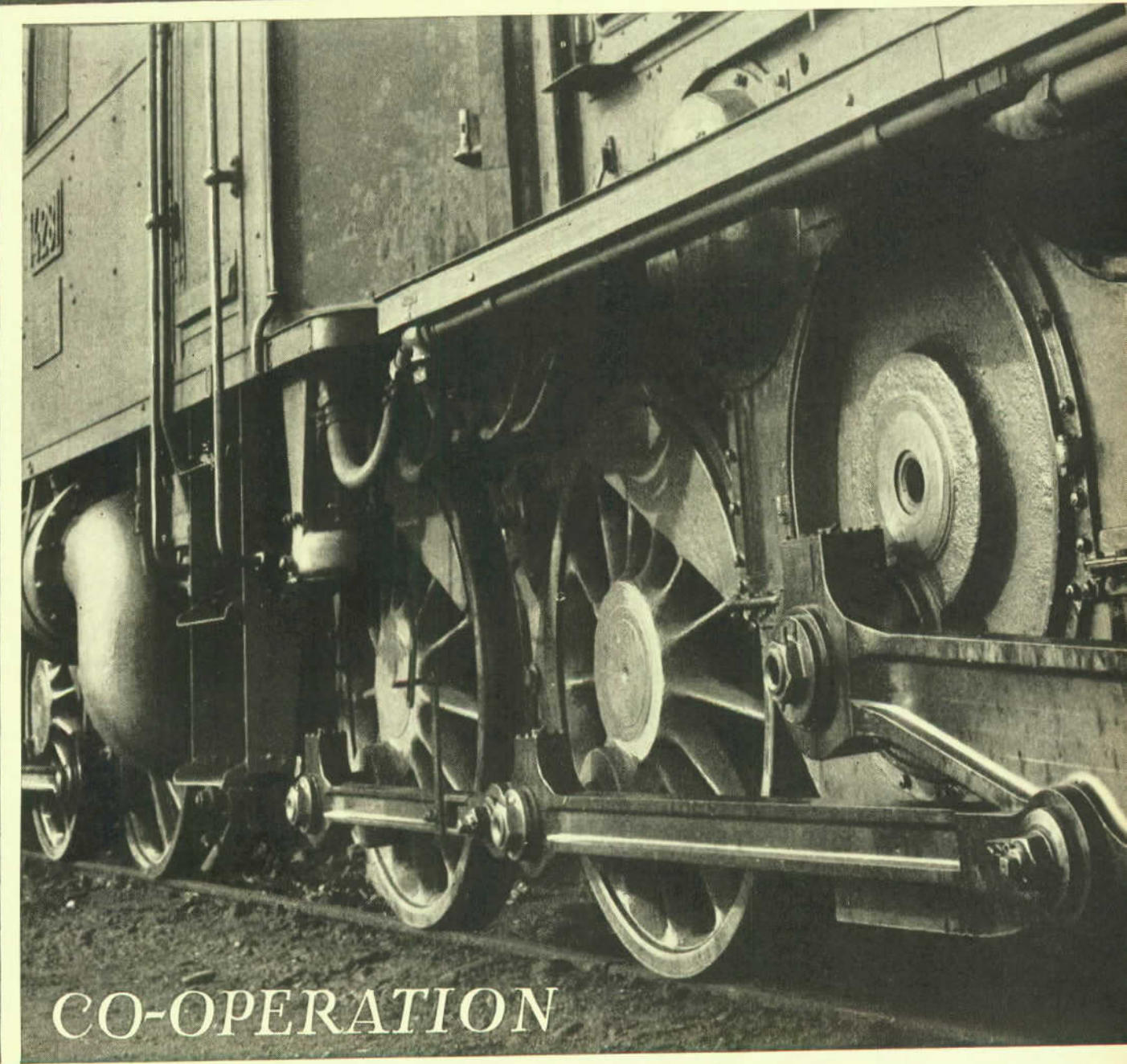
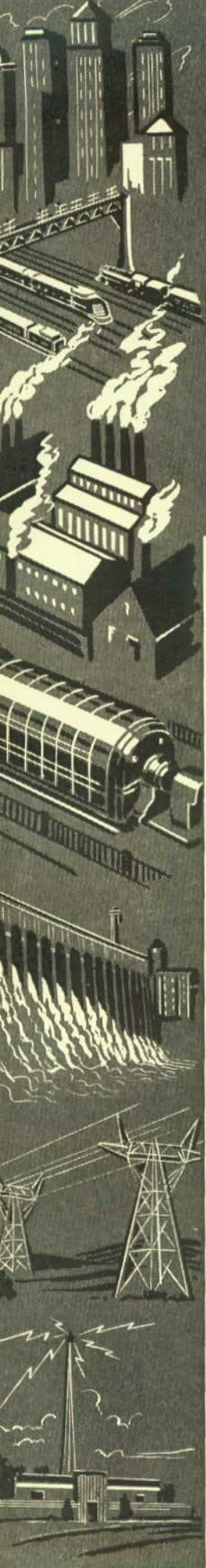


# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



*CO-OPERATION*

OL. XXXVII

WASHINGTON, D. C.

AUGUST, 1938

NO. 8

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

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Published Monthly—G. M. Bugniazet, Editor, 1200 Fifteenth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

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## Magazine Chat...

Unique communication sent to the JOURNAL: "Please add my amateur radio call to those listed in the Fraternity of the Air. It is W4DGS, and my wife (of three months) is the younger sister of W4CJZ, of Birmingham. I am a member of Local No. 443, of Montgomery, Ala."

From Canada, among the scores of friendly letters to this JOURNAL, comes this encouraging remark: "Before closing I would like to say that I do not believe there are any journals published which are so interesting and educational to the multitudes of electrical workers as the "Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators."

The extent to which interest in labor questions has grown in these United States during the last 10 years is illustrated by a pamphlet of 30 pages just issued by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University. It is entitled "A Trade Union Library, 1938," and contains a comprehensive list of labor publications from every source, including books, magazines, articles, brochures and pamphlets.

The pamphlet notes that a number of individual unions have active research departments and lists the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers as one.

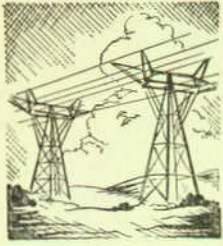
Increasingly this publication receives evidence of the interest and co-operation of its members. Pictures, articles, letters, suggestions flow in from every section of the Panama Canal, the United States and Canada. The JOURNAL has become truly a project in co-operative publishing expressive of the whole organization. It is only with such co-operation that the JOURNAL takes its pre-eminent place.

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Danger has not gone out of the daily job. Another trade than line work requires agility, balance and coolness.



# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



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NO. 8

## The Alternative to Industrial Dictatorship

IT is bad form for a writer to launch an article with a prediction. However, without posing as a prophet or son of a prophet, we are predicting there is going to be a widespread revival of interest in union co-operative management in the next few years.

During the past two years, the extent of the use of this formula in industry has been obscured by the news of industrial conflicts. An effort to widen the field of unions and to make collective bargaining a common practice has produced strikes and controversy. This period, however, will pass and then the very vital question of what are unions going to do with their new-found privileges and power will again rise with renewed force.

Strictly speaking, there are just two concepts of industrial organization:

- (1.) Discipline by dictatorship.
- (2.) Discipline by co-operation.

For a period of nearly a generation, the American Federation of Labor and the railroad unions affiliated have given allegiance to and have implemented with practical success the concept of union management co-operation. It is true that it is not now apparently of more vital importance to unionists and the public than it was 10 years ago. Recently, Dr. Alvin Johnson, of the New School for Social Research, made a plea to management to give up the old, outworn system of industrial relations. He said, "Industrial management must drop its outworn system of discipline by dictatorship and devise a plan of discipline by consent if an explosion is to be avoided. \* \* \* There is obviously no device for establishing discipline by consent except a representative system. The men have to be organized. There is no other way out if we are to escape the industrial decay that would flow from increasing guerilla warfare and pervasive, individual ill-will." Dr. Johnson does not stop here. He seeks to instruct labor leaders in the proper course of action. "Neither is it for labor leaders who have winked at lawlessness and violence perpetrated by their membership to complain that employers are recalcitrant. The problem is one of building up labor organizations that not only can command the confidence of the rank and file but can make contracts and keep them."

### MUTUAL RESPONSIBILITY

It is upon the recognition of labor responsibility by management and the full acceptance of that responsibility by labor

### Nation may expect to see marked revival in union management co-operation.

that union co-operative management is built. The very concept of co-operative relations with management on a positive basis rests again upon the idea of trained leadership by labor, and responsible leadership. It is true that communists have howled down the formula of co-operation. They have dubbed it "class collaboration." They opposed it because it does not fit into the revolutionary scheme of things. Yet it is reported on adequate authority that some such system has been erected in Russia in certain factories and industries, and that the movement for co-operative relations with management has not progressed adequately, largely because of a lack of skilled workers and competent leadership.

Charles A. Gill, superintendent of motive power, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, visited Russia a few years ago. Mr. Gill had an adequate yardstick for measuring union co-operative management, inasmuch as it has been practiced with excellent results on that particular railroad system. Mr. Gill points out that Russia faces the vast undertaking of educating and training a large number of skilled workers. He asserts that it is largely due to this lack of trained workers, supervisors and technicians that Russia has invited so many foreign engineers to that country for the purpose of helping develop personnel.

It is not our purpose in this brief article to more than sketch the general principles upon which the concept of union management co-operation rests. We believe that electrical workers and labor unionists in general are familiar with its main outlines. Our principal idea is to evaluate and stress the merits of the plan, and to point out that it offers a sound course of action out of the chaos of industrial dictatorship, whether that dictatorship comes from labor or management. Industrial dictatorship has a close bearing upon political dictatorship. It has been repeatedly pointed out, and it is a well-known fact that politics merely takes its contour from its industrial background. It has also been accepted as axiomatic that it is not likely that the nation could maintain political democ-

racy, if industry is organized on a dictatorial basis. It is not likely either that the nation could settle down to sound production if there is to continue an era of internecine warfare between labor and management.

### POSITIVE AND CREATIVE SHARE

We suggest therefore that labor unionists take down from the shelves their pamphlets and old files of their publications for the five years beginning in 1920 and review the remarkable experiment on the American and Canadian railroads of co-operative relations. It is not unlikely that the impasse on the railroads today may evoke renewed interest in the Plumb Plan put forward by the railroad unions, a union co-operative management theory as applied to public ownership. At any rate, the concept of labor making a positive and creative contribution to industry is as alive today as it was in the beginning of the 1920's.

Otto S. Beyer, who is now chairman of the National Mediation Board, an engineer who played a prominent part in making union co-operative management ideas popular, wrote an article in 1930 for the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL. At that time he said, "Lucky is the executive who enjoys the co-operation and confidence of labor. He has at his command labor's help to mobilize support and demand for the services and products of his company. Union management co-operation has clearly demonstrated that it can enlist sales effort along new and effective lines." He goes on to declare "one of organized labor's and management's most fruitful opportunities lies in fully developing the ability latent in the labor movement to help the sales function of industry."

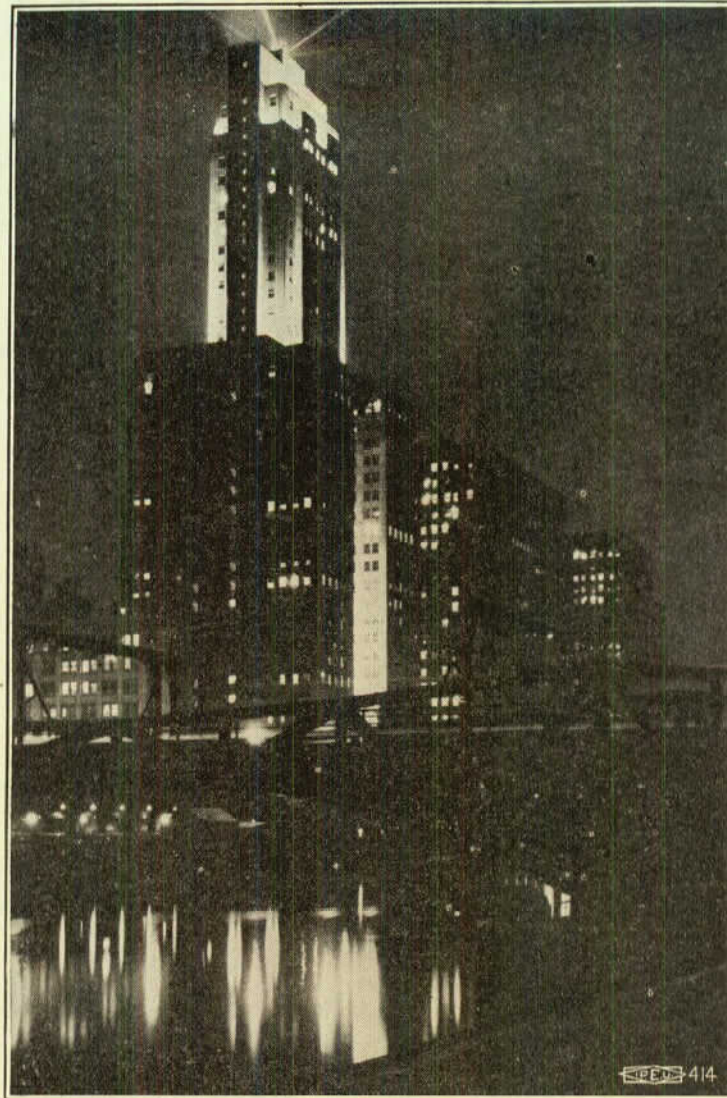
This newer aspect of union co-operative relations may be described as a by-product. The Pennsylvania Railroad never fully adopted the union co-operative management plan, and yet that large railroad system did adopt one feature of it, namely, taking from employees suggestions for improvement of service. It established a bureau called "Bureau of New Ideas" and it reported in 1931 that out of 8,800 suggestions for improved service made by workers, 2,000, or 25 per cent were adopted by the railroad and embodied in its operations. The Pennsylvania Railroad placed its Bureau of New Ideas upon a financial incentive basis for it paid for suggestions. It paid in two ways. It gave a prize of \$100 for

the best suggestion, and it gave money payments to all employees for individual suggestions adopted. We believe that this money incentive may not be undesirable if union management relations are founded on give and take, full collective bargaining and full conception of labor's constructive function in industry. If it is founded merely on the prize and premium basis, it of course defeats the larger objective of the plan.

Canada adopted the union co-operative management plan on the Canadian National Railways and brought the system of co-operative relations to a pitch of success, as one result of this adoption was the elimination of strikes and lockouts, and general distrust.

**CODE SET UP AND  
ADVANCED**

Thus it appears that the height of the tide in the fulfilment of union management relations was reached in the year 1931. It had a fruitful trial in about 10 years in American and Canadian industry. Full recognition of its power was made by the Taylor Society in October, 1931. The Taylor Society was an integrated group of engineers interested in industry, and its pronouncement was all the more significant because the Taylor Society existed to advance the theories of Frederick Taylor, the first scientific management engineer. This Society promulgated a code in 1931, in which it declared to the world that "union relations and conditions in industry may be regarded as satisfactory if they result in the co-operative functioning together of employers and employees for the attainment of agreed objectives in such a way as to recognize and respect the rights and privileges of all concerned and also to secure for workers the liberation of their creative energies and a recognition of their right to responsibility." This ringing declaration may be said to represent a declaration of independence for workers through-



No great building can be erected without a maximum of co-operation of many skilled workers with management.

out the world. The Taylor Society went on to concede that if time and motion studies were put into effect, they should be the "joint enterprise between labor and management."

With the coming of the great depres-

sion, and the era of the New Deal with its attendant reforms and conflicts, this great motivating power in industry, the idea of co-operation on a creative basis, has been lost sight of, though it has not declined. It is the purpose of this article to stress the fact that the workers of America have just two courses before them: the course of industrial dictatorship, imposed by bosses or founded upon power derived from political dictatorship; or the course of co-operative relations.

**ELECTRICAL WORKERS  
TAKE LEAD**

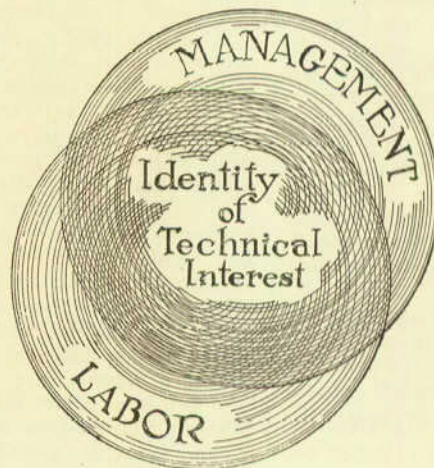
Electrical workers are inured to the policy of co-operation within the sphere of the building trades, where often the weapon of the strike has been used. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in co-operation with building trades employers, has set up the Council on Industrial Relations. This council, although conceived primarily as an instrument of arbitration, has in fact acted as a super-staff where labor and management meet on sound ground with equal rights and equal vote to discuss the problems of the industry and to promulgate sound policies for the industry.

The Council on Industrial Relations very early based its deliberations upon the following tenet: "Co-operation is the law of the industry, and when that law is violated, the industry, the craft, pays the penalty."

American workers, if they really believe in democracy, both industrial and political, can do themselves, their industries and their country no greater service than fully to understand the principle underlying union management co-operation. Unless this formula can be made to work actually in industry with the tolerance of both employer and employee, there is little hope for industrial democracy, and if there is no hope for industrial democracy there is no hope for political democracy.

**Two Spheres Overlap**

The two Spheres—Management and Labor — are finding that they have much in common, especially when labor is given opportunity to make technical contribution to industry—to share in the romance of management. It is no wonder that the idea of union co-operative management is spreading to other industries, other nations for a fair trial, in the court of trial and error.



# Flexible Wage System on Co-operative Basis

By WILLFORD I. KING, Economist

**D**URING the last century, labor and capital have spent much of their time quarreling over the division of the products of industry. Practically all of this strife has been futile, for the forces of competition are such that, in any given industry, they tend to force such a division of the gross income that the percentage share of labor therein remains nearly constant. Were both labor and capital to recognize this fact, they would see that their interests are practically identical, and that the only way for either one to prosper is to keep industry running steadily, and to maintain production at a high level.

Not recognizing this law of competition, capital has striven vainly to profit at the expense of labor, and labor has striven to gain at the expense of capital.

Friction has been accentuated by the illusion that labor can shift the risks of industry to capital. Someone, sometime and somewhere, invented the notion that employers ought to pay to their employees the same wage rates year in and year out, during good times and bad, and that, by so doing, labor would not suffer when hard times appeared. The chief objection to this plan is that it has never worked out as expected. In most cases, when depression has appeared, wage rates have been cut. In those rare instances in which wage rates have been maintained, labor has suffered even more severely because of lack of employment than would otherwise have been the case. Since, after all, it is the annual wage, and not the wage rate, which is of interest to labor, maintenance of fixed wage rates has brought nothing but hardship to the laborers.

Very recently, economists have been coming to recognize the fact that rigidity in wage rates, and rigidity in the selling prices of products are largely responsible for depressions and their maleficent effects. If this is true, the question of how to make prices and wages flexible is of vital importance to every inhabitant of the nation.

