.

I am pained to report the death of Bro. Louis Wetzel who died in Denton, Tex., two weeks ago with dropsy. His remains were shipped to Waterloo, Ia., his home. Bro. Wetzel was a big-hearted and generous man, and the boys of North Texas, will all be pained to hear of his sudden death, as he was only sick about ten days. Suitable resolutions were adopted by Local No. 156 of Ft. Worth, Texas, in which Local he was a member.

Most all our boys are becoming better union men. They are reading and observing more and more, and, through education, and experience, the members of the Grand Old Brotherhood have profited much.

Now just a word in conclusion, about myself. I am still making an effort to support myself and family honorably through the sale of my booklet entitled, "Practice What You Preach."

News scarce this month. With many kind wishes for every member, I remain,
Sincerely and fraternally yours,

ROBERT G. WRIGHT,
Press Secretary.

Omaha No. 162.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Having been appointed Press Secretary will drop a few lines to the WORKER.

Conditions in Omaha are not of the

brightest although most of the brothers are working. Some have been working at almost anything they could get so you see things could be better.

The Light is at normal. The Bell is occasionally putting a man to work.

Through a petition sent to the Bell some time ago for an increase in salary, they have advanced the wages of their employees to \$3.00 per day of 8 hours.

The Ind. Tel. Co. (Automatic system) at the beginning of the recent financial flurry laid off every man they had. Since that have put more men to work than they had at the time of the lay off. The switchboard is to be turned over to the Tel. Co., December 1, 1907. They haven't the city two-thirds built as yet and there will surely be work for someone in the future.

Will the brother in Southern California who, a few months ago wrote those beautiful pieces of poetry for the WORKER write one entitled "The Passing of the Telephone Operators," apropos of the success of the automatic switchboard. I have forgotten the brothers name (*C. T. Collins) and the Local he belonged to.

As this is drawing near the time for election of officers let each brother cast his vote for good officers and then assist them by each one doing his duty. As this is a great reform period throughout the country let the coming year be the banner year of all previous ones for the I. B. E. W.. We can accomplish this by each of us doing our duty.

Wishing the brotherhood success, I remain,

Yours in I. B. E. W.,

J. E. MEAD,

Press Secretary.

*—Ed.

Seattle No. 217.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As it is now time to write another report for the WORKER, I will proceed to get busy. Will state that we have a steadily increasing membership. It would surprise some of the old timers to see the new faces. No doubt most of the members have heard that in a couple of years, in 1909, there is to be an exposition in this city. About all that can be seen of the exposition now is what is on paper. The latest report about the opening is to the effect that it is to be postponed for another year. There has been only one temporary office building put up so far. About all of the space for grounds has a heavy growth of timber and stumps and this has hardly been touched. Progress on the work has been unusually slow. It is not our purpose to "knock the expo," on the contrary we wish to boost it, as the interest of one is the interest of all.

However, we wish to state facts, as many of our recent arrivals have been impressed with the idea that the buildings were under process of construction, when

such is not the case, as considerable clearing will have to be done before any buildings are started. The recent financial flurry has struck Seattle, and clearing house paper is in general circulation, and money has become tight. Industries of all descriptions have shut down all over the state and the result has been to flood the city and all the coast with idle men. Wages of common labor have come down with a big drop, so one can readily realize where the unorganized man stands.

However, living is as high as formerly and the tendency is more to go upward than otherwise. Any one who has been here will realize what the Seattle spirit is, and that is for you to get held up on everything. It has come to our notice that misleading advertisements have been spread broadcast throughout the country stating that labor, both skilled and unskilled were in demand on the coast. This is all humbug and our purpose is to nip such a plan in the bud. Other trades suffer the same. The navy yard is about 14 miles from here by boat. There are no men needed there that we know of in spite of newspaper talk. A few weeks ago 45 electrical men out of a crew of 60 were layed off. That don't look like men wanted does it. If men were needed we have more than enough right here, as members have come out here under false impressions, having often quit jobs to do so, we wish to set members right, so I hope this report will enlighten the brothers. My idea has been to "slew to the line, let the chips fall where they may," so that a word to the wise is sufficient.

Bros. E. L. Schock and C. H. E. Williams have returned from the Pacific District Council convention at Sacramento, Calif., so we expect to hear their report at our next meeting.

Bro. Pete Rust who has been in ill health, left the city recently and from what we hear, he is improving rapidly.

Bro. Dodge has been bothered with his eyesight, which has kept him from his work. He is one of our stand by members and we wish him a speedy recovery.

We wish to say a word in regards to the slack methods of answering correspondence of some secretaries. I would help matters for all if this matter were attended to as we have often been compelled to carry along brothers for an indefinite period, while waiting to hear from their locals.

We wish also to call attention to traveling members who our careless with their cards. It is not always their ault, but a great many times it is their negligence. So should you come this way, in spite of conditions, by all means en-

deavor to have the goods with you, and save us a good deal of inconvenience, as we intend to be more careful hereafter.

As I have no more of interest to write, and as I have taken a good deal of space, I will come to a close. Hoping this report will be of interest to the I. B. E. W., I remain,

Fraternally yours,

H. WEBER,

Press Secretary.

Ensley No. 224.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well brothers, as I was put on the job as Press Secretary, will try to write a few lines. Speaking of jobs, they are not to be had here at the present, but we hope for the best.

Brothers, it is with a heavy heart that I have to report two of our brothers have gone on the journey from which none return. Old 227 will miss them, like all the boys for they were the hardest workers which this Local Union has ever known. They had many friends here and elsewhere. Bro. R. H. McDonald died in Nashville after a years suffering. Bro. D. Harper was electrocuted here on November 6th.

Well as I have said there is nothing doing here at the present, would advise the brothers to stay away from here as it is a good place not to be, but any brother coming this way if he has a good paid up card can get the best we have and welcome.

Guess I had better cut this, as I have a vision of the waste basket.

Wishing all the boys success and the brotherhood in general, I am,

Yours fraternally,

I. R. Boggs,

Press Secretary.

Ho, to the boys of 537 and 61. McCluen (Beef Trust), write me, care B. R. L. & P. Co., Ensley, Ala.

Wilkesbarre No. 239.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Dear Sir and Brother: Two matters forgotten in the previous letter.

Local Union No. 239 of Williamsport, Pa., has a difficulty on with the Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of that city. It only involves eight men, but seems big to them, and as they made very mild demands, and had followed the Constitution, I had to approve their action. Will you kindly give this notice in the WORKER, and advises "floaters" to keep away.