When this question is studied carefully, it becomes clear that the way to secure the needed flexibility and to avoid depressions is to abandon the illusion that labor can shift to capital the risks of industry, and frankly recognize the fact that, willy-nilly, employers and employees are partners in enterprise and must together share its burdens and enjoy its

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## Partnership of labor and management described. Passes beyond industrial relations to profit and loss sharing.

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fruits. Once they accept this view, they can readily so arrange things as to increase annual wages, to increase annual profits, and to avoid endless bickering over wage rates.

The practical way of securing a permanent prosperous peace between employers and employees is discussed in the pages which follow.

An unduly simplified plan of handling the problem would be to provide by a contract between the employer and his employees for steady employment and the division, on a constant percentage basis, of the gross income of the corporation. This new type of contract should provide that all regular employees should be hired by the year and that, after the

corporation had paid for depreciation, materials, supplies, fuel, power, taxes, rent, royalties, interest and similar fixed charges, the balance remaining out of gross revenues would be apportioned on a fixed percentage basis among the items listed below. The percentage of this gross income going to each class of recipients would, of course, differ widely according to the nature of the business. The percentage figures which are here entered after the items are, therefore, not intended to represent an apportionment considered in any way ideal or correct; they are merely illustrative.

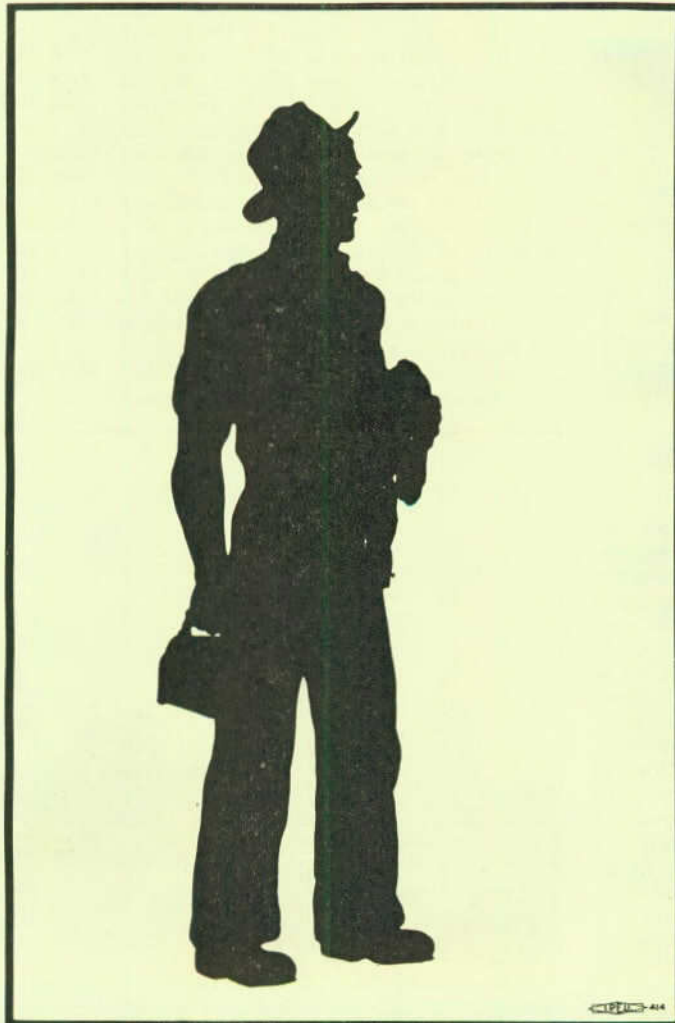
	<i>Per cent of total</i>
Wages of operatives .....	60
Salaries of clerical staff .....	10
Salaries of administrative and technical staff .....	3
Salaries of officials .....	3
Dividends .....	14
Reserve for contingencies .....	10
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>100</b>

Were the terms of a collective bargaining contract those shown in the example, it would follow that, month after month and year after year, the operatives would receive 60 per cent of all the company's gross income and the stockholders would receive 14 per cent.

Under such circumstances, a satisfactory employee would have a continuous job, and he would always receive wages. In some months, the wage rates would be higher than in other months. With the suggested plan for compelling flexibility in wage rates and prices in operation, the fluctuations in wage rates would presumably rarely be larger than 5 or 10 per cent. This would be in striking contrast to the situation existing at present in which the workers' wages tend to drop suddenly from a 100 per cent basis to a zero basis, and frequently to remain there for long periods of time.

Under this new type of contract, the stockholders could also count upon receiving dividends each year, but the amount of the dividends would vary from time to time. To the average stockholder, however, it would be far more desirable to have some income arriving each quarter than to have large dividends occasionally and no dividends at other times.

Since the total income of the nation depends entirely upon the aggregate volume



Courtesy Social Security Board

(Continued on page 441)

# What Labor Commission Finds in England

**T**HE President of the United States has appointed a special commission which is about to return from England and Sweden, where it viewed the operation of industrial relations. It is expected that a report will be made early in the fall.

In view of the fact that there has been some criticism expressed about the appointment of this commission on grounds that its report is to be used as a background for evaluating the work of the National Labor Relations Board of the United States, its report will be awaited with more than usual interest.

In England the commission finds a highly developed system of industrial relations purely on the democratic basis. In England there is no National Labor Relations Board and no agency that resembles it. The most similar example of government regulation occurred in the Trades Dispute and Trade Union Act of 1927. In England collective bargaining is unshackled. In those industries where unions are not strong, certain laws enable wage boards to be set up which tend to bring a state of collective bargaining to a given industry.

The classic report on industrial relations in Great Britain was published by the International Labour Office in 1938 and is entitled "Industrial Relations in Great Britain," by J. Henry Richardson. A general picture of the collective bargaining arrangements is given by this report as well as a detailed picture. The report says "A very comprehensive machinery for negotiation and conciliation of disputes has been developed in Great Britain, largely by voluntary agreements between the organized employers and workers. Various improvements in this machinery could be usefully made. Also the methods of labor management, industrial welfare and joint consultation about working conditions introduced by progressive firms merit much wider application."

## BRITISH WORKERS GUARD FREEDOM

British workers have been very jealous of their independence. They have opposed any government action that would tend to take collective bargaining away from the center of employer and employee negotiation. Moreover, the trade unions have never tried to develop a single theory of structural organization. They have powerful craft unions, they have industrial unions, they have general unions. They have a combination of craft and industrial unions, they have federations of crafts and federations of industrial unions. They have councils and amalgamations. The trade union movement in Great Britain avoided dogmatic use of any particular type.

The International Labour Office report says, "With a view to avoiding the application of conflicting principles of organization, the Trades Union Congress inclined to favor organization by industry

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## President's special committee views harmonious industrial relations set-up.

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and instructed its general council of 1924 to examine the problem of organization on this basis. A detailed investigation showed great difference of opinion as to the best form of structure and the council came to the conclusion that it would be impractical to formulate a general scheme of organization by industry, owing to the impossibility of defining any fixed boundaries of industry. They were also of the opinion that no comprehensive scheme for the scientific linking up of unions without definite merging would be practicable, and favored a gradual adaptation of organization to meet the new conditions rather than any great scheme of systematic transformation."

## VOLUNTARY PROCEDURE SUPPORTED

In 1917 the Whitley Committee studied the collective bargaining relations between employers and employees and made a report. As a result of this report joint industrial councils were formed in some industries. These Whitley councils are usually nationwide in scope and cover industries and services employing about 3,000,000 workers. The government's policy has been to encourage the establishment and use of voluntary machinery in the industries, and in the event of a breakdown to offer assistance by voluntary conciliation and arbitration service under the Conciliation Act of 1896 and the Industrial Courts Act of 1919. It has been the deliberate policy of the Ministry of Labour to take every opportunity to stimulate the establishment of joint voluntary

machinery or of strengthening that already in existence.

The joint industrial councils consist of representatives of equal numbers of employers and workers in any industry. They are permanent organizations with a defined constitution and functions agreed upon by both sides. The Ministry of Labour functioned only in suggesting a pattern constitution or program for these joint industrial councils of equal representation.

The trade boards are an effective part of the industrial relations system in Great Britain. These grow out of an early act passed in 1907. The Ministry of Labour is empowered under this act to set up a board to fix minimum wages in any trade in which the rate of wages is exceptionally low as compared with that of other employments. This trade board act was amended in 1918. The amendment to the act not only looked at low wages as a reason for setting up a trade board but also the lack of collective bargaining. At the end of 1936, 47 trade boards had been set up in trades or branches of trades governing more than 1,000,000 workers. However, most of the workers represented by these trade boards were women.

## NO COERCION

A trade board consists of representatives of an equal number of employers and workers in the trade, together with a few impartial persons, one of whom presides. The number of impartial members must be less than one-half of the total number of representative members. The average membership of a trade board is usually about 40. Each board in practice has only three impartial members. Members are appointed by the Ministry of Labour.

The Ministry of Labour is responsible for the enforcement of the Trade Boards

(Continued on page 437)



PARLIAMENT BUILDING, LONDON



# Place of Foreign Money in American Life

**S**TANLEY HIGH, who played a prominent part in the election of Mr. Roosevelt in 1936 and who at one time was considered an adviser to the President, has written an article for the Saturday Evening Post on communism. This article is coldly factual, free from editorializing, and summarizes pretty completely the activities of the communists in the United States during the last two years. It presents little new evidence that trade unionists do not know already, but it is likely to strike public opinion with an impact.

Many Americans are inclined to pooch pooch the communist menace. They have heard the cry of wolf, wolf, so often that they are indifferent to exposes of communist activities. They are much more willing to believe that Hitler is spending large sums in the United States for propaganda purposes than they are to believe that Stalin spends large sums.

One passage in Mr. High's article on communism brings up an important question however:

"It is not likely that one of these publishing ventures is self-supporting. The party is said to raise approximately \$100,000 by special levies every year for the support of The Daily Worker. That still leaves the nine other dailies, the weekly and monthly publications, and the pamphlet literature to be accounted for. The total deficit must be very great and beyond the reach of dues or the assessable incomes of the 75,000 party members. And when that sum is added to the upkeep cost of the organization itself, plus its affiliates, its workers' schools, its associated causes, its widely scattered offices and widely traveling officers, it appears obvious that the party must have an angel. The party officials deny that they receive aid from Moscow, and Moscow confirms the denial. But it is undeniable that the Communist Party, in proportion to the size of its membership, has a more elaborate and expensive setup than any organization, political, economic or religious, in the country, and that the resources of the party members for financing such an organization are much below the average. Just how Moscow manages to cover up its tracks in the accounts at 50 East Thirteenth Street is a mystery. But outside the party it is generally agreed that the tracks must be there."

Anyone connected with a daily newspaper can understand this analysis by Mr. High. There is no more expensive commodity to manufacture than a daily newspaper. The 2c or 3c paid for a copy represents about one-third that copy's cost. Generally this is made up by advertisers, but the communist paper does not have much advertising.

## HIGH COST OF PUBLISHING

A daily paper founded by trade unions in the Middle West some years ago, with a reserve fund of \$800,000, lasted only one year and a half as a daily paper. It

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**Important question raised as evidence accumulates that both nazis and communists get funds from abroad.**

---

could not make the grade, though it had a circulation of nearly 100,000 daily.

It is impossible for any management of any daily newspaper to blink these facts or overcome these conditions without outside aid of some sort. Though absolute proof does not exist that Moscow is pouring money into the United States for propaganda, the visual evidence all points in that direction.

This brings up the very important question as to whether any nation has the right to spend vast sums in another nation for propaganda purposes. There is hardly a liberal in the United States who does not object to Hitler propaganda. Few liberals, however, do object to Moscow propaganda. They believe that Stalin has a right to pour money into the United States, but do not believe that Hitler has such a right.

It is apparent that first or last the American people and the American voter will have to decide upon some policy for handling such a situation. Hitler has been especially aggressive in the use of money in foreign countries. In Austria he openly supported an opposition party against the bona fide Austrian government. He even supplied this party's army with guns and funds, and it was only because Austria was weakened by Hitler money, Hitler propaganda and Hitler arms that it fell so easily prey to the Hitler coup.

## HITLER'S TACTICS

Hitler has tried exactly the same tactics in Czecho-Slovakia, supporting the South Germans, which represent about

25 per cent of the population of Czecho-Slovakia, and has undertaken to capture the whole of the Czech nation through this minority. This is part of the technique of Hitler.

No nation falls a prey to internal propaganda until it is visibly weakened by a long period of undermining morale by foreign nations. There is no doubt that Hitler is at work in the United States any more than there is any doubt that Stalin is at work.

Americans have hesitated about facing this important problem of foreign money, paying for foreign propaganda, within the nation's borders. It has hesitated because it believes in the principle of free speech, of free press. But the American Constitution in no wise ever guarantees free speech or free press to those sappers of American institutions outside the nation's boundaries and by those who are not American citizens.

There is another tenet of democratic procedure that is sharply violated by use of foreign money for foreign propaganda. Democracy can not exist unless the sources of information are kept clean and open. There has been a struggle for 50 years within the nation itself to uncover the propaganda of special interests and to see to it that honest and accurate information gets to the citizens and to the voters. This same principle should be invoked against those who would destroy American institutions from the outside. American citizens may be passive today about this problem, but it is not likely that they will long remain passive.

They have a right to know who is paying for what opinions, and they have a right to bar the use of foreign money from their shores when that money is not used for trade but for sinister propaganda.

Those believers in democracy and in

(Continued on page 437)



From Moscow streams a torrent of propaganda to every country of the earth.

# Why U. S. Social Security Succeeds

**U**NEMPLOYMENT on a vast scale is the dictating force in social security programs and administration in all countries of the world, including the United States. In particular, the United States suffers by what has come to be called the hard core of unemployment, or technological unemployment, which appears to resist all present efforts at solution. The United States has manfully attempted during the last five years to bring down its percentage of unemployed. It has been partially successful.

Scanning a recent report made by the director of the International Labour Office, one is made aware that the efforts in the United States have not been futile. For instance, Belgium had 39 per cent of its population unemployed in 1932 and in 1937 still had 21 per cent. Denmark had 31 per cent of its population unemployed in 1932 and still has 21 per cent. The Netherlands, a country of thrift, had 29 per cent of its population unemployed in 1932 and still has that per cent of its population unemployed. A country like Australia has made better progress. It had 29 per cent of its population unemployed in 1932 and has 9 per cent in 1937. Sweden had 22 per cent of its population unemployed in 1932 and 11 per cent unemployed in 1937. Great Britain had 22 per cent unemployed in 1932 and 10 per cent in 1937. The United States had 23 per cent unemployed in 1932 and 10 per cent in 1937.

It is this hard core of unemployment represented by the constant displacement of men by machinery which offers the principal problem to American citizenship in 1938. Until this problem is solved, until some way is found whereby the 13,000,000 unemployed workers can be re-absorbed normally in the industry, one may expect to find strengthening all along the line of social security programs.

Social security rests upon the idea of doing something about unemployment caused by seasonal and business cycle layoffs. Since technological unemployment offers such a severe problem, it seems the better part of wisdom to remedy unemployment at those points where one can, and this appears to be by social security. Strictly speaking,

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## Need reemphasized by specialized problems of unemployment and business decline.

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therefore, it is the pressure of the unemployed upon Congress, and in turn the pressure of Congress upon the executive branches of the government that brought into being the social security program as we now know it and is dictating the policies of the administration. This appears more evident than ever at the close of the first three years of the social security program celebrated this month by the Social Security Board.

Through the Labor Information Division of the Social Security Board a genuine effort has been made to build into the fabric of the board the labor unions of America. This movement rests upon the premise that the Social Security Board is a labor service that exists to

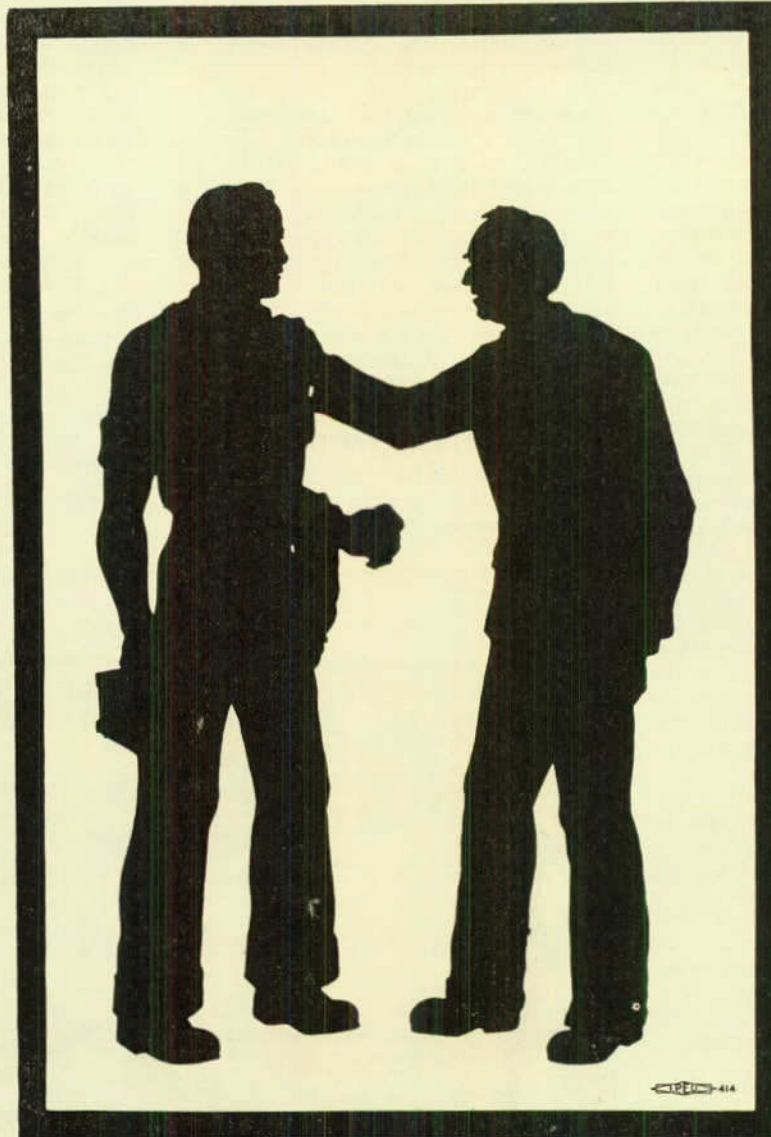
benefit wage earners, and therefore the wage earners must be closely knit in with the structure of the project itself. Hundreds of social security committees have been set up in Central Labor bodies. These committees form a nucleus of enlightened opinion on social security problems and offer fulcra of co-operation with the board at every point throughout the United States.

### ONE BILLION DISTRIBUTED

It was only three years ago on August 14 that the President of the United States signed the Social Security Act. On June 30, 1938, before the three years were completed, benefits to the amount of \$1,000,000,000 in 34 months' time have been granted by the government to beneficiaries. More than \$5,000,000 of this vast sum represent old age insurance benefits paid to wage earners qualified for lump sums, payable at the age of 65. It should be remembered that old age annuities are not payable until 1942. By July 1, this year, 25 states and territories have paid out \$180,000,000 in unemployed insurance benefits. All the states and territories will make payments before this time next year.

About \$789,000,000 was paid out in monthly cash allowances to men, women and children who were unable to support themselves. The widespread downward flow of these benefits to the population is revealed by figures which show that 1,600,000 needy old people, 602,000 dependent children and mothers, and 30,000 needy blind people were on the beneficiary end of the Social Security program.

If workers are dissatisfied with the Social Security program, this dissatisfaction has not shown itself in any well directed attack. Criticism has arisen from certain quarters and in the main this criticism is directed against two features of the program. One point of attack is the alleged building up of large reserves by the government. Too large, say the critics. This attack has been met by more than one answer, but the principal answer rests upon the declaration of experts that no such reserves have materialized or are likely to materialize. The question of reserves was first developed on estimates made by the



Courtesy Social Security Board

(Continued on page 439)

# Unique Labor Day for Baltimore Labor

**L**ABOR DAY in Baltimore will see the closing of one cycle and the reopening of another cycle of labor history. To understand this rather grandiose statement, let us look back for a moment. About the time the American Federation of Labor was being organized in the United States, there lived a printer in England by the name of William Morris. He was head of the Kelmscott Press and produced many fine books. He is best known to American workers for a piece of furniture called the Morris chair, a piece of furniture more comfortable, I think, than it is beautiful.

Morris devoted his life wholeheartedly to one great purpose, namely, to secure workers the right to have pleasure in their work. This, of course, is a very simple translation of the Morris philosophy. What he really was saying is that it is possible for man to rejoice in his work. For strange as it may seem to us today, there have been times when he did rejoice in it.

Morris was a remarkably vital man.

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## Many cities watching program involving Baltimore Museum of Art.

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He painted pictures, he wrote poetry, he wrote novels, he wrote essays, he lectured, he edited a newspaper and he helped found a workers' federation which might be best described as a workers' education movement. He has a secure place in British history. The life of Morris may seem remote to the hurly burly of American industrialism. It may seem to have little meaning for American workers on Labor Day, 1938. However, the Baltimore Federation of Labor has launched a project which has already attracted widespread interest throughout the United States. It may be said to be the fulfillment in part at least of William Morris' hope for all workers.

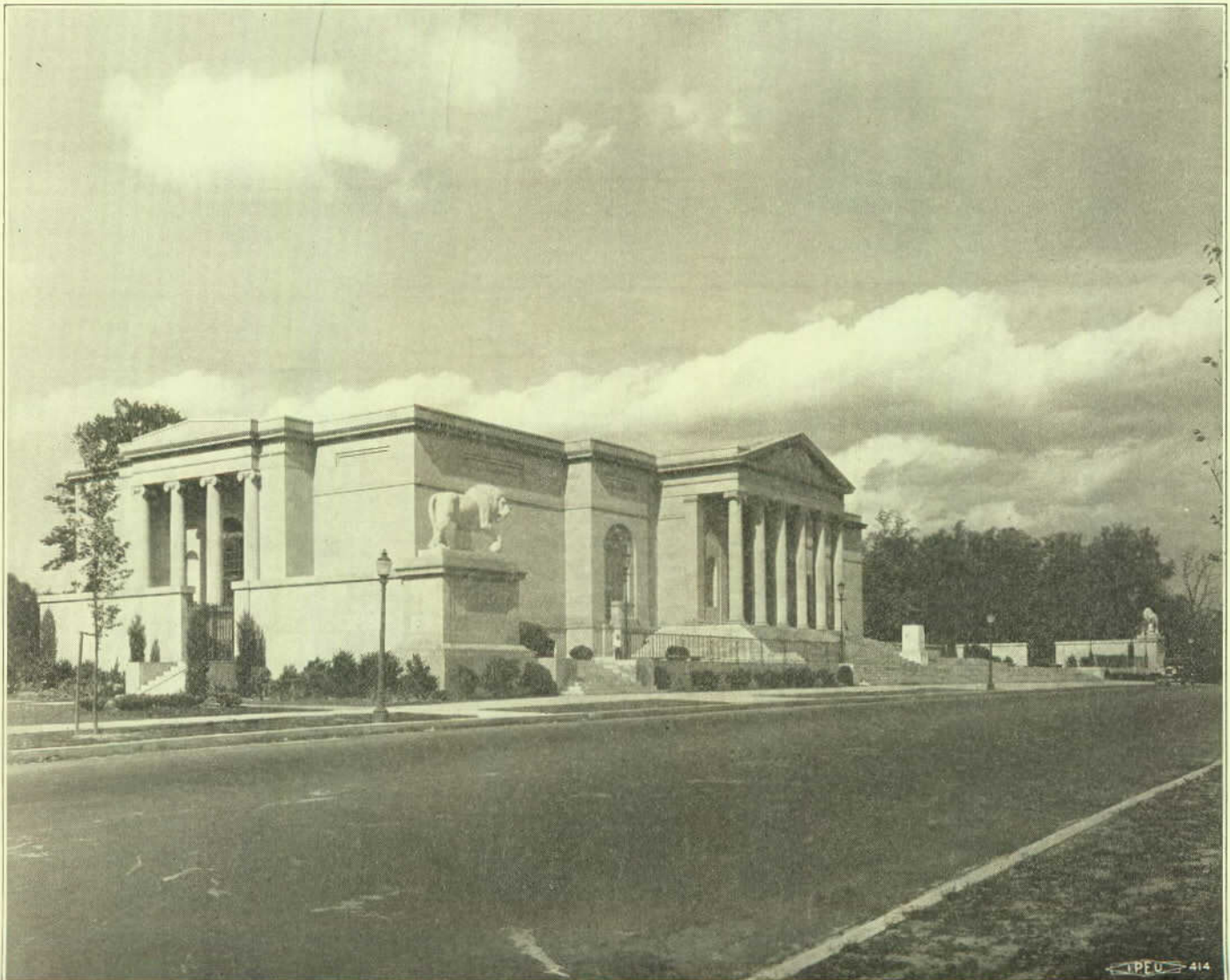
On September 5 the Baltimore Federation of Labor will co-operate with the Bal-

timore Museum of Art, a municipal institution, in opening an art exhibit of special interest to working people. Boiled down, the idea is simply that instead of the usual Labor Day picnic, the workers will gather at the fine new building of the Baltimore Museum of Art and unveil a nationally important exhibit which has been called Art in Labor. The exhibition will be on view throughout the entire month of September.

## PRESIDENT GREEN CO-OPERATES

The plan has had the approval of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and of the Maryland Federation of Labor, and it will have the co-operation of the District of Columbia and Virginia State Federations. A national committee headed by Mr. Green has given full co-operation. An art committee of the Baltimore Federation of Labor, headed by Mr. Joseph P. McCurdy, has been at work since January with Mr. Henry E. Treide, di-

(Continued on page 438)



BALTIMORE LABOR INAUGURATES A NEW TYPE OF LABOR DAY CELEBRATION IN THE BALTIMORE MUSEUM OF ART

# It Seems The Poor Also Need Pills

ONE of the favorite subjects for cartoonists on such publications as the Chicago Tribune and the old Life magazine used to be the relatively greater happiness and health among the poor than among the rich. For instance, there would be one picture showing a husky, bronzed laborer, built like Sandow the Muscle Man, sitting at his dinner table surrounded by a large family of bright-eyed, smiling kids; and they are just polishing off a hearty dinner, while the wife, equally healthy and cheery, is rushing in more steaming dishes from the kitchen. The other picture shows the millionaire, a weazened-up, dyspeptic figure, dining alone at his sumptuous club; and in spite of all his wealth his meal consists of a soda cracker, a glass of milk and a pill. The moral seemed to be: don't envy the rich because the accumulation of wealth in some mysterious manner ruins the digestion; whereas if you are poor you are also extremely healthy and can always enjoy your "vittles."

In the last few years there has been a rumor going around that this condition was not invariably present in the life of the poor. They might even incline to be less healthy than the well off, because of the lack of certain protective foods in their diet, such as milk, eggs, orange juice and butter; and the occasional scarcity of any kind of food whatsoever.

Now comes the National Health Survey with a nationwide study made during the winter of 1935-1936 showing the comparative living conditions of different strata of the population. It is a representative and detailed study of how America lives. A house-to-house canvass was made of some 800,000 families including 2,800,000 persons. Twenty-three rural areas were surveyed and 83 cities, scattered over 19 states in the East, West, Central and South. In the large cities many small districts selected at random were covered to obtain a representative picture. In the smaller cities selected, the population was enumerated completely.

The questions on the canvassers' lists included many items not on the regular census. In addition to age, sex, color, marital condition, nativity and usual occupation, there are:

Details on income, employment and relief.

Housing, including rent paid, number of rooms in the house, number of persons per room, and sanitary facilities.

A health survey, including amount of time each person was laid up by illness during the past 12 months; chronic disease and disability from disease or accident.

Medical care: the amount of service each person had from doctors, private nurses, and visiting nurses; and the number of days spent in hospital.

The material from this survey is now being sorted out, tabulated, and conclusions drawn. One is, that the poor as a class, are NOT healthy. Families on relief, it is reported, have 87 per cent

## National Health Survey relates standards of living to health.

more chronic disease than families with an income of \$3,000 or over. The survey also showed that relief workers (regarded as the lowest-income class) are ill three days for every one day of illness suffered by the higher-paid worker.

### HOUSING A BIG FACTOR

Of particular interest to the building trades worker is the volume of the survey covering housing, for it shows beyond dispute, the need for a tremendous amount of new construction if the lower income classes in the United States ever are to live in decent, sanitary dwellings. The realization is also inescapable that bad housing is the direct cause of the spread of many contagious diseases. Low income, bad housing, and ill health are all tied together in one bundle. When the members of a family are crowded into a small number of rooms, contagion spreads from one to another.

When one family has to share its sanitary arrangements (toilet or privy) with a number of other persons that results in a further spread of contagion. Even in the cities, the survey shows, the communal hall toilet in the tenement house, or the communal privy in the back yard, is quite a usual condition of the housing of low-income families. This is particularly true of the South. The percentage of ALL households, including ALL income classes, which do not have inside "flush" toilets, or, if they do, share them

with other households, was 8 per cent for the East; 10 per cent for the West; 13 for the Central section, and 26 per cent for the South.

As the higher income groups almost invariably have private inside "flush" toilets, the proportion of low income and relief families lacking this sanitary protection is correspondingly greater.

Overcrowding is also particularly bad in the South. The percentage of households with more than one person per room was as follows: East, 14.6 per cent; Central, 15.4; West, 10.2; and South, 24.9. Eight and eight-tenths per cent of families living in the South were housed with two or more persons per room. (In determining the number of rooms kitchens are included, but baths, basements or attics not used for living quarters are excluded.)

The smaller cities, particularly, showed a number of families who did not have city water. No tabulation of the country as a whole was made on this score, and it varies greatly between cities.

### LOW INCOMES ARE CAUSE

"One point of overwhelming importance," writes Statistician Rollo H. Britten, who prepared this particular report for the U. S. Public Health Service, "is the large proportion of the population which is in low income groups. At the time of the survey persons in families with annual incomes under \$1,000 represented about 40 per cent of the surveyed group; 65 per cent of the canvassed population was in families with annual incomes under \$1,500, and 80 per cent, in families with incomes under \$2,000. Al-

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Not more than 50 miles from Washington, D. C., on Maryland's Eastern Shore, are these shack-homes of crab meat pickers and oyster shuckers. In a cubicle about 10 feet square each family must carry on its activities of life—eating, sleeping, cooking—all in one room.

# Winning of West Thru Workers' Eyes

Reviewed By a RAILMAN'S DAUGHTER

"Railroadman," by Chauncey Del French. Publishers, The Macmillan Co., New York. Price, \$2.50. 292 pages.

IF you are looking for a thrill, read "Railroadman." Here is the story of a lifetime spent in watching the development of our railroad systems as they are today. A lifetime of active participation in the building of those roads; that saw them branch out, mile by mile, until they wove a web of steel reaching from remotest spots to the very heart of industrial America.

Each rail, as it was anchored down, became a link in the chain which gradually welded the sprawling mid-continent into a unified nation—a nation destined, within the span of a lifetime, to rise to the pinnacle, to become a leader among the great nations of the world.

Here is no academic approach, no bombardment of the reader with hard, cold facts, diligently dug from the annals by some dull savant. This is a story from the inside, told by Henry Clay French, who retired in 1930 after nearly six decades of service on the railroads.

"Railroadman" has caught the spirit of a passing phase of American life. Living and breathing with all the hearty zest of the narrator himself, it has been set down, a simple, straightforward tale, just as Old Harry related it to his son, Chauncey del French.

## PANORAMA UNFOLDS

Relive with him those moments atop a boxcar as it rattled and swayed across the Kansas prairie through blinding snow and relentless sun; strain with him at the handbrakes, with every ounce of strength, to bring a lumbering giant to a halt; learn to know the trigger-fingered cowboy of a vanished day; to gamble, drink and swear with the best of them. See the lumber mills and mining camps of the great Northwest; visualize the breathless splendor of a river roaring down its channel to the sea; experience once more the sickening, giddy speed of the run-away train that turned the hair in five minutes' time from black to grizzly gray, and feel the splintering crash which brought the ride abruptly to its close.

Adventure. Joy and sorrow, love and hate. Such was the life of Harry French. At work death dogged his every step. Too often it took his friends, but never him. For he was a good railroadman, a union man of the finest.

From the day in 1873 when he left his loaded cart and mules standing in the road to answer the irresistible call of "that wonderful train," a barefoot boy of 12 in hickory shirt and jeans pants, without a copper to his name, until another day, 57 years later, when he was honorably retired by one of the leading roads of the country, he never lost sight of his aim—to be a good railroadman. It was his single purpose in life, the only job he ever knew.

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**Chauncey Del French, good union man, writes vivid chronicle of busy life on the rails.**

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Orphaned at the age of seven, he was bound out to a farmer in Illinois, but he found the life dull, uninteresting. The railroad offered thrills and adventure, a steady stream of new scenes, new faces. He loved the very danger of it, and there was danger a-plenty in those early days.

Making his way to Kansas City, where a sister lived, he found work as a messenger and call boy for a road which now forms part of the Burlington line. There he picked up the rudiments of railroad telegraphy in his spare moments. He soon grew so expert at it that he became a telegrapher in his own right before he was yet 14.

But office work palled upon him. He wanted to work with moving trains. At 16, through sheer persuasiveness, he secured employment as a switchman; later he served as brakeman-telegrapher and brakeman-baggage man. Most of his early work was for what now makes up the Santa Fe System. French was a well-rounded railroadman by the time he was of voting age.

## BECOMES CONDUCTOR

At 21 he reached the top—a conductorship of his own. To be a railroad conductor in that day meant having all the public attention and prestige of the crack airmail pilot of today. Because of the risk involved, the pay was two and even three times that of ordinary non-railroad work.

Accidents were frequent when young French started his railroading. From

three to five casualties a week were usual. A man a day was the average on one particular job.

Improper handling of train orders and greenhorns put into service without careful training were the causes of many of the accidents. More often they were the result of faulty equipment. There were no safety devices, no safety-first rules, no regular inspection, no automatic mechanisms. Footholds and handholds were seldom trustworthy. Cars had to be coupled and rolling trains stopped entirely by hand. Brakemen had to walk between moving cars to join or separate them. A mis-step or a false move meant disaster. "A man lived only long enough to make one mistake," said French.

During the experimental stage when new automatic coupling and braking devices were being tried out by the hundreds, the annual toll in fingers and feet remained practically undiminished.

A switchman's duty, the most dangerous of all, was to jump from the moving train, land running, sprint out in front of the locomotive, throw the switch and be ready to swing back up by the time the train arrived. Only swift, sure feet and alert minds lasted here.

Always small and wiry of build, French had the quick eye, firm hand and wary feet necessary to his calling. His knowledge of telegraphy saved the day in many an emergency throughout the years.

## EVOLUTION OF AMERICA DESCRIBED

Young French's travels took him all over Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and Colorado. He lived to see the western plains change from prairie wastes to grazing grounds, rolling wheat farms and thriving industrial communities.

(Continued on page 447)

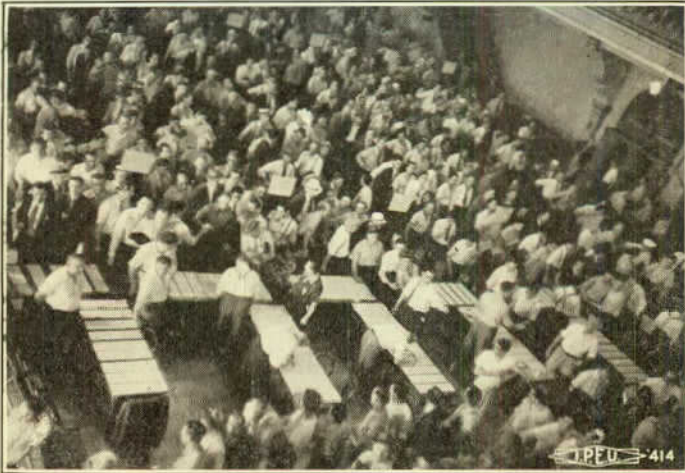


Such huge projects as driving the train through mountainous snows was the western railroad man's job.

# Large Local Makes Elections Festive

## New York's No. 3 Knows How

New York's Local Union No. 3, the largest construction local in the Brotherhood, one of the largest in the world, held an annual election June 25. The occasion became not only one of tremendous importance as an instance of democratic procedure, with elaborate system, and voting machines, but a social affair.



GREAT CROWD OF MEMBERS AWAIT REGISTRATION



CHILDREN ARE ENTERTAINED WHILE THEIR PAPAS VOTE



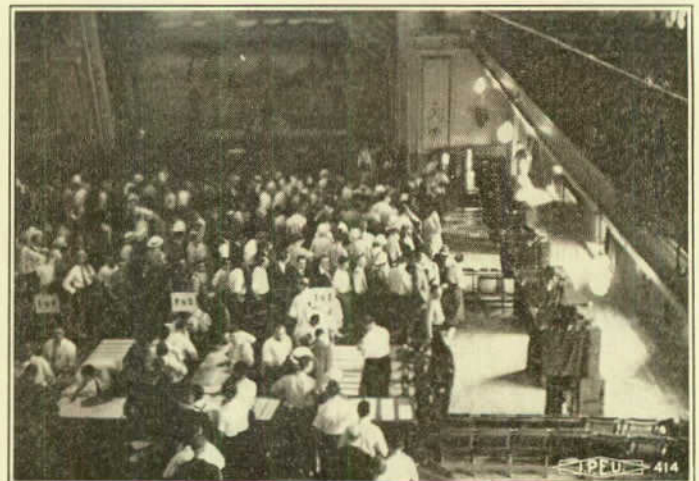
AN INSPECTOR TESTS OUT VOTING MACHINES



CLERKS, NOT MEMBERS OF THE UNION, TABULATE RESULTS



A TENSE MOMENT—TABULATION



THE VOTERS FACE THE BOOTHS

# Old Charter Turns Up, Sheds Light on Past

By HAROLD C. MAGNUSON, L. U. No. 96, Worcester

**L**OCAL NO. 96, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers located in Worcester, Mass., has just discovered some very interesting information which sheds much light on its early history.

Our business manager, Samuel J. Donnelly, had just moved into his new office at 107 Front St., which, by the way, is as light and airy as can be found anywhere, and he was putting on the final touches to the arrangements of the furnishings. Being justly proud of his new office he was cleaning up our International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers charter before hanging it in its proper place when he decided to peer inside. After taking off the back board he found an old charter of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, which for some unknown reason was issued a few days prior to the one we are now operating on.