H. W. POTTER.

Streator No. 236.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

In the October issue of the WORKER we seen some very fine pointers of the day which every good Union man takes a deep interest in, viz.: Labor Day. Local No. 236 last Labor Day entered the race for the \$50.00 prize offered by the Trades Council of this city. The conditions were, the best representation of any craft and ornamental float. The judges awarded the prize to Local No. 236. It would have done the boys of our craft good to see the skill with which Brothers Rowalt and Moore displayed tying in wires on the poles during the procession. Bro. Cliff Tyler formerly of Local No. 55 had charge of the switch board connections and City

est damsels and now it is Mr. and Mrs. C. Tyler. What the boys will do to him is a plenty.

Streator Local is flourishing; we are in perfect harmony with all the companies employing us. The sequel of this condition is: Make and live up to agreements entered into by Local Unions.

TONY,
Press Secretary.

New York No. 270.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

It gives me great pleasure to issue my maiden statement to the WORKER, as I wish to state, we recently elected our first business agent, Bro. John Gamble, who is



PRIZE FLOAT NO. 236, LABOR DAY, 1907.

Electrician Tommy Roberts, the engine and dynamo which were superbly handled by these brothers. The cheers we received during the march accorded to us by the public made the boys marching feel proud of and confident our outfit would win the prize.

New work in and around Streator is dull at present. I. L. and T. Co. have laid off their men, keep just enough men to shoot trouble. Same with the Ind. Tel. Co. Prospects for new work in and around Streator in the spring is very bright.

Secretary-Treasurer McDonald gave us a call and met with us at our regular on November 7.

Cliff Tyler, our popular foreman of the I. L. and T. Co. stole away from us on our meeting night, November 27, Thanksgiving Eve., and took one of Streator's fair-

doing a great deal of hustling in the line of organizing the stray armature winders, repair and maintenance men at the present time; every week we are taking in new applicants.

Pleased to say, our Local is progressing very rapidly as Patty Clancy, John Gamble and several of our ambitious brothers all have an eagle eye for organizing.

Our meetings are largely attended and the brothers take a great deal of interest in same; card system, which will no doubt prove very satisfactory to our Local.

The crisis which has occurred recently almost crippled every craft and work is at a stand still. A great many armature winders, repair and maintenance men are idle at present, the few that are busy work but two, three or four days a week then the chances are that they will be

paid off in checks which are almost impossible to cash at this time.

Brothers, I wish to state that the Union Label is without a doubt the most important factor in the history of organized labor. Brothers when entering a store, shop or factory to purchase an article "whatever it may be" insist on having the Union Label on article to be purchased which is manufactured by competent men or women, and members of organized labor. If you don't you are a detriment to organized labor, you are defeating the "fair" employer who employs none but union help, you also compel him to decrease his staff of employes because the Union goods are not in demand.

Brothers when we purchase non-union goods, we are helping the unfair employer who employs none but sweat shop labor to become prosperous and we also help to keep his non-union employees busy week in and week out. But, when the union goods are in demand it compels the unfair employer to go out of business and victory for organized labor.

As the worthy Samuel Gompers says: A little child calling for the label does more for the cause of unionism than a thousand men of a strike.

Brothers, I trust the time is at the near future when the electrical workers of this country will have the seal of our respective organization stamped on all electrical devices manufactured by members of our I. B. E. W.

As this is my first attempt as Press Secretary, I must thank you, Mr. Editor for the space this communication will take up in the WORKER.

Wishing the I. B. E. W. every success, I am,

Yours fraternally,
 JOS. P. BENDEN,
 Press Secretary.

Sherman No. 272.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

AS 272 has not had a letter in the WORKER for some time will get busy for the November issue.

There is nothing new going on around Sherman. The North Texas Tel Co., are putting in an exchange at Pilot Point which will be completed by the 1st, of December. All the boys are working. Bro. Jack Handley was in and gave 272 a visit and must say the boys are always glad to see old Jack for he is one among the good and true, he has accepted a position with the North Texas Tel. Co., at Pilot Point, in helping to string wire and put on cross arms etc.

The S. W. Tel. Co., have never signed up with Local 272, so they are still unfair so all card men pass them up when you come to Sherman, they have four

rats working on the wagon, the foreman said he used to be a card man, I must say if he used to be a card man he never was a union man for no man that was ever a union man will go ratting on his fellow workman.

Fraternally,
 J. B. DOUGHERTY,
 P. S. 272.

Oakland No. 283.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Just a few lines from Local No. 283 to inform the members of conditions on this coast, and I am very sorry to state that conditions are very bad. The electric light companies in Oakland and San Francisco have practically shut down all construction work and by so doing they have flooded these two cities with idle linemen. The Pacific T. & T. Co. and Home Phone Co. are at a standstill so far as construction work is concerned. I wish to state that owing to the money stringency that many corporations have suspended their work. There are at present several large buildings in San Francisco which were under erection but have been compelled to cease work on them on account of lack of money.

So now, brothers, I wish to inform you that this coast will be a poor place to come to this winter so it will be impossible to care for the number of idle men who are now located here. Many of those men have their homes here and it will be impossible for them to travel so in order that a hardship will not be worked on these members I would advise all members to avoid this coast until such time as work opens up.

Understand that Portland, Seattle and all of the north west are as bad off as we are here.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that the No. 6 trouble has not as yet been settled so that there are many inside men idle at this time, and Pacific District Council held its fourth annual convention in Sacramento November 11th to 18th and I believe a great deal of good work was done of which this district and the I. B. E. W. will profit.

Your humble servant was elected president of this District Council and I shall endeavor to fill the office to the best of my ability. I am fortunate in having a good and wise E. B. who I am sure will be able to give me valuable assistance.

Now brothers, I will notify you of conditions here through the WORKER and you can bank on it that I shall state the conditions just as they exist.

Wishing all members every success, I remain,

Fraternally,
 HUGH MURRIN,
 Press Secretary.

Fargo No. 285.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Greeting to all from Local No. 285. No doubt the brother readers of the WORKER will think, or have thought that old No. 285 was dead. Well, she was not; she simply laid down and slept for awhile, and is now awake again and going on up the hill of organized labor, and this lap intends to try and reach level ground.

About five weeks ago a few of the brother workers of No. 285 got their heads together, and agreed to wake up, and show the rest that there was still life in them, and called upon Brother Fisher to come from Minneapolis and give the boys a talk on the subject of their order, and the good work it was doing, but before his arrival they notified nearly all of the boys to be present, and needless to say they were.

Shortly after Brother Fisher's departure, the old originals proceeded to get out application blanks, and soon had a bunch of the boys coralled, and the result is that we open November with a goodly roll call of about twenty-five members,—not bad for about two months work!

We have no trouble here at present, and things are going along passing fair, and no trouble in sight. This Fargo of ours is certainly a great union town,—every branch being organized to the limit, and all prospering, and I should say that the very progress of organized labor in both strength of numbers and intelligence of policy, the very respect it has now from the largest and best informed employers,—the very consideration it gets from economic scholars and writers, form a body of convincing evidence that the movement is recognized as an important social force, meriting critical study, to be credited with having accomplished much in uplifting the mass of wage earners, and capable of increasing both the producing and consuming capacity of the nation.

I also wish to notify the WORKER's readers that the present roll call of of-ficers of No. 285 is as follows:

F. W. Becker, President; J. W. Maley, Vice President; C. E. Parry, Recording Secretary; Oscar Bergenson, Financial Secretary; F. R. Hoffman, Treasurer; Blake Cannon, First Inspector; R. Holzer, Second Inspector; J. W. Maley, Trustee; A. V. Pherson, Trustee; Oscar Bergenson, Trustee; G. W. Iles, Foreman; C. E. Parry, Press Secretary.

And that our regular meeting dates are the 3d Sunday and 1st Wednesday of each and every month in Union hall, Fargo. By taking one Sunday and one week day we are able to get all the brothers there at least one meeting per month, as those working evenings, such as picture machine operators, can come

Sunday afternoon, and those working Sundays, such as central station men, can come in the evening of a week day. This idea is not copyrighted, so the other locals follow suit, and do all you can to get the boys together, and then all make a push together, and in that way more effectually remove all obstacles in the path of organized labor, as one or two individuals pushing at different times will accomplish nothing. Now, all together, fellows and brothers. With best wishes to you and the I. B. E. W. in general, I am,

Yours fraternally,
C. E. PARRY,
Press Secretary.

Ogden No. 316.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Conditions at Ogden are fairly good at present considering the fight we have had here with the Telephone companies.

The Utah Independent Telephone Co., have settled with us and all the brothers that went out are back excepting some of the brothers who have employment at other work and like it better than line work; they have taken a withdrawal card.

But, the fight with the Bell is still on and all brothers are standing pat. We had one member go back to work for the Bell. His name is John Liberty Wellford Cabect. We had two other brothers out on a withdrawal card that stayed to work. H. B. Hill was city foreman and Lawrence Summerville was wire chief and another brother that is a switch-board man. These four men we have branded as scabs. They have a few more such fellows working but the conditions here with the Bell are on the bum. They are having all kinds of trouble on their lines. All the boys are working hard against them.

We have started a fair list with the business men here have only the Independent 'phone and have taken out the Bell 'phone and all the other local unions have given us their moral support to the full extent. The trades assembly have helped us with full power, sending committees out to solicit people to take out the Bell 'phone and have met with great success.

Yours truly,
LOCAL No. 316.

Ogden No. 316.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As I have not seen any word in the ELECTRICAL WORKER from Local No. 316 for some time, I thought it was about time to let you know that we are still alive. We have been on strike now four months and in that time we have affected a settlement with the Independent Tel. Co., but the Bell Tel. Co., is still holding

out with no settlement in sight. But nearly all the boys are working, those who want to, there are some who it seems don't have to work. If a few more of our members would take a little more interest and come to meetings I think we would get along a little better. We have a very good turnout to our meetings, but not as good as it should be.

Well, I will close for this time, wishing all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Yours respectfully,
L. L. MORTENSEN,
Recording Secretary.

Lansing No. 352.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

I take it upon myself to say a few words relative to 352. The most notable thing that has happened this year was the smoker given by L. U. 352 on Nov. 12, 1907. About twenty knights of the gaff assembled at Labor Hall, where a beautiful repast was served by Chief Brazee and head waiter Reggetts, card playing and a stag dance proved with out a doubt the boys of 352 are very much alive. A number that doesn't wear the emblem were with us and our pad of applications dwindled, let the good work proceed, we have most of the boys here and those who are not are leaning our way.

Should any ex-member see this just think of the Capitol City for we are progressing at last and should any floater float this way don't forget to have that green ticket for it is beginning to count in these diggins there is not much doing for this is the dull part of the year, but our boys are all busy. This being my first attempt I will lock the tool box on another 9 hours.

Fraternally yours,
A. H. C.

Ithaca No. 409.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Four hundred and nines' first appearance in the WORKER is to relate a sad accident that befell our Bro. Frank Zarn some few weeks ago. Bro. Zarn was chasing trouble for the Independent Tel. Co., here and in coming down a combination pole took hold of a brace that had come in contact with a primary and at the same time stepped on a phone messenger receiving burns that caused the amputation of his left foot about six inches above the ankle and the left hand about the same distance above the wrist, am glad to say that he is getting along fine and may be seen most any day around in a peg leg and cane looking on the bright side of life.

Fraternally yours,
BUN,
Press Secretary

San Diego No. 465.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As Local No. 465 has not had a letter for some time we would be pleased for you to insert the following letter in the next WORKER:

Well, brothers, we will herewith attempt to let the traveling brothers know how things are in the golden west, and in behalf of this local we are sorry to state at this writing that things are very, very dull on the coast, especially in the southern part of California, and the prospects look as though it would continue so far some time to come. Yet we have but few brothers idle. Most of them keep at work at one thing or another. We would advise all brothers contemplating coming to the coast with the intention of getting work that you will get badly disappointed when you arrive, for there is nothing doing whatever and the best thing to do if you have a job, is to stick to it. We will be glad to announce through the WORKER when things begin to pick up. No doubt you brothers in the east see a great deal of advertising about the great things they do in California, and the enormous salaries they pay out here.

Well, it is all "bogus," you want to let it in one ear and out the other. We also are glad to announce that on Thanksgiving Eve., Local No. 465 gave her first annual ball which was a grand success. The electric effects were magnificent the results of which will be given in the January WORKER. It was our first attempt and our brothers worked hard to make it the grand success it was.

We would like to announce that this Local will be represented at the Pacific Council convention by our esteemed President, Bro. L. A. Clements. While we are talking about one thing and another we would like to hear from Bro. W. F. Wilson, otherwise known as "Billum." "Who is you, Bill?" We would also like to hear from Bro. William Bowers, better known as "Hatchet," our yearly visitor. It is getting pretty late in the season for you to stay much longer (Hain't it Bill?)

We gave our usual feast the other night but was most surprised when some brother murmured "where's the soda pop."

Well, I guess we had better ring off with our few little words of pick up and not take up so much of the WORKER for we have quite a good size letter for the next issue, so if you will excuse me for this time I will never do it "once more."

Burlington No. 525.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

We have now been organized a year, November 1st, and it has certainly been a good year for us, we have enjoyed a very harmonious season with the contractors and employers, and shall undoubtedly continue to do so, we are organized to ad-

vance ourselves, or work our profession, our country, everything, along good sound practical lines, and in our "experience" meetings after the business meetings enjoy some very pleasant half hours together.