A close examination revealed that there was something else attached to it, and, by being very careful, he was able to separate them. He found it was a charter issued in 1897 and granted by the "National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America" and the number of the Local was 47.

Although it is generally known that an electricians' union existed in this city before the Spanish American War, none of the present members knew anything of its charter. They knew that one had been granted but its whereabouts had remained a mystery. It has been kept in very good condition, and the names of the charter members as well as the national officers are very legible. It is pictured here on the page. At the outbreak of the Spanish American War practically all the members enlisted in the service. It was necessary therefore to disband the local and it ceased to exist.

After the war a new local was founded and a charter was granted by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers dated December 26, 1899. But six days later at the turn of the century a new one was issued dated January 1, 1900, and is the one we are now operating on. These two charters gave us our present number 96.

Most of the members who were active in the local in those days have either passed on or moved away from here. Some of these old-timers were the late W. D. Kendall, Samuel Strout, George Miller and George F. Hall. Paul Burkhardt, now located in Pittsfield; Harris S. Goodwin, instructor in a Boston Trades School, the one and same Goody of the excellent Worker cartoons. P. T. Hagberg, A. R. Goodwin, J. R. Daley, Milan Radoranovich, L. L. Boardman, E. W. Coughlin, Dennis O'Herron, E. W. Parks, S. B. Wilbur, C. A. Carlson, John F. Torkelson, who was a charter member in 1900 and is still a member of our local, and Leon D. Bull, who was president of

## Worcester Local Union discovers valuable record dated 1897.

our local in 1903 and now a member of Local 103 in Boston, Mass., and many others.

### FORTY YEARS OF PROGRESS

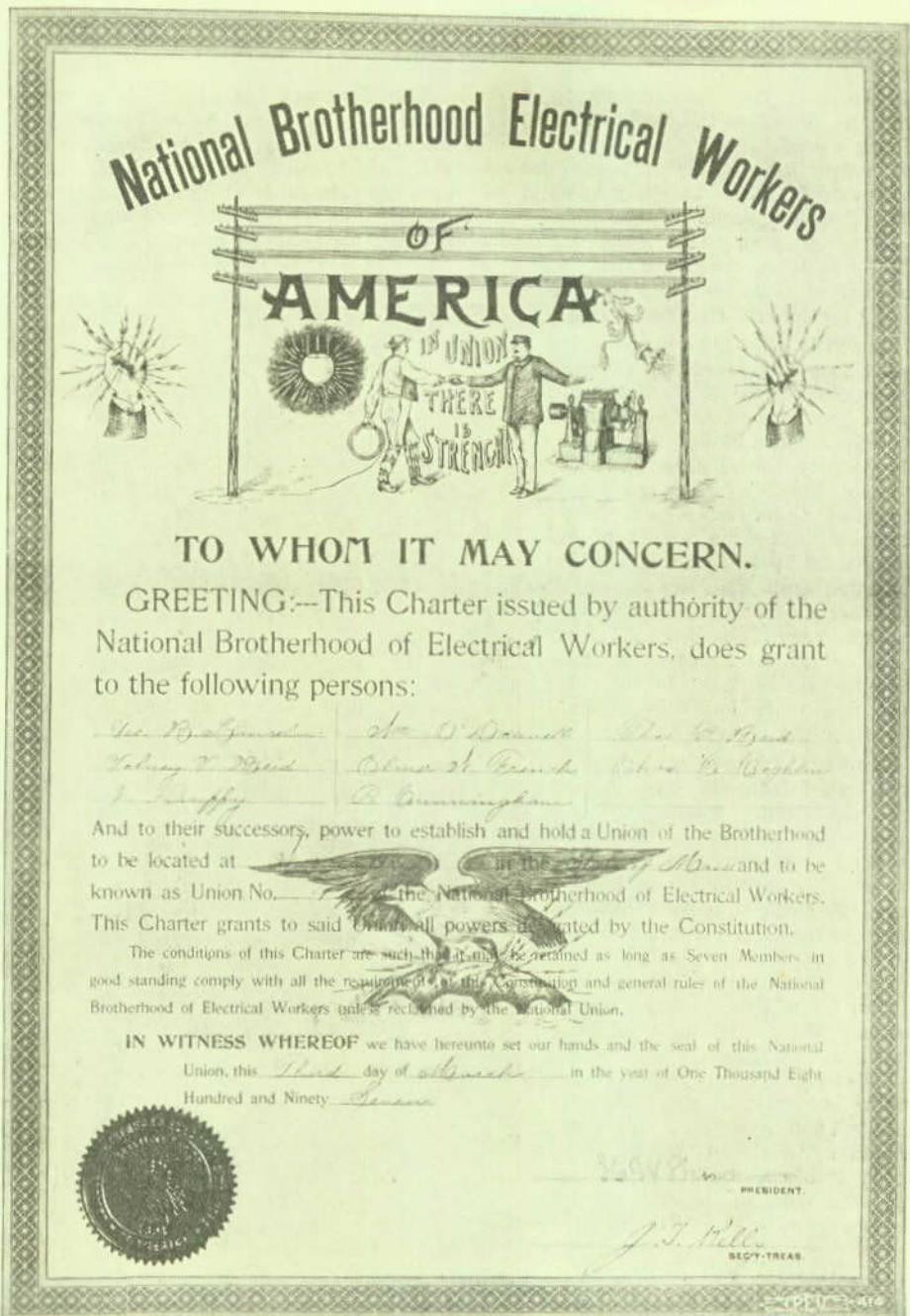
It was also noted that on the old charter of 1897, the national president was H. W. Sherman and on the later ones he held the office of international secretary. This is truly an interesting discovery of

our early history. When next year comes around we will celebrate our fortieth anniversary of continuous work in the labor movement.

In looking back these 40 years we can see a constant growth and improvement of working conditions. Much credit must be given to these early pioneers who laid the foundation for our organization. The early records show that they had many obstacles to overcome and were troubled plenty with getting the members to attend the meetings. At that time they held weekly meetings at 419 Main Street.

This early local did not have any

(Continued on page 439)



MEMENTO FROM THE UNION'S PAST

# Man Hours on Ten Pre-fabricated Houses

By OUR HOUSING AUTHORITY

ONE more "experiment" in pre-fabricated housing went sour with the completion of the unit of 10 little bungalows known as Parkbelt, built in the Greenbelt area near Washington, D. C., by General Houses of Chicago. As reported in the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL* of March, 1938, this unit was intended to be only a beginning, as the corporation had taken options on enough land to build 190 more houses if the first unit won with favor with the public. The 10 houses were completed, but:

1. The construction period was unduly long—about six months instead of the three months originally announced.

2. The houses could not be "sold" in accordance with the corporation's elaborate buyer-renter "co-operative" scheme, but had to be rented.

3. General Houses appears to have made no profit on the deal, and may be taking a loss.

Construction on this unit was started December 5, 1937. In early summer of 1938 the company's representatives, a construction man and a sales manager, left Washington, declaring that no future building at Greenbelt was contemplated by General Houses.

Evidently the pre-fabs did not look like good values to Washingtonians. Estimated at \$5,400 for bare construction cost, they contain five rooms, bath, and a utility room. The flat roof and side walls are built of pre-fabricated panels set in metal channels. There is no basement. The main part of the house is 26 by 26 feet and the side extension is 19 feet six inches by nine feet six inches. The cubic foot cost was very high—about 71 cents—and while the home buyer does not purchase his home by the cubic foot, this price indicates a small house for the money.

Because the houses were built on land leased from the Resettlement Administration, which operates Greenbelt, and because they were financed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on a blanket first trust, the builders believed it would be more advantageous not to sell the houses individually, but as a group. Accordingly, they devised a plan by which the buyer would not buy the house, he would buy stock in "Parkbelt, Inc.," which owned the 10 houses. In addition to buying his stock, he also would pay rent of \$50 a month, which the promoters declared would cover taxes, interest, maintenance, etc., plus the cost of paying off the blanket trust to the RFC.

## NO BUYERS' RUSH

For stock in the "co-operative" each buyer would pay \$450 down

## Analysis of experiment at Parkbelt, Maryland, indicates no rosy future for this type of dwelling.

payment and \$30 every three months for nine years, a total of \$1,530. This, it is indicated, would pay off the equity of General Houses in the project. Now as it worked out, the houses could not be sold in this way, because people refused to buy. They were finally rented at \$50 per month, which if the promoters' original story was correct, is only sufficient for carrying charges and paying off the first trust, and does not cover the corporation's equity.

This *JOURNAL* has always been suspicious of the claims made by the promoters of this type of building. Naturally so, because its avowed aim is to eliminate the labor of building tradesmen on the job. Also, we have opposed it because we believed it could not be produced at a sufficiently low cost to benefit

the consumer of housing. General Houses of Chicago is a pioneer in the field of prefabricated houses. It sent its own construction man to direct the job. Yet, whether because of difficulty in obtaining materials from Chicago or for some other reason, the job limped along in a very inefficient fashion.

The time-record of the electrical workers is a very good example of the inefficiency in the use of labor which resulted. Two men, both members of Local No. 26, wired and hung fixtures on the 10 houses. The BX cable had to be installed before the side wall and roof panels were put in place, and then covered with tarpaulins to protect it from weather. The wiring is in the metal channels, which are pre-bored to allow the cables to go through.

The installation is not extensive. It includes:

- One 100-ampere meter service cabinet.
- One range, on an independent circuit.
- One water heater, on an independent circuit.
- One oil burner, on an independent circuit.

Four circuits for lighting.

### Outlets

- Four ceiling outlets.
- Six bracket outlets.
- Twelve plug receptacles.
- One combination plug and switch.
- One single-gang (S. P.) switch.
- One two-gang (S. P.) switch.

### Bells

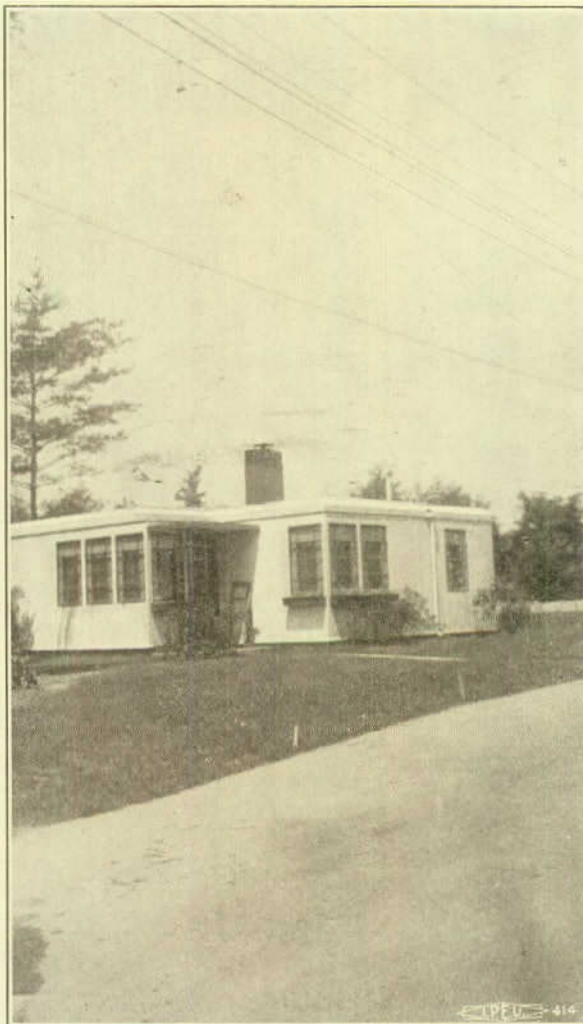
- One front door push to ring a bell in the kitchen.
- One rear door push to ring a bell in the kitchen.
- Both to operate from a bell-ringing transformer.

As will be seen from the following time record, the electrical workers worked broken time on this job, over a period of 13 weeks, averaging only 20 hours a week apiece. Here is the record (10 houses, two electricians, hours worked per week):

Week ending—	Total hours
January 14, 1938	22
January 21	20
January 28	48
February 4	18
February 11	44
February 18	16
February 25	47
March 4	80
March 11	80
March 18	48
March 25	72
April 22	32
April 29	15

Total hours for the 10 houses \_\_\_\_\_ 542  
Average per man \_\_\_\_\_ 271

While some of the crafts, such as bricklayers, were eliminated from



ONE OF THE PRE-FABRICATED HOUSES

(Continued on page 447)



# Television Appears Away to a Good Start

By S. J. CRISTIANO, International Representative

*Editor's Note: This is the first of a series of two articles by Brother Cristiano on progress in television in the United States. Incidentally England appears to have done better, and is making some actual commercial exploitation of the art.*

RECENTLY the writer had the privilege of viewing a television demonstration at the Kolorama Laboratories in Irvington, N. J.

After witnessing this demonstration, my first reaction was that the old bugaboo, that mysterious "television corner" we have all heard about, has finally been rounded. I went so far as to ask, "Now that you have pictures like these, just what is holding television back? Why not give it to the public at once?" The reply to these questions was a barrage of information about television standards, transmission frequencies, bandwidths, definition, field frequencies and economic factors.

In order to provide a better understanding of these various problems something should be known about the histori-

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**Technical worries are now about over. Practical demonstration viewed by our representative.**

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cal background of television, and to that end this is being written.

It is generally agreed, that the first important contribution to television was the scanning disc of Nipkow. This was a disc having a spiral of small holes, arranged so that one revolution of the disc broke a picture down into elemental areas in a regular sequence, just as we read a page of a book—word after word and line after line. Nipkow was somewhat ahead of his time and lacking vacuum tube amplifiers and photo electric cells, he could not put his invention to work. All this happened about 1880.

The basic idea of Nipkow is still used today, both by mechanical systems and by cathode ray systems. A separate impulse is transmitted for each elemental area of the picture.

## PRACTICAL TELEVISION 13 YEARS OLD

Between 1900 and 1910 the basic cathode ray system was proposed and even patented. Rosing and Campbell-Swinton had systems employing the "Braun" tube, now known as the cathode ray tube. Like Nipkow, they were premature, and lacking amplifiers and photo electric cells, they were not able to obtain practical results.

The first strictly practical television was in 1925. Baird in England, produced crude half tones, and Jenkins in America, silhouettes. In the following years television progressed mainly along mechanical lines. In this country it reached the point where regular broadcasts were maintained by several stations, however the pictures were still poor, having only 60 lines definition.

The crash of '29 forced many stable industries to the wall and since television was only in the experimental stage, it fell by the wayside. A few laboratories continued work on television in a quiet way.

(Continued on page 438)



CORDELL M. HULL  
Secretary of State,  
via television.

# "My Earnings Average About \$18 a Week"

By P. KALENCIK, L. U. No. B-1010

I AM a production man, my earnings average around \$18 a week for the whole year. I have a wife and three children. Our rent is \$40 a month. It takes quite a bit of wizardry to feed and clothe a family on the wages I receive in radio.

I could receive almost as much on relief if I applied for same. Perhaps that is the reason our relief rolls are so great. It may be that a good many recipients of relief would much rather stay as they are, rather than try to obtain work in industries paying such meager wages. A Chinaman can perhaps subsist on rice and fish, but here in America that kind of diet would soon become very monotonous. Here in America one hears so much of the "abundant life," but where people get such a notion I certainly don't know. I don't see any milk and honey in my backyard. Or is this expression purely a mythical one?

Certainly, if I were not so fortunate to have just about the "finest little wife there is", I would not be able to make a "go" of it. There is none of the shirking spirit in her. She just pitched in, by obtaining some part-time employment with private families. She gets 50c an hour, just about what I get in radio, if and when. We also rent out one room (we could use that room very nicely ourselves). The rooms one finds in New York are none too large, and \$40 rent for a flat is considered as cheap rent here in the world's greatest city.

In what other arrangement can a man and his family live here? He'd certainly have to be an expert juggler!

Please do not construe this as a means for my arousing your sympathies. I just wanted to use myself and family as an example, although the conditions are as I stated. I have no regrets. We are just another American family trying to get along until prosperity returns, hoping to perhaps share in the more "abundant life" if and when. In the meantime let us direct our thoughts toward constructive lines to improve our economic condition.

And with that thought in mind let us look into the realms of industrial dictators. Let us cite some facts in their simplest form. Why it is as simple as A, B, C.

## ABOUT PATENT MONOPOLIES

Everyone knows there is a time limit on all patents.

Likewise everyone should also know, a firm grip must be maintained if one were to rule an industry. They seem very effectively to do this by introducing at various times innovations in circuits, speakers, tubes, etc., from time to time. But a careful study here would indeed show how these events are timed, executed, etc.

For instance, suppose I have exclusive rights to a radio circuit. Other manufacturers wish to use same. O. K. I license

## A radio electrician throws his plight against a background of patent-controlled monopoly.

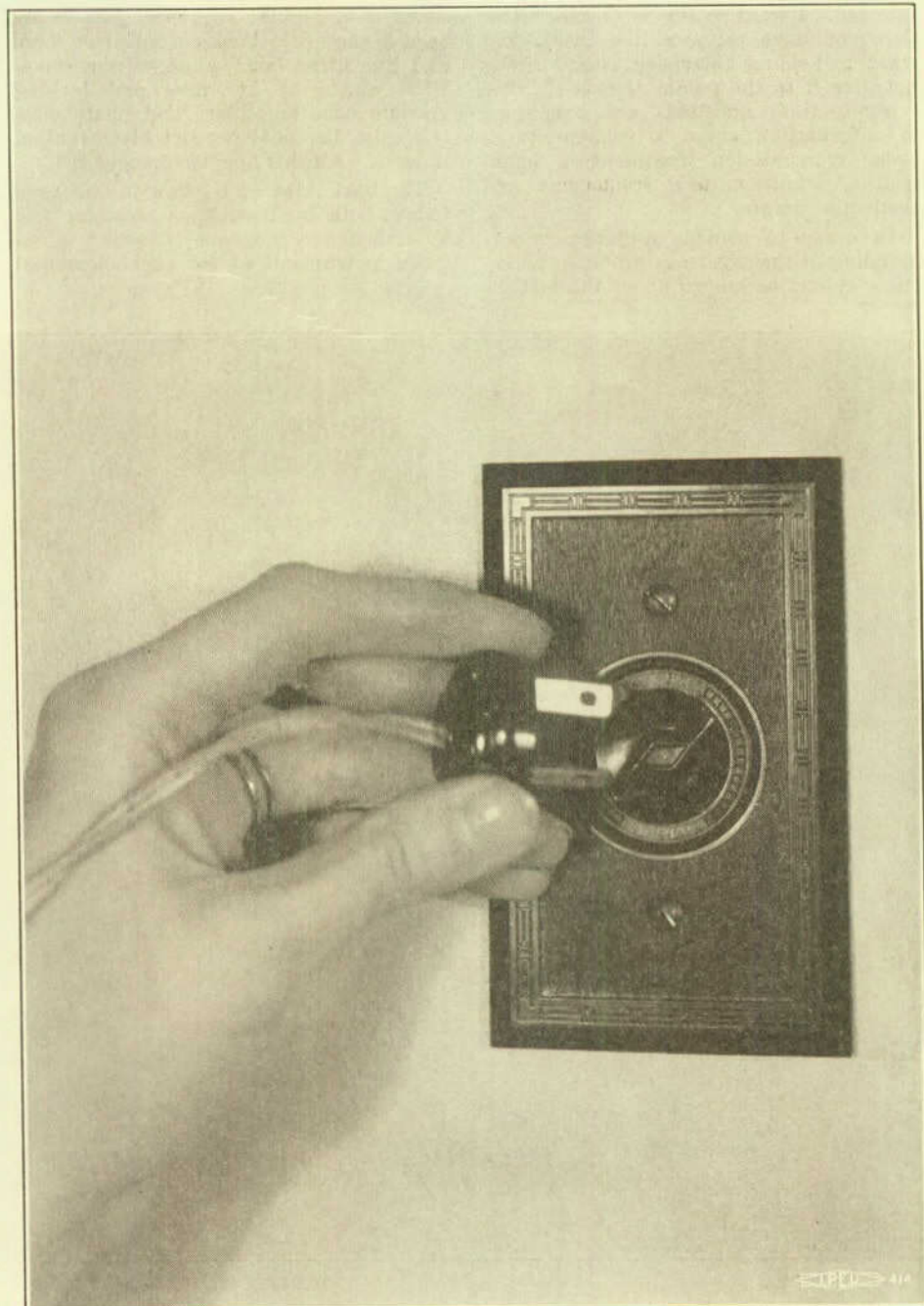
them to do so under certain limitations. Catch on? Now this circuit patent will expire, say, in two or three years. That is O. K. also. Now some features of said circuit I reserve the use of. Catch on again? I get an additional fee for these other purposes this circuit is put to. (Nice little chain letter affair.)