Mr. J. M. Redman is president, Mr. C. J. Clasar is secretary and treasurer, and Mr. J. P. Schwatz is vice president, all practical electricians.

The Bell Telephone Co. of this city very courteously loaned us a wagon for a float last Labor Day, and with the assistance of a number of young ladies, "Hello Girls" we made a display that was well applauded and certainly helped to increase the kindly feeling that every one here has towards the Electrical Workers Local No. 525, and you may rest assured that we turned out in force, in doing which we were assisted by a number of good members from nearby cities.

We enjoy the initiation of new members almost every meeting, and as we meet the first and third Fridays of every month, you will see that we are progressing, we already have thirty-one of the best men in the city, men engaged in every branch of electrical work.

Tell all our friends to call on us whenever they are passing this way, Labor Union Hall, Main and Jefferson streets, we will give them a royal welcome.

Yours fraternally,
E. F. FLUREY,
Press Secretary.

Lead No. 577.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As I have been appointed Press Secretary of Local No. 577, I will try and get a few lines in the WORKER this month. We have been organized four months and have a membership of twenty-three. Our officers are: President, C. C. Wade; Vice President, E. Peterson; Financial Secretary and Treasurer, C. Crosby; Recording Secretary, Dave Treharn; First Inspector, Ray Sthrom; Second Inspector, Harmon Berry; Foreman, F. M. Goodwin.

This is the only Local in the Black Hills, we have all of the boys in the electrical business but a few, and we have got handlines out for them. Work in this neck of the woods is very slack at present, all the brothers are working but a few.

Any wood walkers that are thinking of coming this way want to have a card if they expect to get a glad hand from the bunch here.

Hoping this will reach you in time and will find space in the WORKER, I will close with best wishes to the I. B. E. W.

Fraternally yours,
J. W. BERRY,
Press Secretary.

Saskatoon No. 589.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Well as No. 589 has got going at last, and as I was appointed Press Secretary, I thought it was high time for me to write to the WORKER so as to be in time for the next issue.

I am very glad to see letters from our two new sister locals, Regina and Moose Jaw, printed in the WORKER as it lets us know how things are in the southern part of Saskatchewan.

I must say here that things are very dull in Saskatoon, the telephone Company is not doing any work at all only trying to keep out stray crosses and grounds while the Electric Light Company is nearing completion for the winter, work is fair for the inside men here and if any of those should happen along this way we would sure give him the glad hand.

Our membership at present is ten with four or five to come in, there are some who are rather hard to convert but they are coming around.

Our officers at present are: President, Bro. Harry Shackleton, of Greene-Issister Electric Company; Vice-President, Bro. Fowler, of the City Light and Power Company; Secretary-Treasurer, Bro. J. Ellis, of the Saskatoon Electric Supply Company; and Recording-Secretary Bro. Jim Hillier of the Saskatoon Tel. Company.

Well as this is my first letter, and which is liable to be rather dry, I will close for the present. Hoping to see this in the WORKER and wishing success to the I. B. E. W. I remain,

Fraternally yours,
BERT WESCOTT,
Press Secretary.

P. S. We also have Bro. Ray Plank of Chicago Local 376 here, he is Superintendent of the Tel. Co.

Dunkirk No. 593.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

This is a new organization of the I. B. E. W. We organized on the night of November 6, 1907, with a majority of about 25 members, and since then we had a meeting and initiated three more members. I think that by next writing we will have more. We hold our meeting the first and second Wednesdays in the month.

As far as our Local has gone everybody gives a good showing in paying their dues and in coming to the meetings.

I think that all I can say because I am a new one at this office.

Fraternally yours,
JOHN DUNGEE,
Press Secretary.

Oakland No. 595.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

Working conditions around Oakland are not good just at this time the money the boys are working for is hard for the contractor to get, so I would not advise any brothers to think of coming this way just now. I attended the convention of the Pacific District Council. I have attended a great many good conventions but for results this one was the very best.

I am sure that it will be for the betterment of our order all over the coast.

We have elected a good set of officers to do our business for the next year and they are the kind that will do it and do it right. President H. Murrin is the right man for the place. Now let every member on the coast help just a little. The by-laws are good. That committee done good work. They will suit all districts alike. The boys of Nos. 36 and 340 done all they could to make the convention a pleasant one for all.

Fraternally,

R. P. GALE.

EDITOR ELECTRICAL WORKER:

As I have been Press Secretary-Elect and Pro Tem for different Locals, I will take the liberty of sending in a few words from—just myself.

I have been reading the November WORKER very carefully and find it as usual, very interesting. I noticed the writings on Injunctions, in my opinion, the present injunction law is simply a preposterous abolition of a workingman's rights, while it may be justifiable in some cases, those justifiable cases are very rare. Look at the case of some time ago in Indianapolis, also in Wheeling of a few weeks ago, in the latter case a man and his wife served a time in prison for contempt, things were charged against the lady that she was never guilty of and notwithstanding the fact that they were disproved by reputable citizens the evidence of the unprincipled scabs were taken as bonifide and they were locked up. Not only that but the cost of the courts was against the Union, and the individuals held responsible—as in the case of the macinist at Indianapolis. Where is the justice in the laws of this, our free country? I am unable to see it as long as we have such rulings as that. We have a case of unjustifiable arrests at present right here in Pittsburg, but what can we do? Submit, is the only thing left to be done. It looks to me like this one man law that takes care of the ones who have the most money and sends the others to—anywhere, could be remedied at the polls, so Brother Workman lets get busy and do our duty, for the love of the freedom that America boasts of, lets do our best. "In unity there is strength" so if we stand to-

gether we will reach the goal, but unless we do we will inevitably fall by the wayside. The main great trouble is, we cater too much to the predominating evil, money, we have self sacrificing brothers who stick to right beyond all else.

I wonder what has become of No. 162? I have not heard from them in some time. I would like to hear from some of the boys in No. 2. That Local is seldom ever represented. Will some of the boys of No. 156 tell me the address of Mrs. Robinson, who kept a boarding house in Fort Worth in 1903 and 1904, maybe longer.

With my very best wishes to all the brotherhood, I am,

Fraternally yours,

A. W. WRIGHT.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 27, 1907.

General Delivery.

SENATORIAL CONSEQUENCES.

Senator Hush was as good as gold;
He always did as the railroad told.
He never asked if a thing was just
Or gave offence to the Sugar Trust.
He never sniffed at the tainted dough
Which the lobbyists dropped in his hand
of snow.
He never squealed when the gang kept
still
Or stood in the way of a land-grab bill;

And the consequence was he advanced in
station
And died at the head of a corporation.

Senator Growl was a naughty boy;
To start reforms was his chiefest joy;
He wouldn't vote as his Boss decreed;
He wouldn't pander to private greed;
He said rude things to the Wall Street
man
When he came around with the white
wash can;
And he often wrote, with a fiendish gall,
"Thou shalt not steal on the Senate wall,

And the consequences was, when his term
was over,
He faded back to the tall, tall clover.

—Wallace Irwin, in Life.

HE GOT HIS.

D. M. Parry, the union buster, is reaping the reward of his past energetic work in that pleasant pastime. His shop was closed down for lack of orders even before the effects of Wall street gambling struck Indianapolis, and where in the past at this time of the year the factory has been running on an average of 1800 orders ahead, it now has but 200.

Directory of Local Unions.

This Directory is compiled from the directory blanks furnished by local secretaries. If your local is not properly classified, it is because no report, or an imperfect one, has been furnished. Local secretaries should promptly report any changes. Locals are composed of branches of the trade, as per the following signs: (a) Mixed. (b) Linemen. (c) Inside Men. (d) Trimmers. (e) Cranemen. (f) Cable Splicers. (g) Switch-board Men. (h) Shopmen. (i) Fixture Hangers.

| No | LOCATION. | Fin. Sec'y. | Address. | Rec. Sec'y. | Meeting Place. | Date of Meeting. |
|----|---------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--|-----------------------|
| 1 | St. Louis, Mo. (c) | H. J. Morrison | 1447 Hodimont av. | E. P. McBrown | 928 N. 17th st. | Tuesdays |
| 2 | St. Louis, Mo. (b) | Harry Myers | 928 N. 17th st. | Harry Thompson | 17th & Wash. st. | Fridays |
| 3 | I. S. E. W. Gr., N. Y. | Edw. Gibbons | 147 E. 53rd st. | Ernest Kumme | 247 E. 84th st. | Thursdays |
| 4 | New Orleans, La. (b) | John H. McLin | 2311 Freret st. | J. Siebert | 110 Exchange st. | 1st and 3d Tuesday |
| 5 | Pittsburg, Pa. (c) | H. McDougall | 416 Wood st. | R. A. Logan | 416 Wood st. | Thursdays |
| 6 | San Francisco, Calif. (c) | A. Kempston | 2306 Fillmore st. | F. Carmody | 677 McAllister st. | Wednesdays |
| 7 | Springfield, Mass. (a) | Geo. D. Beecher | 81 Tyler st. | | F & W. bl., Main st. | Tuesdays |
| 8 | Toledo, Ohio (c) | Paul Schmidt | 545 Eastern ave. | Lewis Larson | 410 Monroe st. | Mondays |
| 9 | Chicago, Ill. (a) | F. P. Cohrs | 5625 Dearborn st. | J. O. Clark | 252 S. Green st. | Tuesdays |
| 10 | Indianapolis, Ind. (a) | W. B. Griffiths | Box 322 | | 36 1/2 E. Washington | Tuesdays |
| 11 | Akron, O. (a) | F. F. Loomis | 39 Viaduct st. | R. J. Moore | 269 S. Broadway st. | 2d & 4th Wed'n'd'y |
| 12 | Pueblo, Colo. (a) | Wm. H. Hart | Box 70 | W. C. Allen | 323 Santo Lee ave. | Fridays |
| 13 | Pittsburg, Pa. (b) | J. A. Groves | 416 Wood st. | Thomas McBride | 416 Wood st. | Fridays |
| 14 | Jersey City, N. J. (a) | A. H. Wilson | 1218 Park av. Hob'kn | F. A. Sinks | 331 Palisade ave. | Fridays |
| 15 | Evansville, Ind. (a) | Roy Hoskinson | 1124 E. Delaware st | J. Ferd Conway | 315 1/2 4th st. | Wednesdays |
| 16 | Detroit, Mich. (a) | F. Campbell | 734 Monroe ave. | Chas. E. Lakin | 140 1st st. | Mondays |
| 17 | Detroit, Mich. (c) | J. H. Busby | 82 Congress st. | H. M. Sheeks | Prismatic Hall | Fridays |
| 18 | Atchison, Kas. (a) | W. H. Coleman | 1035 Laramie st. | Edw. Ferry | 7th & Commercial st. | 2d & 4th Friday |
| 19 | G't'r. New York, N.Y. (b) | H. Hagerston | 137 E. 122d st. | James P. Foster | 193 Bowery | Tuesdays |
| 20 | Philadelphia, Pa. (b) | Wm. T. McKinney | 2141 S. Hicks st. | L. J. Carver | 9th and Filbert st. | Fridays |
| 21 | Omaha, Neb. (c) | A. W. Grayson | 1431 S. 15th st. | A. M. Lockward | Labor Temple | Wednesdays |
| 22 | St. Paul, Minnesota | F. Ganther | 193 S. Lexington | E. H. Venoble | Federation Hall | 1st & 3rd Monday |
| 23 | Terre Haute, Ind. (a) | O. T. Stewart | 22 S. 11th st. | Wm. F. Kelly | 6th and Ohio st. | Fridays |
| 24 | Washington, D. C. (c) | T. E. Bessman | Riverdale, Md. | G. W. Spillman | 6th and G sts., N.W. | Thursdays |
| 25 | Baltimore, Md. (e) | J. A. Connelly | 1728 N. Bond st. | I. C. Franz | Park av. & Fayette | Mondays |
| 26 | Baltimore, Md. (c) | W. W. Welsh | 343 N. Calvert st. | Edward Garvey | 343 W. Calvert st. | Mondays |
| 27 | Trenton, N. J. (a) | P. S. Fleisher | 23 Southard st. | W. H. Hunt | Broad and Front sts | Tuesdays |
| 28 | Boston, Mass. (g) | W. L. Maynard | 13 Temple st. | Thos. Roney | Arcade Hall | 1st & 3d Thursday |
| 29 | Duluth, Minn. (a) | F. J. Gibbs | 215 W. 5th st. | James B. Dygert | Labor World Hall | Thursday, 1st, 3d & 5 |
| 30 | Lima, O. (a) | F. Whitmer | 414 S. Metcalf st. | F. W. Matlin | Kile Block, Main st. | 2d & 4th Thursday |