You can see that by these simple reservations I can do a nice little business. Now about this time, one of my engineers makes a few changes in the circuit, perhaps improving said circuit. All right, another patent is forthcoming. For 17 more years I can use same exclusively.

Then I acquire a tube patent by perhaps adding an electrode to existing types, etc. Everyone of these new innovations when protected by patent gives me additional power. Catch on?

Now, say, in a few years these tube patents expire. Well, I take care of that

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Men who make the material for electrical installation are waking to the value of unionism.

# "I Would Join The Union Without Delay"

ONE of the largest and most up to date electric utilities in the South is the Georgia Power Company. This company has its principal office in Atlanta. It serves 491 communities. It reaches such important cities as Columbus, Macon, Augusta, Brunswick, Rome and Athens. It does a yearly business of about \$22,000,000, and serves 180,000 customers. In addition, it sells power wholesale to a number of municipalities in Georgia. It serves a population of 2,750,000.

This company has had relations with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers over a number of years. It is captained by Preston S. Arkwright, one of the most enterprising industrialists of the South.

It is news, therefore, when such a man as Arkwright "takes down his hair" and discusses industrial relations involving union co-operative management. Recently, L. U. No. 896, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, gave a dinner for Mr. Arkwright at Macon, Ga. To this dinner were invited also the division manager and other representatives of the company. Present, too, were all workers in the electrical craft, and the dinner was heralded throughout the South as an example of friendly relationships of the union and the utility.

Mr. Arkwright spoke for about 40 minutes. He pointed out what an honor he considered it was to work for the Georgia Power Company, and he stressed the fact that utility men—all of them—were engaged in public service. He said his company had operated both union and non-union, and from his practical experience in operating both ways, he found it more favorable to management and employees to operate under a union agreement. He stated further in operating on a non-union basis, he as president dictated the wage scales and the men worked for the wages he thought fair. On the contrary, under union agreements and arrangements, the employer sits down and negotiates with representatives of the employees. Wages are set by negotiations, and the employees have something to say about the rate of pay they receive and the conditions under which they work.

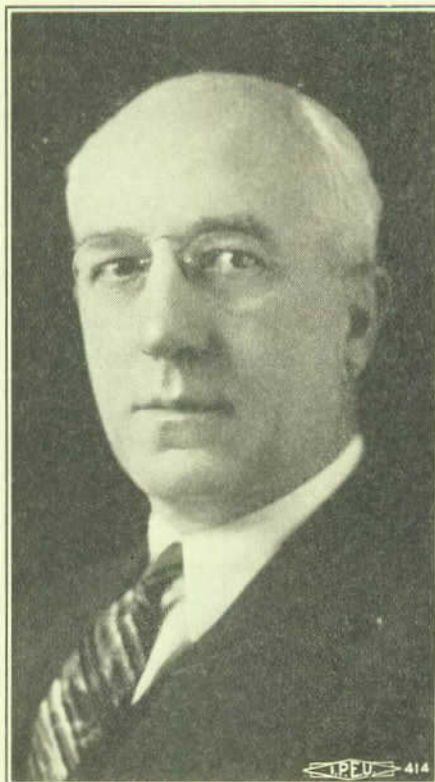
Mr. Arkwright pointed out that after a union agreement was negotiated the men covered by this agreement would receive more money for their work than under the non-union plan.

## SIMPLE MACHINERY DESCRIBED

Mr. Arkwright reviewed the simple but effective machinery which has been set up under the union agreement, by which it is impossible for any foreman, division manager, or any other company executive to discharge a man or take an unfair advantage of a man, stating that after all remedies of redress were exhausted, then an impartial arbitration board would be set up. Evidence would be submitted by both parties in the dispute and an impar-

## Big employer—Preston S. Arkwright, Georgia Power Company—discusses the labor question.

tial decision rendered. He stressed the fact that he believed in strong local unions as the best agency for the wise functioning of this plan. Going further, Mr. Arkwright declared:



PRESTON S. ARKWRIGHT  
Public utility magnate.

He speaks for co-operative relations.

"Far from objecting to workers of my company being organized—I am wholeheartedly in favor of it. I believe the men can do more for their own interest and more for my company's interest if they are banded together in a strong union. If my work was the sort that gave me the choice of being a member of a strong union or a non-union man—I would join the union without a moment's delay.

"And when I say 'strong union,' I reach the whole heart of the matter. I want unions—in my company at least—to represent all of the workers in their particular trade or craft, not just a few of them. When I deal with representatives of a union, I want to feel that I am talking to representatives of all the men, every one of them, who work at the particular job represented. Then I know where my company stands and the men all know where they stand.

"If I worked at a craft that was organized—such as the electrical workers,

for example—I would want to belong to that union and take an active part in all its work. I would want my own interests looked after through my properly appointed representatives because, otherwise, there would be nobody to plead my case and see that I was getting fair treatment, fair pay and fair working conditions.

"Now don't misunderstand me. I don't mean that I am going to 'pet' union employees. They have got to do their work and do it right. No good workman, no honest man can object to that. But I do believe that a strong union, one built on a firm foundation and aiming at reasonable ideal of employment, can do as much for my company as it can do for its members themselves.

"But keep your unions strong. Make them representative of all your fellow-workers—not just a small section of them. Have an organization with pride in itself, with pride in doing its work well, with pride in its honesty of purpose and in the high quality of its membership. No employer, in Georgia or elsewhere, in my opinion, has any valid objection to doing business with such a body of men as that."

## VAST SCOPE OF COMPANY

The Georgia Power Company owns 24 developed hydroelectric plants, 19 of which are on the Tallulah, Chattahoochee, Ocmulgee, Flint, Towaliga and Tugalo Rivers. One is situated at Tallulah Falls, Ga., about 90 miles from Atlanta, with a rated installed capacity of 72,000 k.w.; one at Tugalo, Ga., situated near the confluence of the Tallulah and the Chattooga Rivers with a rated installed capacity of 45,000 k.w.; one known as the Yonah Development on the Tugalo River in Stephens County, with a rated installed capacity of 22,500 k.w.; one known as the Terrora or Mathis-Tallulah Development, which utilizes the fall of 190 feet between the elevation of the Mathis reservoir and the Tallulah reservoir on the Tallulah River in Rabun County, with a rated installed capacity of 16,000 k.w.; one about 17 miles from Atlanta on the Chattahoochee River known as Morgan Falls, with a rated installed capacity of 16,800 k.w.; one near Macon known as Lloyd Shoals with a rated installed capacity of 14,400 k.w.; one at Bartletts Ferry situated on the Chattahoochee River about 14 miles north of Columbus with a rated installed capacity of 45,000 k.w.; another at Goat Rock located on the Chattahoochee River below Bartletts Ferry with a rated installed capacity of 16,000 k.w.; and 16 smaller hydroelectric generating plants having an aggregate rated installed capacity of 39,687 k.w. The combined rated installed capacity of the aforementioned developments, including 2,800 k.w. of leased plant capacity, is 290,187 k.w.

In addition, the company owns fuel-electric generating stations with an ag-

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# Opening Up Mysteries Of Vacuum Tube

By STANLEY E. HYDE, L. U. B-18

Fourth in the series, "Getting Started in Amateur Radio."

**R**ADIO as we know it today is built around the vacuum tube. Its uses of the future, even in the light of present day accomplishments, are but dimly foreseen, as each new development opens up fields of further application.

In order to properly understand radio it is absolutely essential that the theory and operation of the radio vacuum tube be studied, enough at least to understand what is going on inside of the tube when electron emission is taking place. A complete technical course on the vacuum tube is beyond the scope of this series.

The smallest subdivision of matter which retains the properties of the mass of which it is composed is the atom. Each atom has one or more charges of negative electricity called electrons. In conductors such as copper or aluminum, the electrons are free to move, and it is this movement of electrons which constitutes the electric current. As the electrons are negative charges, a flow of what we term *current* from a positive pole, is actually a flow of electrons from negative to positive. We will proceed to prove this by a simple experiment with a vacuum tube and an ammeter.

Before the advent of the vacuum tube electricians assumed that the current flowed through the conductor from positive to negative.

The next generation of electricians will learn the new electronic theory and not to be in the positive-negative "jam"

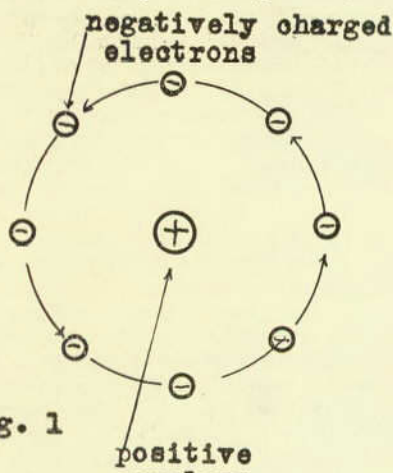


Fig. 1

**An OXYGEN ATOM.** It has 8 electrons revolving around the positively charged central nucleus and can be likened to a micro cosmic universe.

that some of the old timers seem to be in today.

The old rule that "like" charges repel and "unlike" charges attract still holds good. The electrons associated with an

atom are in motion at a rate which increases with increasing temperature.

When a metal is heated to incandescence, the rate of motion of the electrons of which it is composed becomes so rapid that some of them break away. In the absence of any external electrical attraction, most of them return to the heated metal, since the metal is left positively charged and exerts an attractive force. The reason that the metal is left positively charged when some of the electrons have left it, is as follows:

An atom can be likened to a minute solar system in which the positive central nucleus is the sun and the negatively charged electrons form a revolving planetary system around it. See Fig. 1.

The eight revolving electrons exactly, by their combined force, neutralize the positive nucleus. Now when the metal is heated enough the revolutions of the electrons around the central nucleus, which is called a proton, are increased to such an extent that some of them are thrown clear of their

orbits by centrifugal force. When this unbalanced condition is reached, the proton offers more of a positive charge than the remaining negative electrons can

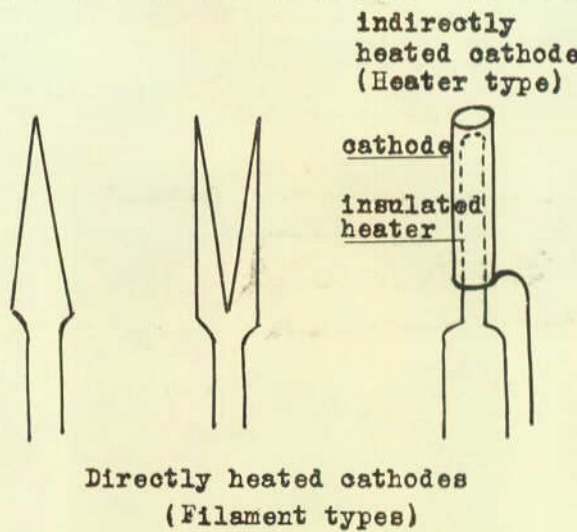


Fig. 1 A

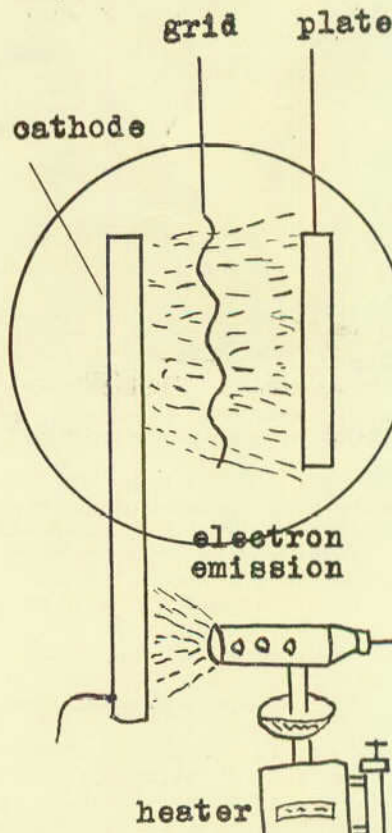


Fig. 2

Electric current is cheaper and more convenient for heating cathodes; but the blow torch could do the job.

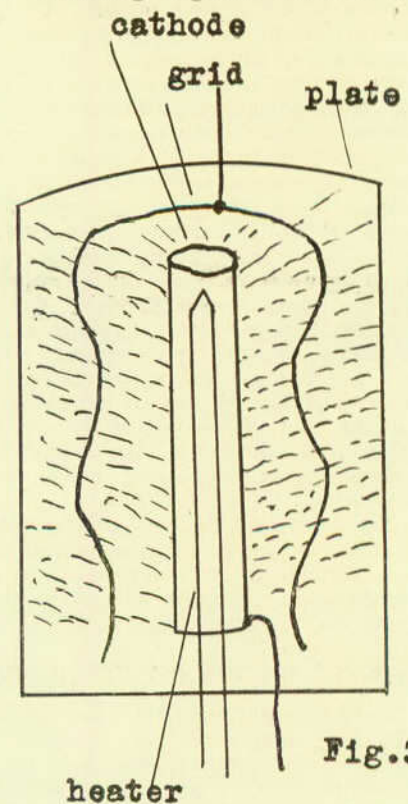
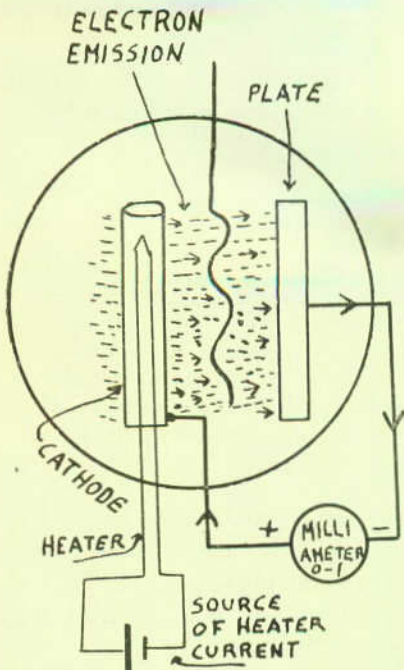


Fig. 3

The grid is the mesh or spiral of wire in between the cathode and plate.



**Fig.4** You can prove very easily that current flows from **NEGATIVE** to **POSITIVE**, from the simple experiment above. The old text books were **WRONG**.

shows the two kinds of cathodes. The function of the heater is to bring the cathode to the proper emission temperature and this is the only part it plays in the operation of the tube. It does not enter into any part of the associated electrical circuits.

In most of the drawings shown herewith the stream of electrons are shown passing towards the plate only, but in reality they are shot away from the cathode in all directions as in Fig. 3.

When a heated cathode is placed in a bulb in which there is a vacuum, and a metallic plate is near the cathode, some of the electrons leave the cathode with sufficient velocity to reach the plate. If the plate is disconnected from any external circuit there will accumulate enough electrons to build up a charge that repels any further emission from the cathode. If now the plate is connected by a conductor to the cathode, large numbers of electrons will flow across the space to the plate and back to the cathode. This current thus formed due to electron emission is called the plate current. See Fig. 4.

In the photo (Exhibit 4A) is shown a set-up of a 45' filament type tube, a milli-ammeter (0-1 MA) and a center tap resistor. The function of the center tap resistor (50 to 100 ohms) is to enable the plate conductor to be connected through the ammeter to the electrical center of the cathode (filament type in

plate. In this experiment the control grid plays no part, but is a dead element.

**TWO-ELEMENT VACUUM TUBE**

The plate current is greatly increased if a battery is connected into the plate-cathode circuit with the positive side of the battery connected to the plate. This places a positive charge upon the plate and attracts more negative electrons, as "unlike" charges attract each other. As the voltage on the plate is increased a point is reached where all of the available electrons are flowing to the plate. This maximum flow is called the saturation current. Also if the cathode temperature is raised by increased current the emission is increased, so that the conditions of voltage or current under which the cathode is to be operated must be specified.

Commercial application of the two-element vacuum tube, comprising a filament and plate, are used for the rectification of alternating current and the production of x-rays.

Electrons can move from the cathode to the plate, but since the plate is not a source of electron emission, those on the plate cannot be released and flow back to the cathode. By this action we have a unidirectional current, or a pulsating direct current suitable for charging storage batteries, etc.; or we can add in the circuit condensers and choke coils to filter out the pulsating ripples, until a pure direct current is obtained. Such commercial rectifying devices go by the trade name of Tungar, Rectigon, etc.

In Fig. 5 is shown a diagram of a suitable power supply for the short wave receiver that we described recently; or for any receiver. The sliding contact on the 50,000 ohm bleeder resistor will not be used for the receiver in question, but it is very convenient at times to take off less voltage for experiments or receivers using less than 250 volts for the plate supply.

The power transformer has three windings, a high voltage center tapped

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meet, so the proton will try to attract any free electrons in its vicinity. This is the reason that the electrons will return to the metal when there is no other attractive force near them. Also, the electrons already in the space surrounding the heated body, exert a repelling force on those leaving, as "like" charges repel.

**ELECTRON EMISSIONS**

This setting free of electrons from a heated metal is called electron emission.

The advent of the vacuum tube was the result of a long series of discoveries extending over a period of many years. In 1725 Du Fay found that the space surrounding a red hot body was a conductor. Elster and Geitel showed that an electric charge (emission) would pass through a vacuum to another body in the near vicinity, in 1887. Then we come to the invention of Fleming in 1905 of the 2 electrode tube, the rectifier.

But it took the American, De Forest, to put the control grid into the vacuum tube, which made it practical for radio telegraphy. This was in 1907. Since that time the progress of the vacuum tube has been tremendous.