| 31 | New Castle, Pa. | F. L. Truby | 178 E. North st. | C. W. Samuelson | E. Washington st. | Mondays |
| 32 | Peoria, Ill. (b) | R. L. Baker | Lock Box 849 | Jno. J. McNamara | 123 S. Adams st. | Mondays |
| 33 | Sacramento, Cal. (a) | J. Noonan | 1120 20th st. | P. C. Ralph | 9th and I sts. | Thursdays |
| 34 | Hartford, Conn. (a) | D. M. Murphy | 109 Albany st. | Wm. Murphy | 903 Main st. | 2d & 4th Fridays |
| 35 | Cleveland, O. (c) | E. Howarth | 1863 W. 45th st. | J. P. Scott | 717 Superior av | Tuesdays |
| 36 | Cleveland, O. (b) | H. Davidson | 1846 Scanton av. | Frank Dorfer | Anch Hall, Ont. st. | Thursdays |
| 37 | St. Joseph, Mo. (a) | Chas. B. Ellis | 1202 N. 3d st. | W. A. Hicks | 5 Felix st. | Thursdays |
| 38 | Buffalo, N. Y. (c) | Wm. E. Mary | 275 Hickory st. | J. A. Andrews | 7 W. Mohan st. | Mondays |
| 39 | Utica, N. Y. (b) | Adam Durr | 27-29 Lafayette st. | F. B. Frye | Labor Temple | 1st & 3d Friday |
| 40 | Syracuse, N. Y. (c) | A. Nicholson | Box 416 | John B. O'Connor | I. B. E. W. Hall | Friday |
| 41 | Rochester (b) | James Conlon | 640 South av. | H. Hershman | 38 Exchange st. | 1st & 3d Thursday |
| 42 | Buffalo, N. Y. (b) | John E. McCadden | 391 Herkimer | F. T. Crockett | Goodale & Wash. | 2d & 4th Saturday |
| 43 | Baltimore, Md. (f) | S. C. Herr | 2573 W. Fayette st. | | Border State Bank | 1st & 3rd Wed'day |
| 44 | Sioux City, Ia. (a) | F. P. O'Brien | 904 19th st. | | 414 4th st | Wednesdays |
| 45 | Shawnee, O. T. | J. S. Malahy | 121 N. High st. | Chas. Krimmer | Mas. Temple R. 210 | 1st & 3rd Tuesday |
| 46 | Chicago (b) | Wm. Hickey | 135 Racine ave. | Fred Kastle | A and Spring st | 1st & 3rd Monday |
| 47 | Belleville (a) | Edw. Friedrich | 311 E. E st. | | Mesquite Hall | Last Thursday |
| 48 | Eagle Pass, Tex. (a) | E. A. Ashley | Box 126 | W. R. Banks | 436 Washington st. | Mondays |
| 49 | Newark (c) | Edmund L. Beatty | 304 S. 9th st. | J. E. Adams | 15 S. Market square. | 1st & 3d Monday |
| 50 | Harrisburg (a) | James F. Carr | 322 Strawberry av. | A. Z. Larrison | 121 1/2 Town st. | Fridays |
| 51 | Columbus, Ohio (a) | C. Johnson | 192 S. Hague ave. | Chas. D. Jarvis | 712 and Locust st. | Thursdays |
| 52 | Des Moines, Ia. (a) | Chas. Laffin | 40th & Woodland | | 172 State st. | 1st & 4th Friday |
| 53 | Erie, Pa. (a) | A. L. McLallen | 943 W. 28th st. | W. J. Kelley | 11 West 1st st. | Thursdays |
| 54 | Salt Lake (a) | J. M. Young | Box 402 | Wm. Irwin | Main st. | Tuesdays |
| 55 | Niagara Falls (a) | Ernest Billico | 1424 18th st. | G. E. Gill | 110 S. Alamo st. | 1st & 3d Saturday |
| 56 | San Antonio, Tex. (a) | W. C. Joliffe | 413 Main av. | S. Colberson | 512 San Pedro st. | Thursdays |
| 57 | Los Angeles, Cal. (c) | H. Warner | 518 San Pedro st. | Harry Wright | 221 W. Federal st. | 2d & 4th Tuesday |
| 58 | Youngstown, Ohio (a) | W. J. Newman | 918 North ave. | R. I. Clayton | Finns Hall, Pub. Sq. | 1st & 4th Wed'd'y |
| 59 | Youngstown, O. (c) | Geo. Dieter | Box 240 | B. M. Caywood | I. O. G. T. Hall | Friday 8:00 p. m. |
| 60 | Butte, Mont. (a) | | | B. J. Flotkoetter | Labor Temple | 1st & 3d Friday |
| 61 | Houston, Tex. (a) | F. O. Hodges | 917 Capitol | Geo. Lewis | 619 1/2 Main st. | 1st & 3d Wed'day |
| 62 | Quincy, Ill. (a) | Fred Moeller | 410 Oak st. | W. J. Thompson | 1504 Curtis st. | Mondays |
| 63 | Denver, Col. (c) | C. F. Oliver | Box 614 | | 396 Elm st. | Thursdays |
| 64 | Dallas, Tex. (a) | V. H. Torbert | Box 827 | | { 1st Wed. 126 Ben- net st. 2d Wed. 210 Victor av. Victor. | 1st & 2d Wed'day |
| 70 | Cripple Creek, Col. (a) | E. P. Steen | Box 684 | David N. Waters | 22 S. Queen st | 2d & last Sunday |
| 71 | Lancaster, Pa. (a) | Simeon H. Suter | 321 E. Frederick st | | Labor Hall | 2d & 4th Friday |
| 72 | Waco, Tex. (a) | C. F. Marrs | 1215 Baylor st. | E. Hoover | Central Labor Hall | Wednesdays |
| 73 | Spokane, Wash. (a) | A. T. Shortley | Box 635 | George Benton | Holy Hall | 1st & 3d Thursday |
| 74 | Winoma, Minn. (a) | Fred Marquardt | 470 Dakota st. | | 671 Canal st. | 1st & 3d Thursday |
| 75 | Gr. Rapids, Mich. (b) | Geo Oakwood | 842 E. Fulton st. | R. H. Sylvester | 821 Commerce st. | 2d & 4th Wed'day |
| 76 | Tacoma, Wash. (a) | C. A. Young | 4110 S. Yak ave. | Geo. W. Columbus | 6th and University | Mon. 8:00 p. m. |
| 77 | Seattle, Wash. (b) | W. B. Reed | Labor Temple, r 15 | F. W. Sharp | Meyers Hall | Tuesdays |
| 78 | Syracuse, N. Y. (b) | Wm. H. Clisson | 245 Tennyson av. | | Odd Fellows Hall | Wednesdays |
| 79 | Norfolk, Va. (a) | F. J. Gates | Box 232 | Wm. E. Evans | 134 Wyoming av | 1st & 3d Monday |
| 81 | Scranton, Pa. (a) | E. A. Hickey | 612 Adams av. | | | |

| No | LOCATION. | Fin. Sec'y. | Address. | Rec. Sec'y. | Meeting Pl. | Date Meeting. |
|-----|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 484 | Waterbury, Conn. | Thomas O'Reilly | 391 E. Main St. | | Carpenter's Hall | 2nd and 4th Weds. |
| 485 | Worcester, Mass. | Charler H. Beers | 236 Pleasant st. | Benjamin Cousins. | 413 Main st. | Tuesday |
| 486 | Paterson, N. J. | Jac. R. Norris | 100 Goodwin st. | | Helvetia Hall | 1s and 3d Fridays. |
| 489 | Los Angeles, Cal. (1.) | P. F. Backus | Station S. | W. G. Conrie | Union Labor Temp. | 2d & 4th week |
| 491 | Wilkes Barre, Pa. | Fred W. Johnson | Kingston, Pa. | Fred W. Johnson | Building Trades H. | 1st Thursday |
| 494 | Milwaukee, Wis. | Hans H. Tholen | 506 Milwaukee St. | Edwin Brunner | 3d & Prarie | Fridays |
| 496 | Oil City, Pa. | R. M. Hutchinson. | 312 Wash. ave. | H. B. Ravey | I. B. E. N. Hall. | Fridays |
| 497 | Staley Island | P. F. Bally | | | | |
| 498 | Ft. Scott, Kan. | Fred Meyers | 1101 Walker st. | | | |
| 498 | Yonkers, N. Y. | Wm. B. Martin | Mt. Vernon, N.Y. | J. W. Ratcliff | 518 S. 4th st. | Thursdays |
| 503 | Boston, Mass. | Wm. White | 31 1/2 Dewight st. | | | |
| 505 | White Plains, N. Y. | Jas. J. Joyce | 78 Brookfield st. | | | |
| 606 | Chicago Heights, Ill. (A) | Geo. Little | 1652 Thorn st. | E. H. Wright | | |
| 507 | Sanbury, Pa. (A) | Ed. Wetzel | 139 Church st. | S. L. Isenberg | Market & 3rd st. | |
| 508 | Newark, N. Y. | Wm. Torrey | 9 Maple Court | Wm. Torrey | Union st. | 2d & 4th Wed. day |
| 508 | Newark, N. Y. (A) | George Fetzer | 20 West av | | | |
| 509 | Washington, Pa. | L. McMillen | 117 Maple av | | | |
| 511 | Jackson, Tenn. | F. W. Carr | Home Tel. Co | | Trade Council Hall | 1st & 2d Thursday |
| 512 | Salem, Ore. | Walter L. Goss | Box 335 | | | |
| 515 | Baltimore, Md. | O. E. Stone | 739 W. Franklin | D. C. Harbough | 1 N. Paca st. | Fridays |
| 516 | Syracuse, N. Y. (f) | Ernest Forbes | Ind. Tel. Co. | R. Eighny | | |
| 517 | Astoria, Ore. | Wm. Cyrus | Tongue Lum Co | | | |
| 518 | Rumford Falls, Me. | Wm. M. Child | Ridgionville, Me. | | | |
| 519 | Purf, Ill. | E. A. Kurtz | 401 Elm st. | E. A. Kurtz | Eagle Hall | 2d & 4th Thursday |
| 520 | Austin, Texas. | A. E. Hancock | 103 W. 7th st. | Jim Francis | 311 Cong ave. | 2d & 4th Mondays |
| 521 | Bridgport, Conn. | E. E. Graham | Box 929 | T. F. Flynn | 1106 Main st. | Tuesdays |
| 522 | Brooklyn, N. Y. | John Senger | 203 Hamburg av. | Wm. M. Hannigan | Labor Lyceum | Thursdays |
| 523 | North Yakima, Wash. | A. L. Haskins | 706 N. 1st. | | | |
| 526 | Burlington, Ia. | C. F. Glaser | 227 Barrett st. | | Main & Jefferson st | 1st & 3d Friday |
| 526 | Santa Cruz, Cal. (a) | H. W. Whidden | 146 Cedar st. | | | |
| 527 | Galveston, Tex. | J. A. Kubler | 2909 Ave. R. | John F. Flattery | 307 23d st | 2d & 4th Friday |
| 528 | Milwaukee, Wis. | B. J. Kelly | 773 Franklin pl. | H. J. Differt | 318 State st | 1st & 3d Thursday |
| 580 | Milwaukee, Wis. (f) | L. C. Whitney | 197 5th st. | | | |
| 532 | Billings, Mont. | E. A. Adams | Box 923 | | Labor Hall | 1st & 3d Saturday |
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| 538 | Danville, Ill. (c) | Geo. W. Howard | 312 Grant st. | L. B. Greenawalt. | 25 W. Main st. | Mondays |
| 540 | Ottawa, Canada | L. N. Moxley | 237 Gloucester st. | J. M. Barclay | 138 Banks st. | 2d & 4th Wed'day |
| 541 | Minneapolis, Minn. (i) | Thos. Ryan | 2438 4th av. south. | E. H. Lundeen | 36 S. 6th st. | 2d & 4th Wed'day |
| 542 | Chico, Calif. | C. A. Tinsley | 739 Main st. | Willis Hick | 3d & Broadway | 2d & 4th Thursday |
| 543 | New London, Conn. | Fred L. Yoemans. | 46 Windham St. | | Jay & Huntington. | 1st Monday |
| 544 | Edmonton, Alberta, Can | Wm. J. Murphy | Box 1251 | F. Scarlett | | |
| 548 | Webb City, Mo. | M. H. Short | 33 1/2 S. Allen st. | R. S. Niven | | |
| 549 | Ely, Nev. | R. J. Franks | Box 645 | Will C. Lawrence | | |
| 550 | Lewistown, Mont. | E. D. Porter | | E. D. Potter | | |
| 553 | Detroit, Mich. (f) | Jas. G. Dwyer | 656 6th st. | J. H. Simmons | 140 1st st. | Fridays |
| 554 | Trot Dodge, Ia. | Fred. A. Roepke | 112 N. 1st st. | F. A. Roepke | 627 1st av., south | 1st & 3d Wed'day |
| 555 | Ossining, N. Y. | Wm. H. Traphagen | 16 William st. | Walter Nystrom | Grand Army Hall | 2d & 4th Saturday |
| 556 | Walla Walla, Wash. (a) | R. M. Bolt | Box 307 | | Labor Temple 3d st | 2d & 4th Wed'day |
| 558 | Tamaqua, Pa. (a) | Ralph Richards | Mansion House | Richard Horne | | 1st & 3d Monday.. |
| 559 | Trinidad, Colo. | Stanley B. Rose | Osborne House. | | | |
| 560 | Pasadena, Cal. (c) | J. E. Mergenthaler | 34 Yale st. | H. C. Folts | | |
| 562 | Kenosha, Wis. (a) | Gerherd Stienke | 402 Lake av. | Bert Bauchard | Carpenters Hall | 1st & 3d Monday.. |
| 563 | El Reno, O. T. (a) | Chas. W. Wray | 404 S. Bickford st. | J. A. Taylor | | |
| 565 | Schenectady, N. Y. | Phillip Winkle | 423 Fulton st. | | | |
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| 569 | Alpena, Mich. (a) | Jno. B. Willis | 115 Lincoln st. | | | |
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| 571 | Hammond, Ind. (a) | L. A. Wartens | 815 Sheffield ave. | Jas. Tinnerman | Roths Hall | Fridays |
| 572 | Regina, Saskatchewan | H. M. Robertson | Box 703 | | | |
| 573 | San Diego, Calif. | R. Helbron | 849 22d st | Fred Sackett | | |
| 574 | Bremerton, Wash | J. B. Johnson | Box 334 | | | |
| 575 | Portsmouth Ohio (a) | G. W. Oakes | 326 Gallia st. | C. W. Kugelman | Central Labor Hall | 2d & 4th Monday. |
| 576 | New Orleans, La. | Robert Durbin | 437 State st. | Chas. Tourge | | |
| 577 | Lead, S. D. (a) | Chris. Frisby | 8 Main st. | | | |
| 578 | Boulder, Colo. (a) | L. H. Goodnow | 636 Morine st. | T. H. O'Donnell | Odd Fellows Hall | Sunday |
| 579 | Globe, Ariz. (a) | I. F. Johnson | Box 202 | Stephen Tillman | | 2d & 4th Wed'day |
| 580 | Olympia, Wash. (a) | Donald F. Bennett | Box 144 | | | |
| 581 | Morristown, N. J. (a) | L. Tiges | 39 Pine st. | Edward Wright | | 2d & 4th Monday |
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| 584 | Tulsa, I. T. | G. Gamble | 216 N. Elgin st | J. A. Ryan | Labor Headquarters | 1st & 3d Friday |
| 585 | Berlin, N. H. | H. J. Cordwell | | H. Lathrop | | |
| 586 | Nebraska City, Neb. | Jno. De Ford | 606 5th ave. | | | |
| 587 | Fremont, Neb. | John H. Costello | 1550 E. 6th st. | H. S. Trotter | 6th & Broad sts. | 1st & 3d Thursday |
| 588 | Lowell, Mass. | Clarence E. Perham | 22 Third ave | Ronald Gillis | 22 Middle st. | 1st & 3d Tuesday.. |
| 589 | Saskaboon, Canada | J. H. Ellis | Box 349 | J. H. Hellier | | |
| 590 | Connersville, Ind. | Harry Gwin | 628 Walnut st | Harry Gwin | Central ave. | 1st & 3d Tuesday.. |
| 591 | Stockton, Cal. | | 1017 Sutter st | J. T. Woods | Huter st. | Monday |
| 592 | Kansas City, Kan. | W. R. Gregory | | Wm. Skinner | | |
| 593 | Dunkirk, N. Y. | W. O. Peck | 210 Park ave. | J. D. Hardenburgh | | |
| 594 | Santa Rosa, Cal. | A. S. Bradlee | 4 B st. | | | Friday |
| 595 | Oakland, Cal. (c) | O. F. Erickson | 1921-A Francisco. | W. J. Parr | 365 Broadway | |
| 596 | Wichita Falls, Tex. | H. McCauley | | J. P. Moore | | |
| 597 | Minneapolis, Minn | | | | | |
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BENJAMIN WIRELESS CLUSTER PATENT SUSTAINED.