In vacuum tubes the element that emits electrons is called the cathode. There are two general types of cathodes, the directly heated type and the indirectly heated type. The directly heated cathode is the filament type, while the indirectly heated cathode has inside of it and insulated therefrom a heating element termed the "heater." Fig. 1A

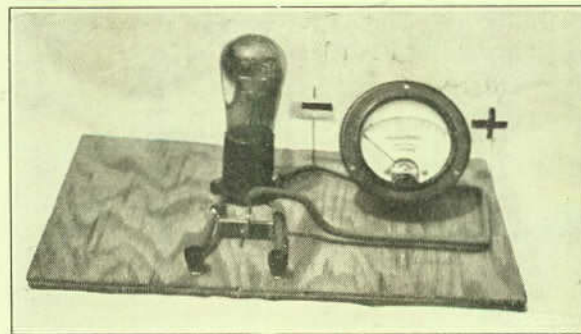


Exhibit 4A

this case.) If a heater type cathode were used the resistor would not be needed. Instead of feeding the filament with 2.5 volts (its rated filament voltage) it is necessary to apply six volts in order to get a large enough emission to move the pointer of the milli-ammeter. It should register about one-half milli-ampere. In continued use of course the tube would soon burn out at this voltage, but it will last long enough to prove the Negative to Positive theory. The negative binding post of the meter should be connected to the

Power trans' 350v each side of secondary center tap

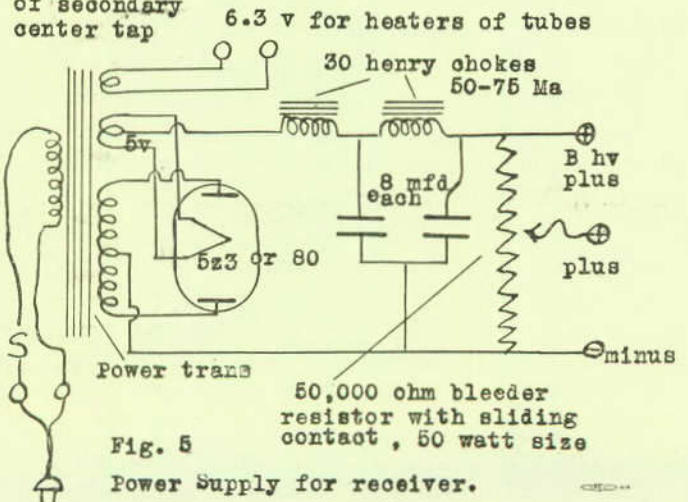


Fig. 5

Power Supply for receiver.

# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

— IPEU — 414

Reg. U. S. Patent Office



Reg. U. S. Patent Office

Devoted to the Cause of Organized Labor

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

No. 8

**Labor Board Presses On** Quite indifferent to public opinion, and quite with self-righteous complacency, the National Labor Relations Board forges ahead with its mistaken policies. It has reached that point where it asserts that it alone knows what the law is, and that the law is what it says it is.

Last spring the board was stating, in answer to criticism, that the cases decided by the board which involve rivalry between the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions were about equally divided. This was for public consumption. Now the board in the summer of 1938 gleefully announces that the Committee for Industrial Organization affiliates won 160 of the 208 elections in which they were opposed by the A. F. of L. labor unions.

Here are some of the things which the board has not disclosed to the public:

1. The board failed to point out that where A. F. of L. unions are strong and clearly have a majority in a plant, the union has difficulty in getting the board to order an election.

2. The board fails to point out that the A. F. of L. unions have difficulty in getting decisions by the board after elections have been held, and after hearings have been held. Sometimes decisions are held up for months.

3. The board fails to state that lawyers for the board have intimate relationships with local union officials of the C. I. O. and often give them guidance.

4. The board fails to point out that preliminary announcements of the board in favor of the C. I. O. have frequently been used as electioneering documents by C. I. O. workers against the A. F. of L.

5. The board fails to point out that it has used the word "favoritism" by the employer as a faker uses the pea under the shell. Now it is here and now it is there. Any A. F. of L. union can be designated as favored by the employer at the willy-nilly whim of the board. This is purely an interpretative concept of the board.

6. The board fails to state that pitiful minorities of the C. I. O. have been allowed to agitate in plants

where A. F. of L. unions are strong, and secure investigations and elections on flimsy charges.

7. The board fails to state that C. I. O. officials often know of the board's decisions in advance before they are publicly announced.

The Washington Post, which has been sympathetic to the C. I. O., recently stated editorially:

"If its (the board's) members had been competent administrators, intent on serving the public interest while advancing the cause of collective bargaining, they could have helped all of organized labor without antagonizing either the A. F. of L. or management. They could have earned a reputation for fairness and impartiality despite the difficulties created by the split in the ranks of organized labor."

Someone should tell the board that its tactics smell to high heaven; that they are doing labor a disservice by their extra-legal performance; that no one really defends the board any longer; that it is creating disrespect for government.

Looking back over a period of 30 years, it is no exaggeration to say that not under the worst Tory administration has any board administered its office in as partial a way as the National Labor Relations Board.

**Enemies of Democracy** It might be well to bracket for a moment some current enemies of democracy:

1. The radical who hides behind the right of free speech in order to seek to foist upon this country a dictatorship which will destroy all rights of free speech.

2. The bureaucrat who is given a trust by the law to administer an act and at once becomes a petty tyrant, ceaselessly widening discretionary powers under the act to the point of destroying the act itself.

3. The citizen who is indifferent to civic ideas and pretends that protection of his rights under the law is of little importance; who sleeps while his country goes to rack and ruin.

Without any too great malice we wish for all of these an exile into Hitler land or Russia, not as a tourist but as a common citizen, where they can learn at first hand what it means to have the boot of the drill sergeant in the seat of their pants.

**Arrogance of Governments** Duncan Sandys is a young member of the British Parliament. He represents the Tories. He arose in the House of Commons recently and asked the Prime Minister how many anti-aircraft guns would it take properly to defend London. Then he asked the question, how many anti-aircraft guns does England have? Thereupon he was made aware by the attorney general that he was liable for prosecution under the Official Secrets Act, though he was a member of Parliament and asked the questions out of duty to his office. At

once he brought counter charges of the exaltation of military power over that of civil power and asked for protection from Parliament. The government did not spare him at this point but cited him for court-martial in a military court inasmuch as he is a member of the Reserve Officers Training Corps. He refused to appear before the court-martial and a committee of Parliament took steps to protect him in his rights as a member of the House.

All this happened in democratic England in the year 1938 and merely illustrates the inroads of dictatorial philosophy and dictatorial practices in a democratic country. Governments have become more and more arrogant.

Under the guise of protecting traditional democracy and under the guise of giving a higher standard of living to the people, bureaucrats themselves are seeking to destroy the traditional rights of the people under democracy. Unless the people themselves jealously protect these rights and unless the legislative bodies rise up to smite down the arrogant bureaucrats, the rights will be lost for generations.

**How About Knowing?** Here is a tip from an electrical contractor who has done business with the union for nearly 20 years and who has always shown a sympathetic understanding of union problems. He said recently to the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL*: "Our contracts have always stated that electrical work is to be done in accord with the provisions of the municipal building code. At times I have found that union members do not know what these provisions are."

We are aware that this delinquency is not widespread among our members but we urge our members to become familiar with all the provisions of the electrical codes. They should be experts in these matters. They have vested in themselves skill and knowledge to make themselves and the union much more valuable to the employer.

**Hitler at Work** German and Austrian refugees coming to these shores are bringing true stories of Hitler policy. Hitler always sees to it that he performs within the law.

Here is a store that has been in the hands of a Jewish family for four generations. The great-grandfather founded the business. It was conducted on sound conservative lines. It was a success. One morning a nazi agent appears at the store, says that the new government wants to offer friendly services to the establishment. The nazi agent becomes the head of the store, quickly runs it into bankruptcy on the plea that he wants to give the working force and customers more values. When the store operates in the red, the government then takes it over and the Jewish family is sent into exile or torture.

Hitler's method is always to work within the exist-

ing legal structure and to pretend public service. With this scheme he is piling up atrocity on atrocity, few of which have been revealed to the world in general.

**He Makes Unions Famous** Billy Rose, high impresario of swing, talks a good deal of sense when he has a mind to, and when he doffs his Broadway mask. Recently he was writing in the *New York Post* on the state of the vaudeville theatre. He found it was in a deplorable situation and then he opined: "The popular pastime around the booking office is to blame it all on the unions. As far as I am concerned this is so much poppycock. I have never dealt with any labor organization that was stupidly arbitrary. Essentially the theatrical union heads are men who once functioned in the theatres. Properly approached they will all play ball."

Too often incompetent theatrical managers as well as incompetent managers in other industrial fields like to cover up their mistakes by blaming it on the union. Billy Rose is a success and it is good to get the opinion of a successful employer.

**Let's Travel Fast** A fast ocean liner put out from Cobh, Ireland, one Saturday noon. On Monday it heard a radio call from Howard Hughes' airplane 200 miles to the north asking for position. Sixteen hours from New York Hughes set his plane down in Paris and on Thursday of that week, before the ocean liner had traveled two-thirds of its journey to New York, Hughes was back in the metropolis being received by multitudes. Hughes had traveled 18,000 miles around the world.

Americans on the ocean liner were sobered by the breathless speed of air travel. Many of them reached correct conclusions about the shrinking of the world in size before their eyes and some of them asked the question: What does this mean? How does this accomplishment affect the relations of the American nation to other nations of the world?

"There can be no progressive meaning in economic and social efficiency unless it is directed towards the liberation of the individual from all restraints other than those which have to be imposed for the protection of other individuals against an impairment of their liberty. For these reasons it is vitally important to reinvigorate Democracy and to carry through the essential adjustments of our economic and social organisation without sacrificing the freedom which it should be the true purpose of economic effort to serve. But freedom and poverty cannot live together. It is only in so far as poverty is abolished that freedom is increased."—Harold MacMillan, M. P.



# Woman's Work

IPEU 414



## DO YOU BELIEVE WHAT YOU READ IN THE PAPERS?

By A WORKER'S WIFE

**T**HE closing of Ringling Brothers circus is ancient history now but there are still plenty of people who think the poor little kiddies are missing the big show because of the arbitrary demands of the American Federation of Actors, an A. F. of L. union, and that it served those roustabouts just right to lose their jobs because they wouldn't take a reasonable wage cut when the circus was losing money every performance.

Now if you are one of those who believe this version, it's because you got your information from the daily newspapers. The facts were available to every press association, reporter and correspondent on the scene. The mayor of Scranton, where the show closed, made an impartial investigation and exonerated the union. The circus had not been losing money—it had a cash profit of a quarter million dollars for the short period it had been on the road. The union's attitude was most reasonable—it offered to take a 12½ per cent cut in wages. John Ringling North, millionaire heir of John Ringling, held out for 25 per cent. The union then offered to accept the greater cut—if an audit of the circus' books showed it to be necessary. In the presence of the mayor and city officials, North admitted the circus wasn't losing a dime. But he rejected every compromise. He closed the show and 1,600 circus employees lost their jobs. Then he quietly shipped the big feature acts over to other shows. That the blame for Mr. North's slick work was laid at the union's door was due to the newspapers—it made a better "story."

It seems to me there have been an unusual number of instances the past month where newspapers have published a distorted version, knowing that it was untrue, but ready to put up a brassy bluff if protest were made. Sometimes they don't even bother to bluff. A Pennsylvania politician, John Macko, was convicted and sentenced for political coercion. The Pittsburgh papers connected Macko with the WPA. J. Banks Hudson, state administrator of WPA, sent a press release to all the papers stating that Macko had not been working for the WPA for more than a year before his arrest. That statement, however, was not passed on to the newspaper readers. Hudson protested in person to one editor, who

frankly replied the facts "would spoil a good story."

Newspapers, like every other business, are run for profit. When you buy a big, heavy evening paper, running into several sections, and pay two or three cents for it, the unprinted paper alone would probably be worth the price. The revenue to run the machinery, pay salaries to executives, run the trucks, hire employees, from photographers and reporters to the girl want-ad takers, comes from advertising. News writing is full of "angles" and the most important angle is that of the advertiser, which means the big employer, the corporation. To please the reader is important mainly because the paper which has the greatest circulation will garner in the greatest adver-

tising revenue—but it must be done without offending the advertiser.

The advertiser keeps his eye glued right on the news medium, and well the press knows it! Down in Alabama a battle developed between two steel corporations for control of the policy of Birmingham newspapers. Methods used by corporation executives to "Christianize" editors were brought out during a recent session of the La Follette Civil Liberties investigation. While both the Republic Steel Corporation and the Tennessee Company, a subsidiary of United States Steel, united in "educating" editors about labor problems, the Republic's men were also engaged in trying to steal control of newspaper policies away from its rival steel corporation.

Right now the Rockefeller interests are getting ready to put a pretty face on Standard Oil for the government monopoly investigation. In an advertisement in "Editor and Publisher," the organ of newspaper publishers, the entire American press was invited to help. At least a part of it was all ready and willing. The Scripps-Howard chain already has a round-about connection with the Rockefellers through Merlin Aylesworth, former president of the National Broadcasting Company, which is tied to the Rockefellers through financial interests. There has also been a very friendly hand outstretched to the Associated Press. The Rockefellers will erect a permanent headquarters for the Associated Press in Rockefeller Center, New York.

There have been so many many instances in the past where the press has been used to give a black eye to labor unions that I suppose nobody could even enumerate them. That is why every city that can support it has its own labor paper so that labor can combat the hostile effect of the daily press—if it only reaches its own members and supporters.

A few weeks ago when the agitation for a reduction of railway employees' wages was waxing its strongest, a story appeared in the Wall Street Journal, containing a beautiful piece of railroad propaganda, to wit: that the railroads were staggering under a wage burden imposed by the unions by which certain classes of employees and favored individuals among them,

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### Bouquets to Auxiliary Leaders

Presaging another two years, which will doubtless be as active as was the last biennium, members of the women's auxiliary of Local No. B-83, Los Angeles, are shown here at the ceremony attendant on the installation of officers following the recent election. One of the first duties of the new officers will be to start plans for the annual Christmas party, always one of the largest events of the year. The ladies certainly do provide one grand Yuletide affair, and see to it that Santa remembers all the youngsters. In addition, they do charitable work, such as providing layettes for families of unemployed members. Last October they gave a chicken pie dinner at local headquarters, serving between 150 and 200 guests. In addition, they have held several card parties and meet at the home of a member each month at a pot luck lunch.

From left to right, front row: Mrs. J. C. Wachtman, treasurer; Mrs. Mildred Houston, secretary; Mrs. Olga Lundquist, president; Mrs. G. B. Gehl, vice president; Mrs. F. Jones, chaplain.

Second row: Mrs. Grace Maxwell, executive board; Mrs. Anita Whitley, Mrs. Agnes Burnside; Mrs. Charlotte Austin, executive board; Miss Mary Dwyer, Mrs. Helene Pfeiffer, Mrs. Jewel Mathis, executive board; Mrs. E. Ouimet, Mrs. Jewel Dingham, Mrs. Mildred Dwyer. Mrs. Mathis was installing officer.



**Women's Auxiliary**

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-5, PITTSBURGH, PA.**

Editor:

The members who thought it too hot to attend our central council meeting on Thursday evening, July 28, 1938, certainly missed a treat.

We had the pleasure of having Attorney Caplan speak. Mr. Caplan gave a vivid description of court procedure. It was enlightening, considering that many who attended were not acquainted with the various branches of our courts and how juries are selected. Mr. Caplan is a very interesting speaker. He has kindly consented to address us again at some future date and give the absentees a chance to hear him.

We'll give you another opportunity to enjoy yourself. Mrs. Peterson is arranging for a floor show Thursday evening, August 24, 1938, central council meeting night. Time, 8:15. Place, Wurlitzer Building, 719 Liberty Ave. Heat or rain must not keep you home. We shall expect a large attendance, so please do not disappoint us, especially Mrs. Peterson, whose hard work and perseverance is making these entertaining programs possible.

Can you believe it? More enjoyment. Not a dull month. A corn roast will be held by our auxiliary on Friday evening, September 2, 1938, at Spreading Oak Grove, South Park. The women are not the only ones participating, as the men are also welcome. We expect to have our usual good time, so come and have no regrets later when your friends exclaim how marvelous a time they had.

What a poor memory! Came near forgetting about the "surprise" that the North Side Branch or Branch No. 3 is giving to all who attend their meeting, Tuesday evening, August 9, 1938. There is a catch but one that can easily be remedied. A knife and fork are needed, so bring these implements along and see what is to be had. Worth going, I'm a-thinking. By the way, nearly forgot to tell you the address: Wurlitzer Building, 719 Liberty Ave. Time, 8:15 p. m.

All these enticing events surely can bring you out, so keep track of the dates and fail us not, if a good union woman you want to be. That goes for the men, as well.

It is co-operation we are looking for and know you will not let us down.

Continue to attend meetings regularly and co-operate in every way and thus help unionism to flourish.

Mrs. MORRIS JACOBS,  
Press Secretary.

**WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NOS. 177 AND 862, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.**

Editor:

It is indeed encouraging to see the many enthusiastic letters in the WORKER each month from the auxiliaries and we hope that the good work continues and each month's issue may boast of additions to the page.

These communications give encouragement to the women and men who are interested in the work of organization of the purchasing power of the union members. We shall never rest until the money earned under union conditions is spent for union products. It is the only possible way to bring about the organization of the unorganized. The women of the family are in a position to do far more than the men, if they can be brought to a realization of their duty and the men of the family can be persuaded to direct the spenders of that money in the right channels.

It is indeed interesting to note the different activities carried on by the organized women's groups. Some are directed toward civic improvements in the community, others are busy in the school activities, while others are of a political trend. But regardless of the organization or the particular problem, it is most encouraging to note that all the activities are constructive, minus the note of

discord that seems prevalent in some of the masculine groups.

Because of the freedom from fear of loss of jobs, and other fears that handicap the wage earner, the housewife can accomplish much toward removing these fears from the minds of the workers. This, of course, must

(Continued on page 442)



Courtesy Modern Science Institute.

**A Spicy Summer Treat**

By SALLY LUNN

These spice cakes surely do taste nice, served with a cold fruit drink, or iced tea or coffee. The recipe is not expensive because only one egg is used and the sour cream is the only shortening.

**SOUR CREAM SPICE CAKE**

- 1 cup brown sugar
- 1 cup sour cream (thick)
- 1 egg, slightly beaten
- 1½ cups all purpose flour
- 1 teaspoon baking soda
- ¼ teaspoon cream of tartar
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon ground nutmeg
- ½ cup chopped nuts
- ½ cup raisins
- 1 teaspoon cinnamon

Combine all dry ingredients and sift together once. Combine sugar

and sour cream, blend and add beaten egg. To this mixture add the dry ingredients, nuts and raisins. Stir only until well blended. Bake at 350 degrees for about 45 minutes. This recipe will fill one 8x8x2-inch cake pan.

Mocha frosting is especially good on this cake as it blends perfectly with the spices used.

**MOCHA FROSTING**

- 2 tablespoons hot coffee (strong)
- 1 teaspoon butter
- ½ teaspoon vanilla
- Confectioners' sugar

Melt butter in hot coffee and add vanilla. Then add the confectioners' sugar until the mixture is of the right consistency to spread.



# Correspondence



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

Editor:

Somebody said that it couldn't be done.

But Morrell with a chuckle replied That "Maybe it couldn't," but he would be one Who wouldn't say so till he tried.

For the information of those who were not present at our local union picnic on July 23, the above is dedicated to Jimmie Morrell and his hard-working committee. Morrell has pushed many a job, but to my knowledge this is the first one that he has developed "housemaid's knees" and "barking dogs" on. He never will be the same, nor will the rest of the 150 who labored so faithfully.

It was a record-breaking event from every angle, being held at the most popular grounds in this vicinity, Gray's Grove, all attendance records went crash. It was the largest crowd ever to gather there—18,000. Cars were parked in every direction within a mile radius. What a jam! At the lotto held early in the afternoon there were 1,000 or more sitting in (which broke our local record), and then some could not be accommodated.

It may be of interest to some to know that there were 160 cases of soda, 75 cases and 40 half-barrels of beer and 1,000 bottles of

other assorted drinks necessary to quench the thirst of the crowd. To satisfy the appetite required 150 pounds of beef, 100 pounds of ham, 100 pounds of wieners, 150 loaves of bread, 100 dozen buns, 200 pounds of potato salad, two boxes of cabbage and 75 gallons of ice cream.

As for amusement, there were the usual races for the kids, from foot races to pie-eating contests; merry-go-round, ferris wheel, etc., for both young and old. Booths ranged from fish ponds to wheels whereby electrical appliances such as radios, washing machines, irons, etc., were obtained for "one thin dime" (if you were lucky). Also the next day's dinner could be had in basket form for the same consideration and under the same trying conditions. Then there were, of course, the inevitable groups of "old heads" commenting on the "good old days" and the "young bloods" admiring the blondes and brunettes on parade.

The program was a fine piece of work consisting of 40 pages of advertising. In harmony with this our contractors, supply houses and business firms donated a total of \$900 in prizes, ranging up to an electric ice-box. And I would like to take this opportunity to thank those who so generously supported our record-breaking picnic. Thanks a lot, from L. U. No. B-1.

The major achievement, I believe, was the huge neon and electric display which our men installed on a hillside overlooking the grounds. It was about 35 feet square and was, as the newspapers described it, a fireless fireworks exhibition, there being roman candles, sky-rockets, pinwheels, etc. For added effect there was a chemical smoke screen to augment all the colors and combinations of neon lighting. For construction of the display there were required 1,500 feet of tubing, 25 transformers ranging from 7,500 to 15,000 volts, 20 500-watt floodlights which were controlled by an electric eye installed by the Potter Electric and Signal Co., 1,000 lamps, and the labor of 10 tube benders working two weeks and 60 wiremen working four days. The only money expended on the whole project was the wholesale cost of the tubing.

In behalf of the membership I want to

extend our appreciation to the committee for their untiring efforts. The picnic all the way through was a brilliant example of what purpose and willingness to work will do. For the purpose, we held to the ideal of helping our fellow members who were not as fortunate as we, and so all the proceeds go to help our unemployed. The willingness was supplied by about 150 men who made up their minds at the start that it would be a success, and worked to that end.

The same holds true for local unionism. The purpose has already been supplied. All that is necessary is the willingness and efforts of all the members to make it a success.

GEORGE M. MORRISON.

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

Editor:

I feel like a diver standing on a very high springboard. There's a huge crowd watching me—I never have performed here before—I know there are some who hope I do well—others I'm not so sure of. I'm just hoping for the best. So, I'm taking a long breath and here I go! (Gosh, I hope I don't flop!)

A press secretary, I believe, should report the happenings in his local and vicinity, truthfully and without prejudice. If I step on a few toes it will probably be due to my lack of technique rather than through any planned effort on my part. However, I will try to make all criticism constructive.

Our new officers were installed at the biggest meeting Local No. B-18 has held in a long, long time. I think right here I'll break a precedent. It's customary with the scribes to praise some of the officers lavishly, but I'm going to reserve judgment for a while. There is a big job to be done, and they have been chosen to do it. The majority elected them and is for them; so now let's see them do their stuff.

It has been whispered that for many years No. 18 has been controlled by a clique. The first job of the new officers should be to convince the members that they are not taking orders from anyone on the outside. If confidence is restored I believe we can go even further than some of us have ever dared to hope. The field is open—the possibilities are unlimited—the majority of the membership wanted a change and elected new officers. Now it is up to those officers to produce.

From reports, conditions seem to be picking up all over the country, and we expect considerable activity here a little later on. I will comment on them as they develop.

Corrigan seems to hold the spot-light these days with his flight to Ireland. I think we can all learn a lesson from it. He took an old broken-down machine and really went places after he had repaired and rebuilt it. Local officers, take notice and please copy. (If necessary.)

If I come up from my dive O.K. and don't get ducked under permanently, I'll try to have some news for the next issue.

J. W. FLYNN.

P.S.—Here's a story:

A boomer lineman died and went to Heaven. Saint Peter met him at the gate and said, "You can't come in here—this place is overrun with linemen now." "All right," said the lineman, "I'll make you a proposition. I'll guarantee to get rid of all of them

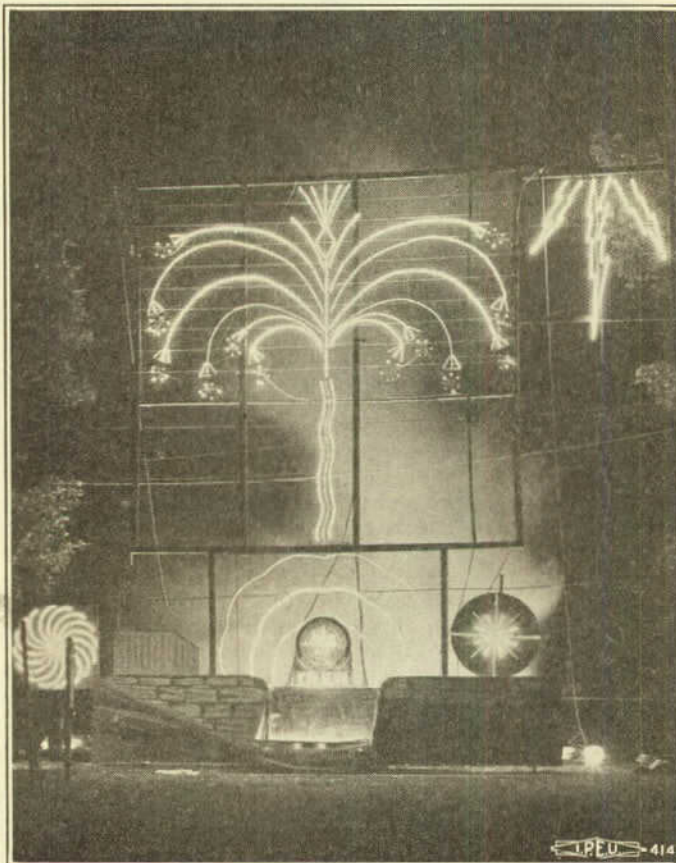


Photo courtesy Frank B. Daley

### "FIRELESS FIREWORKS"

An elaborate neon display set up by members of L. U. No. 1, St. Louis, for the local's big picnic.

for you." "If you can do that—Heaven is yours," said St. Peter.

In a week all the linemen were gone, and the boomer went up to St. Peter and said, "Well, I'll be leaving you now." "You don't have to do that," said St. Peter, "I told you if you got rid of them, Heaven was yours. But tell me how you did it."

"Well," said the lineman, "I told them there was a job in Hell that was paying \$2 an hour and triple time for overtime."

"That's fine," said Peter, "but why do you want to leave?"

"I've been thinking it over," said the boomer, "and maybe there is a job like that down there."

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

Editor:

Our scouts and informers failed us miserably this month, leaving us high and dry in this hot, humid month. However, we will endeavor to fill in at least the customary amount of space. We must confess, it's either hot weather or just old age creeping upon us, but we're slipping. We promised to have in this letter the names of the official family not named last month, but we can't find the list we laid aside. Eventually we'll get the rest of the names.

Looking through these pages last month we find that Brother Grimm, of Local No. 349, thinks that scribes deviate entirely too much in their writings and that they wander far afield in their literary efforts. They should confine most of their efforts to local news. Maybe Clarence has something there at that.

Brother Lynch, of Wilkes-Barre, expresses a desire to hear from Brother Parks. We don't know whether Johnny read these particular pages but we wish to inform the Brother that Johnny took a trip somewhere on a mission promising work. You can't hate a man for looking these days.

We took note of the fine letter of Local No. 527, of Galveston, published. It was very descriptive and was very fine reading trying to find out how bananas reached your table after they got rolled all over the wharves from the ships to the refrigerator cars and then home. A great piece of work, that conveyor system.

L. U. No. B-86, of Rochester, gives No. B-28 the credit for inaugurating the card system they've installed for the purpose of keeping records and statistics vital to the efficient management of any labor organization. We think at the present time all locals have now adopted the card reporting system.

Baltimore is honored this month even in poetry; look on the last page of the July issue. Thanks, Brother Hanson; not bad as a poet. A little mention of the home town even in poetry goes good.

Locally, things could show a bit more improvement. Some of the boys wandered away in search of work while others wait and hope.  
R. S. ROSEMAN.

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

Editor:

Brothers, here is news ramblings from the far and great North. I am only a little over one year old in L. U. No. B-31, so I know you have not heard from us in the past year. This is how it happened we are on the air: I popped off at the last meeting and asked if we had a press secretary, and if so, why we could not get a little publicity in the JOURNAL. Our President Lyons informed me our Brother Whitney had the job, but had plenty work to do as recording secretary and asked if I would carry on in his place. It's pretty hard to say "No" to President Lyons, so here I am and will do the best I can.

Well, it is vacation time again up here in the great Arrowhead country, and you Brothers from the East, South and West, if you are wondering where to go to spend a month

#### READ

Perth Amboy takes a tip and builds houses, by L. U. No. 358.

Good work rewarded, by L. U. No. 617.

Surveying the Journal, by L. U. No. B-28—and L. U. No. B-1154.

18,000 people at electrical workers picnic, by L. U. No. B-1.

Another veteran praised, by L. U. No. 275.

Ringside seat at forest fires, by L. U. No. B-77.

Irony of fate, by L. U. No. 429.

Four and one-half years on one government job, by L. U. No. 649.

These letters and scores of others reveal the ongoing life of a great organization—activity which heat of summer cannot quell.

or two, stop right now and plan on heading this way and your trip will not be forgotten, for this is what you call God's country. Oh, yes; and speaking of vacations, many of our local members are still taking their vacations from the monthly meetings. We have two meetings a month here. One on the first Friday of each month for the general membership and one on the third Friday of each month for the inside wiremen. Now all you utility workers and wiremen, why not come out and find out what's going on? The meetings are free, Brothers—you have to pay dues whether you attend or not and you are missing out by not being there. It's your meeting, you have voice if you are there, we may put something over on you if you are not there. If we do, don't sit on the bench at the shop or gather at the corner and condemn us for it. So come out, Brother, just one night a month. So ask the wife or sweetheart if you can't get loose on that night. Well, Mr. Editor, I presume space is limited in the JOURNAL, and we have lots to say yet, but we will keep some for the next issue.

Brothers, attend your meetings!

ROY NELSON.

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

Editor:

Old Father Time is still on the job. He swings his old scythe with reckless abandon with nary a thought of a vacation. During the last month another one of our Brothers got in his way; and so Brother Tom Graham is not with us any more. Nor is Brother Frank Sink's father among those present. Reporting this type of news is not very pleasant. Our sympathy goes out to the bereaved families.

News is very scarce this month. It seems as if nothing has happened to the membership of five or six hundred. About all I have to do now is to tell you about the outing that is going to be held by the local union on Saturday, September 24.

The outing will be held at Rhineland Gardens, Bloomfield Avenue, West Caldwell, N. J. To get there all you have to do is take a Bloomfield Avenue trolley or bus and then ride to the end of the line. The grounds are about a five-minute walk from the last stop. The same committee that did such a good job with Brother Miller's dinner is in charge of this affair. And they, no doubt, will do as good a job with this outing. There will be plenty of suds to quench your thirst and, while no regular dinner will be served, plenty of good food will be on hand all day. An excellent program of sporting events will be scheduled for those who play ball, pitch horseshoes, etc. The committee can do everything to make the affair a success with the exception of getting you there. That is up to you. So plan to come out that day and enjoy the comradeship of your fellow workers. It may be the means of finding out that that son of a so-and-so is not such a bad guy, after all. Perhaps you will learn that none of us are as bad as we appear to be. It is funny to learn how often we dislike a person for no other reason than that we do not know him. Knowing a man and talking with him makes all the difference in the world.

If I stray off the beaten path a bit to comment upon human relations, please bear with me. I am perfectly harmless, I assure you. I am just the product of inherited traits, environment, and probably the type of food I eat. And so are you. So let us be tolerant of each other's peculiarities, for a healthy outlook towards your fellow men goes a long way towards making life worth while.

Our last meeting proved to be much noisier than usual. It is strange to see so many secondary meetings going on while the business of the union is being transacted. Instead of being all eyes and ears as to the business on hand, the boys insist



ANNA M. ROSENBERG

Regional Director, Social Security Board, New York City. When Mrs. Rosenberg boarded a boat to go to England as a member of the President's commission to study labor relations, she was escorted by a group of L. U. No. 3 members.

upon talking about everything but the matter under discussion. I often wonder how the organization manages to get along as well as it does with such lack of interest in its affairs on the part of the members. Maybe if we had a keg of beer or two at every other meeting, it might help. Then the boys would have a chance to catch up with the latest news. Local No. 675 does it by raising money with the raffling of tools and other things with no cost to the union. How about it?

The organizing committee has been working on the supply house workers of late. Considerable progress has been made along this line, and it may not be long before they will be within the fold.

As a parting shot, I wonder how you fellows feel towards the idea of a quarterly building trades button, to be worn in a conspicuous place by all building trades mechanics while on the job. Then one could tell if he were working with a union plumber, fitter, sheet metal worker, etc. We used to ask a man for his card before the big depression, but the practice is more or less discontinued at present. A revival along these lines, it seems to me, would be mutually advantageous to all building trades.

A good many of the younger journeymen have expressed a desire for a class in plan reading, estimating and job management. A class of this kind can easily be arranged for with the Essex County Vocational Schools. So those of you who are interested in this type of class and others will notify the office to that effect, the matter will be taken care of with the proper authorities in September.

EMIL A. CIALLELLA.

#### L. U. NO. B-57, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Editor:

Greetings, my friends, and good morning! This is the voice of "inexperience."

I am the new press secretary for Local Union No. B-57, Salt Lake City, Utah.

In your last issue Brother R. L. Powell, of this local, made you acquainted with the situation to that date and I will try to carry the burden from there.

Our worthy organizer and business manager, Brother William (Bill) Myers, had the misfortune to fracture his leg when he seemed to be in a good way toward getting results from his labors of the past year, and in consequence is, at the time of writing, sojourning in the Holy Cross Hospital in this city, but we are pleased to be able to report Bill is on the high road to recovery. He has had his leg put in a cast and has been measured for his crutches, so we expect to see Bill doing the rounds of this city and the business in hand of negotiating an agreement for the members of No. 57 with the Utah Power & Light Co.

We have had a very determined and disagreeable opposition in the form of a company union which we seem to have almost corralled at this time. We have with us the one and only Gene Gaillac, of the Frisco office, who has very intelligently taken up the duties where Brother Myers had of necessity to lay them down. Gene is doing a man-sized job with us right now and has overcome a great handicap, as he was thrown into the fight at a very precarious time and has had to feel his way as well as show a determined front to the opposition, who have, it seems to me, taken every unfair advantage it was possible to take. So here's to you, Gene, more power to you, a clean break and no hitting in the clinches.

By the way, our worthy International Vice President J. Scott Milne blew in here a week ago last Monday; and say, were we, all the boys, Bill and Gene and everyone else, pleased to see his onery old hide? He sure did surprise us and start things rolling in this neck of the woods. And we feel sure, with Scott Milne, Gene Gaillac and Bill Myers on the board of strategy in this fight we have just about got the opposition in our hip pocket.

Milne says he is with us until he irons this thing out and we believe that from the immediate symptoms there is more truth than poetry in his statement. We wish him all the success in the world and appreciate his slightest effort in this respect.

Well, friends, we seem to be leading out of this national recession or whatever you call it and things look brighter for the future.

This state of ours, the state of Utah, is very greatly dependent on her metal mines industry and we have felt very keenly the shutting down of the Utah Copper Co. mines and smelters which is a very big, in fact the biggest, customer of the Utah Power & Light Co. for juice, and it has caused a great deal of retrenchment on the power company's activities, thereby affecting our membership by lay offs, temporary and otherwise. But the picture looks quite bright for the future, beginning on the first of the month. We believe that commencing from that date the company will begin to take back some of its employees. We hope in the near future to have some kind of agreement with the power company and a much better understanding on a lot of fundamentals.

So here's to the I. B. E. W. and all it stands for, and may we all show a united front when occasion demands and stand fast for the principles of collective bargaining and recognition of rights of the worker.

FRED DERBYSHIRE.

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

Editor:

I have been reading this Brother Barber's letter, of L. U. No. 738, Marshall, Texas. It has got me all hot and bothered on account of this being about 11:30 a. m. This is also election day for state and county office seekers of Texas. Took quite a bit of study to decide. Some were easy—some were without opposition. That is O.K.—if—but not too much of it. Looks too much like canned goods.

Over on the list of co-operating manufacturers, I'll say that is going places. I get my hair cut at a union barbershop, eat at a union cafe, wear union clothes, and so on. I ride in a union cab when I ride one. I wish we had some way so a man would be able to have a right to know the status of the guy next to you on a bus.

During the A. F. of L. convention parley, in October, Local No. 66, Local No. 716 and our radio local intend to throw a big banquet for all of our membership and invite our International President Tracy and the officers and visiting members as our guests. We expect to have 600 to 800 at the gathering, which will be the first of its kind ever held in Houston.

C. R. POPE.

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

Editor:

How anybody can write in this kind of weather and get anything else done is more than I can figure out. Here I am still trying to help work out some kind of an agreement with the P. S. P. & L. Co., work on committees and write a letter each

month, and this is the hottest summer I can remember in this part of the country, but 90 degrees here is hotter to most of us than 105 degrees in Idaho or further east.

The Pacific states are seeing some bad forest fires this year and I see by the papers that British Columbia has a real bad one in progress at this time. Seattle was given a ring side seat in forest fires when one of the worst fires in Washington started on Toandos Peninsula, across the Sound and a little north, along Hoods Canal. This fire could be seen during the day like a big volcano boiling yellow smoke into the sky and at night the flames could be seen from the hills around Seattle. As a matter of news, a description was broadcast from a plane flying over the fire lines.

To date there are about 350 fires up and down the coast and the atmosphere has taken on a yellow, foggy look. Here is hoping for some change in the weather soon.

Monday, July 18, saw the State Federation of Labor convene in Yakima for its thirty-seventh annual convention. This year saw one of the best attended conventions ever held and one of the best conducted, as the delegates seemed to know what they were there for and how to go about getting it.

Labor has one thing this year to center their fire on in the matter of the anti-strike bill as proposed by certain reactionary groups throughout the state. This bill is the outcome of publicity given to the public in demand of some sort of labor union controlling legislation, but is woefully short of any fair mindedness and must be defeated or labor will take a set-back that will take 50 years to recover from.

The electrical workers were there in force, having about 70 delegates, representing Central Labor Councils, Building Trades Councils and local unions. Local No. B-77 accounted for 36 of these and went to town on matters pertaining to the I. B. E. W. The safety committee submitted its resolution on state industrial and safety laws and it was adopted over several other resolutions dealing with the same subject matter.