Friday, November 15, 1907, the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second District (Judges Lacombe, Coxe and Ward) rendered a decision sustaining claims five and seven of the Benjamin Wireless Cluster Patent No. 721,774, dated March 3, 1903. The suit was that of the Benjamin Electric Manufacturing Company against The Dale Company and John H. Dale and involved the Dale Multiple Wireless Cluster which was first placed upon the market by The Dale Company in the spring of 1904. The case originally came before Judge Holt of the Circuit Court and he sustained the validity of the Benjamin Patent but he held that the Dale Cluster did not infringe. The Court of Appeals, while confirming Judge Holt as to his finding of validity, reverses the Lower Court on the question of infringement and finds that the Benjamin Patent as to

claims five and seven is infringed by the Dale Wireless Cluster. A second suit brought by the Benjamin Electric Mfg. Company against the Dale Company and John H. Dale concerns the series wireless cluster marketed by the Dale Company. An order has heretofore been entered in this second suit providing for an injunction and accounting as to the Dale Series Cluster in case the Court entered an injunction and an accounting as to the Multiple Cluster involved in the first suit.

The litigation has been closely contested by both sides and has occupied the attention of the Courts during the past three years. Complainant was represented by the firm of Jones, Addington & Ames (Wm. H. Kenyon and W. Clyde Jones of Counsel) and the defendants by Rosenbaum & Stockbridge.

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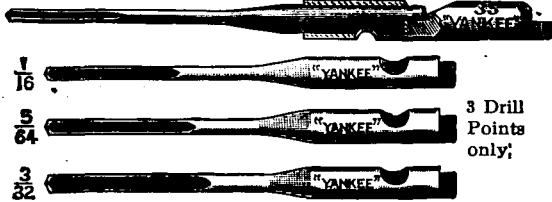
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It drives screws in or out, ratchets in or out, and is arranged to hold rigid when closed or extended.

The bits are straight, so they can be used to drive screws through holes in insulators, etc., where the flattened blades will pass through holes.

The great convenience of this new driver in its smaller size and lesser weight, will commend and make it a desirable tool even to those who already have the No. 30. The length of tool with bit in chuck is $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. closed and $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. when extended.

Extra long bits projecting 4 in. beyond chuck, or 2 in. longer than regular bits, can be furnished in these widths.

Countersink can be furnished to fit No. 34 Yankee Spiral-Ratchet Screw Driver.



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"DIAMOND H" SWITCHES

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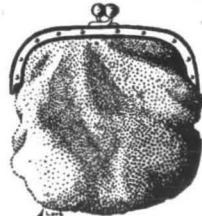
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To get down to figures, there's a saving in labor over cast iron boxes of over five cents a hole on every outlet put in a Bossert Box. That means a reduction in your estimate figures of about \$1.20 for every dozen boxes used. Bossert Boxes have heremetically sealed outlets, the plugs of which can be removed with one blow of a hammer. There remains a hole as smooth and round as a steel die can cut it.

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SOLID PLUG PATTERN

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 Extra Spurs, 25 Cents per Pair, Postpaid.

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Insist on having the Donnelly, and you'll never regret it.
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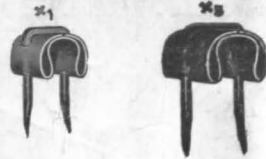
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