This puts quite a feather in the committee's hat, as they have not been organized long. However, Business Manager Mulkey really deserves a lot of this credit, as he has been a hard worker in matters pertaining to the rights of injured workers and has been active in many safety programs in this vicinity. The Department of Labor and Industries in this state is under the finger of the appropriations committee of the legislature, so they are not totally to blame for conditions for which this local is fighting.

Brother Hector MacDonald, chairman of the safety committee, came back from the convention with more pep than a junior salesman shows when he comes out of his first pep meeting with the big boss. More power to him. This is what makes unions click with their members.

Brother Ray Cooley is trying to make this year's picnic a success and if work counts for anything it should be the best picnic yet. I'll try to give you a few pictures of the gang next month, so until then, best of luck.

IRVING PATTEE.

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

Editor:

A person reading this column for the past two issues of the WORKER might get the idea that all we of Local Union No. B-86 do is to hold parties and banquets. Howbeit, Local Union No. B-86 held its annual basket picnic Saturday, July 23, and our able en-

tainment committee did a right noble job. About 250 men, women and children attended. The picnic was held at Ellison Park, one of our county parks system, which is steeped in historic lore of the American Revolutionary period.

Our contractors each donated some very fine prizes. There were griddles, flat irons, toasters, fans, tools, sandwich toasters, lamps, etc. One of our sound men, Brother LeRoy Drake, furnished a sound car and Brother Claude Drake, his brother, operated it, with Brother Charlie Knight doing the "spelling," and what a speller he was!

The contractors' association donated 100 pounds of "hots." There was plenty of ice cream, peanuts, suckers and orangeade to go around many, many times.

We often wondered why it was called a "basket picnic"—no one could eat their lunch for eating so much of what the picnic furnished! There was an "unsung" hero at the picnic in the person of an unknown park employee who showed Brother Joe Steo how to remove a hornet's nest when it was too close to the orangeade for Joe's peace of mind.

Next on the list of "entertainments" is our annual clambake, a stag affair—who! who! as Hugh Herbert, the comedian, would say it.

Apparently our winning streak is still going strong. We reported that last fall Local Union No. B-86 won a Chevrolet sedan at a raffle. Last week we won a Crosley radio raffled by the Allied Building Trades. Now "Old Bill" Cook can listen to the ball game through a union made radio. Yes, and if he listens to WSAY he will be listening to a "union station." The agreement of the operators of WSAY is in the I. O. for ratification as we are writing this.

But along with good news must come some sad news. Brother "Andy" Knauf, who has been our financial secretary (and a good one) since way back when, at this moment lies gravely ill at his home. Brother Knauf was operated upon for a growth on his stomach about six weeks ago and his condition is quite serious as we go to press. We all wish Andy a speedy recovery and sincerely hope that in our next letter we can report him on the road to recovery.

At this writing there seems to be a little spurt in the wiring business here (still about 60 men out), but we cannot say whether it will last or not.

Last February the word was being passed around that "July was the month." "About the middle of July work will start again." Well, here is the tail end of July and maybe this spurt is the real McCoy.

Some of our local boys have asked us about those pictures we promised in the last issue of the WORKER. We didn't quite have them ready as this goes to press and we will try to get them in for the September WORKER.

C. E. MEADE.

### L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

#### Monthly Knock

To the guy who refuses to be convinced.

Local No. 103, for the second time within a decade, is honored by having one of its members elected to the highest office within the gift of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the state of Massachusetts. Harry Holmes, son of Hans Holmes, one of the real old-timers of Local No. 103, was elected by acclamation to the office of departmental commander of V. F. W., at the state convention held in the city of Northampton, Mass., in June and it is with much pleasure

that this column extends to Harry all good wishes for a successful administration by the membership of Local No. 103.

Back in 1926 former Business Manager Bill Horneman was elected to the same office, and it is pleasing to report that "Bill" installed the new commander along with other state officers at a very impressive ceremony, held at the Hotel Bradford. Prominent national, state, city and town officials were included in the imposing array of invited guests. Headed by Governor Hurley, the list also included U. S. Senators David I. Walsh and Henry Cabot Lodge, most of the Bay State Congressmen and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, of Boston.

The new state leader was born in Jamaica Plain in 1897 and was educated at Boston schools. At the age of 18 he enlisted in the aviation division of the army and served in New York and Texas before going overseas with the 227th Aero Squadron, with which outfit he served in France more than a year.

His service in the organization covers many years. He served two terms as commander of the Old Colony Post, Rockland, and was the first commander of Plymouth County Council. His success as county leader won him state recognition. He was subsequently elected to the department council of administration and elevated to junior vice commander at Pittsfield three years ago. He was unopposed for promotion to senior vice and department commander at the last two encampments.

The new commander has been a member of Local No. 103 for 24 years. His dad and two brothers are respected members of long standing. Good luck, Harry, and may the pathway of your great responsibility be bright and cheery.

At the special election for fourth place on our executive board, held July 27, Eddie Berry was the winner. He and Charlie Buckley were tied for fourth place at our regular election in June. Eddie was installed in

office after the election was reported. He takes up the duties of his office with the good wishes and respect of the membership.

#### Monthly Boost

To Charlie Buckley for displaying his usual brand of sportsmanship.

JOSEPH A. SLATTERY.

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

Editor:

Local No. 104 has just passed through one of its big moments. We have these occasions every so often, whether we like it or not, and they are times of work for some, expectancy and fear for others, but excitement for all of us. This last happening generated more excitement, perhaps, than any previous like occasion. When you have an organization made up mostly of experts along certain lines, and when these experts get together to show their stuff, believe me, something happens. All of us know to the nth degree just how our union should be run; and when we go about picking officers to carry out these expert ideas of ours, the time borders on a riot. Why, at the nomination meeting, the names came in so thick and fast for some of the officers that some were lost in the shuffle. Only through the coolness of our president did we get through that strenuous time. You can imagine the hot time we had on election day and the few days previous. Really it seemed that the world was holding its breath waiting for the outcome of that moment. And while everyone fought for their man right up to the last minute, and the candidates looked on those ballots as gold certificates, still, kisses of congratulation and consolation were the order when it was all over. No tears were in evidence, but you can bet the reservoirs were almost afloat.

One of the swellest sentiments in the field after the election is that the union had picked the best men for its officers and that the next two years will be the biggest and best years for our beloved local. What a pleasure and satisfaction it is to belong to such an organization and every day we ought to thank God for giving us Local No. 104.

Regarding the newly-elected officers much can be said. But because of time and space only highlights can be mentioned.

Brother Litchfield was re-elected to the office of president. He did such a fine job his first term that the local felt it could not carry on without him in the chair. Among all the excellent things that can be told about our Brother let it be said that when he wields the gavel at the meetings he makes it eloquent in its appeal to the members.

If you are at any time browsing around Boston and you happen to see a tall, big, good-looking fellow directing the work of an elevated truck, that fellow is our new vice president, Brother McDougal. Dan has held all kinds of offices in the local and you can be sure this new job of his will get his best.

Brother Saunders is our new business manager. It is agreed that his new job is the busiest and most exacting of any in the local. And by what we know of Brother Saunders, and by what he has said, the local is going to profit wonderfully by having him in that office.

Brother Shivers is our re-elected treasurer. 'Tis money that makes the world go round and also that keeps Local No. 104 going. What is more important than keeping a check on this stuff? The local is still going and Brother Shivers has been on the job for years so why shouldn't the union see to it that he succeeded himself? But with all the money Henry has, just try to borrow a nickel of it!

The elected corresponding secretary is a new one on the job. Some think he is good and others not so good. He expects a large



BROTHER HARRY O. HOLMES  
of L. U. No. 103, Boston, elected department  
commander for the state of Massachusetts for  
the Veterans of Foreign Wars.



This group of alert utility workers command the local section of the great union on the Consolidated Edison Company's properties.

crowd at the next meeting to hear him read what he has collected for minutes of previous meetings. In other words he is to be on the spot. However, he has been in tight places before and hopes this one will be an exception. Brother Hamacher is the name.

Of the three executive board members, Brother Martin is newly-elected. We all know how extremely important an executive board is to an organization. Brother Martin takes his job very seriously and will be a big help in solving the problems of that board.

Of appreciation what can humble words say to the retiring officers of our local? Brother Smith, retiring business manager; Brother Swinehamer, retiring vice president; Brother Hopkins, retiring corresponding secretary; Brother Adams, retiring executive board member, your local has given you its highest honor in having you serve it for a time as one of its officers, and has seen to it that through its records none of these services shall be forgotten. And now, in the words of our president, "the entire local says thank you!"

This letter must not close until it has passed on a compliment to the entire membership of the local. It is agreed that Local No. 104 has the finest looking bunch of men to be found in any organization. But—will some of the members please refrain from removing their hats so much.

HARRY.

L. U. NO. B-163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.  
Editor:

The basic structure and philosophy upon which the trade union movement has been founded, reveals that labor is prior to capital in formation and material fundamental source, and as such is entitled to first consideration and fullest reward in the computing of industrial resources and production for use and exchange or in the market for profit in lieu of service rendered.

However, without interference, it seems that from the beginning, capital has with rare exceptions taken more than its rightful share from industry, more often leaving labor holding the agonizing bag and burden of inadequate existence.

The mal-distribution of a commodity, or an

article of produce, is also one of the outstanding economical and industrial evils of the time.

Absentee landlords and foreign management is another stray implicating inclusion and inflection, deadly in effect, taking away all of the basic resources from the point of creation and leaving nothing of a substance of a survival nature.

The jungle law—domination, the survival of the fittest—humanity has not arrived at the point of civil reasoning that it can take a rap and turn the other cheek. "If you live by the sword, you will perish by it."

This vindictive selfishness seems to exist in nearly every living thing, and it must be averted and abated for the common good of all. Honesty is the best policy. Moral and civil reasoning must be sustained at all hazards. Arbitrary transgression by force of action invites retaliation. Humanity is prone to err. There is no one perfect. Honest mistake is no crime.

A bureaucracy, or a permanent tribunal set-up of industrial relations is derogatory in effect and it breeds contempt and dissatisfaction. Its strength yields a powerful undue influence for domination over both capital and labor. It is not democratic in principle, where the creature becomes greater than its creator.

We are a "government of the people, by the people and for the people." If there is any regulation of government we the people are the source and power to act in the change or creation. Custom sanctifies everything, there is nothing permanent.

Although we must realize that you cannot legislate humanity, it must be born in the soul, or in some manner instilled in the heart and conscience of the people by educational means or habit.

Nevertheless, legislators have gone fanatically further than ever before. They have decreed, so it seems, to be equivalent to treason to differ in opinion with the lordship of those in high command on the rights of labor, and freedom of citizenship. Erratic legislation, out of step with the cycle and heavy-laden encumbrance, like everything else, is apt to seriously affect the goose that lays the golden egg and as well hamper

progress. It is well to have joint strength, but it is tyranny to use it arbitrarily.

Strikes and shut-outs have been from the beginning and will remain with us as long as they are necessary to oppose unjustified exploitation of man. However, the cause and effect can be minimized by statute regulation, based on moral reasoning and righteous accord, but there is a limit to everything. Too much legislation, like everything else bordering on encroaching restrictions, has tendencies to hamper progress and initiative. Surely, juggling the balance for personal or political effect, or without due provocation, or for lust for power and domination is not in accordance with political government expediency and is not the remedy of and for an inspiring, untrembling democracy.

Dealing with the basic statutes of the worker in relation to his job, and his employer by lawful means and bureaucracy is a difficult task as well as a very serious matter. The elimination of an evil by statutes, or the enactment of one without due consideration is apt to create and hamper more seriously and impair individual prerogative, and invoke other constitutional guarantees. The personal contract of service of the worker, between employer and employee formerly in vogue has been from the beginning of time a slavish instrumentality. To say the least, the employer has had all the advantage. Also, in the same manner, since the industrial strides, and advent of the corporation, with rare exceptions, individual bargaining has lost its effectiveness in negotiation, justifying the principle of craft union and collective bargaining.

One of the first rules of salesmanship is to let the prospect know what you are trying to sell him, and if you have anything for sale in the market to keep it out in front and show your wares in true form and prove your responsibility. Many a trial was lost in the court on account of the inability of the attorney to properly present his case before the judge and jury.

The pioneers of the trades union movement were the original instigators of the minimum wage and maximum hour law establishment, between capital and labor, solely on their own initiative, economic fabric and inspiring fortitude, justified by concurrence and effect. Basing its logic on the principle of industrial representation, of co-ordinating good will, and understanding of each other's problems, and adjustment mutually beneficial, the principle of collective bargaining and democratic adherence has given the employee equal voice with his employer in the regulation of the conditions of employment in industrial pursuits.

Reserving morally in effect and responsible in approach, the three cardinal principles of mediation, conciliation and arbitration, culminate in peace, satisfaction, and industrial progress, and the mesh and foundation of a contented people.

Locally, business and work are strolling along with little improvement. This community is to a great extent dependent on the strides of our anthracite coal mining industry and we are in the midst of the off-season and dull period of it. Future indications look good.

The annual clam bake of our local, scheduled for July 30, to be held out on the mountain, will go on in the usual get-together spirit of good fellowship. There will be plenty of everything and it promises to be a great and eventful day of outdoor sports, recreation and pleasure in abundance. Unfortunately, I will be unavoidably absent on this occasion, but I hope for a nice day, a large attendance and a glorious good time for all.

Yours for a reunited labor and progress for the Brotherhood.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH.

Through inability to communicate with all those who were grieved by his death, the family of Ray Cleary wishes to take this means of expressing to his many friends throughout the United States and Canada, both individuals and local unions, its profound thanks for their kind expressions of sympathy.

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

Editor:

Yours truly often wondered how a newly-appointed press secretary feels when it comes to making his first contribution to this JOURNAL, and now the experience is mine. Irvin Cobb once related that when he first started writing for profit, getting out an article of 1,000 words seemed a terrific task, but how, later on, he could write 10,000 words about how to eat a peanut. Well, I never had much trouble with peanuts, until in the course of events false teeth came along so that don't help me much. However, here goes.

We had an election of officers the last week in June and although it is old stuff to the local boys it may be of interest to some of the Brothers in other locals.

The younger members rode into power on a wave of ballots, as the writers say in the papers, and were elected to all offices except financial secretary. President, William Mittendorf; vice president, Arthur Surrbrock; recording secretary, William Vanderbank; treasurer, Julius Hemmer, financial secretary, Arthur Liebenwood (re-elected); executive board, William Cullen, Leo Ober, Dan Johnson and Fred Stoll. Examining board, John Hasselberger, Alvin Gerke and Bernie Jansen, and for business manager we have Harry Williams.

Yes, youth rode into power, and as is the way with youth, has ambitions to go places and I believe the members are expecting great things of them. Don't forget, Brothers, that it is going to take considerable time to pick up the ends and weld them into something worthwhile. They will run into many obstacles, but I believe the ability is there to bounce off and try another angle to accomplish their purpose. So let us all get together and push the old wagon over the hill to better things.

The plight of Brother Tom King, retired, gives me the idea we should do something to prevent similar circumstances happening to our active members. A fund of some sort could be set up with the members paying into it in small installments to be included in their dues so that when illness comes, worry over finances can be left out of the home. Think it over, Brothers. The sick benefits at present, while they help, do not meet the requirements of a sick person.

Brother Williams, our new business manager, made good use of the telephone and succeeded in placing 47 men on a job in Pennsylvania.

Conditions in the sign shops in this city have been more or less terrible in the past, but now, due to the efforts of Brother Ted Weyn, an international representative, for organizing the sign industry, aided by Brother Williams, the future looks much brighter. The Brothers in the sign business now have a closed shop agreement and an increase in wages. Brother Weyn had a tough battle on his hands but stuck to his guns and came out on top. Much credit is due him for bringing decent conditions to a neglected branch of our trade.

Brothers Leo Ober and Carl Goetz landed the jobs as maintenance men at Greenhills and I hear they are going to have bicycles to ride in covering the large territory out there. Can you imagine Leo on a bicycle? What a picture! WHAT A PICTURE!

To me it feels hot enough today (July 26) for Grandpa Snazzy to fry eggs in the refrigerator. It's not the heat boys, it's the —oh, phooey!

FRANK G. SCHMIDT.

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

Editor:

Greetings and "gadunk," boys and girls! August again, and summer is practically over. And that Labor Day parade will soon be history. Around the first of April I was visited by Brother Tefft. A social visit, I thought, but as usual I was wrong. At 7:02 p. m. that man started to talk of accident insurance. At 11:02 he was still talking accident insurance. Shorty Tefft being the likable sort, and not wishing to offend him, I realized that if I was to get any rest at all that night I must sign on the dotted line to get rid of that certain insurance pest. Soon a policy in full force arrived from the General Accident Insurance Co., of Philadelphia. May the first, here was that pest again. Another \$1.75 it cost me. Then on May 21, after an unusual accident, I arrived at a local hospital with a leg badly broken, with nothing to think about but what will I do now, with no income and five little mouths to feed? And while I was busy with my thoughts this pest, accompanied by the local representative, darkened the door, but lightened my burdens by informing me that under the terms of the policy that I was on their payroll at half my usual pay. That half loaf looked like a full course dinner to me. And that pest turned out to be a benefactor beyond any question, a Santa Claus. And I hope that should any of you men here experience any similar situation that you are armed with one of these policies for the protection of yourself and family. For the small initial and monthly premium, no home can afford to be without one.

I am not in the insurance business myself, but like to pass a proven good thing along to my fellow workers. And you, electrical workers here in Toledo, a word to you: If Shorty Tefft has not yet called on you, be patient; he will find you in time. Let him explain the different beneficial phases of protection provided under the terms of one of his policies. A pest? Yes, if you never have occasion to collect, but a Good Samaritan when you need assistance.

William Bridges and family have just returned from a two weeks' visit to his home state, Florida. Orlando was his center of attraction.

Fish stories are scarce this year after vacations. Either the fish are not biting or the liars are reforming.

Corrigan sailed east by going west. Makes one think back a few years when Herbie Hoover was looking for that corner.

Maybe Henry Ford will see fit to get this government out of the trenches by Christmas.

Carl Ludwig has given up highballs, golf balls, bowling balls and baseballs, and has gone in for wrestling and football. Sissy stuff!

Emil Schwandt is experimenting with a dwarf watermelon so that he and his man Friday (Jim Beers) can handle them alone. Last year he was forced to leave them in the field for lack of equipment to handle them. He did manage to use them for cattle sheds during the winter and built a break wall with the seeds to hold the floods caused by the smaller ones bursting.

Dutch Williams' Volunteers, of Sylvania, Ohio, has challenged Charlie Sullivan's Champions to a tug of war to be held August 17. May I guess the outcome and congratulate Charley upon retaining the championship for the line department.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

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

Editor:

By the time this goes to press our annual picnic will be a past issue. Then the hunting talk will start. The fishermen have had a fair season. Brothers Joe Pascoe and Bob Sweet, our "dyed in the wool" trout fishermen, have had plenty of fishing this year and plenty of luck.

Have read the tribute to Brother W. R.



"BAW! WHY CAN'T I GO OUT WITH THE BOYS?"

"Duke" Gregory, and salute a man who has served as faithfully as he.

We can't beat his record, but Brother Ed Plunkert, of our local, is one we are very proud of and look up to as the father of No. 275. He is the only charter member left, having joined June 16, 1903, and has been our treasurer for 24 years. He has been city electrical inspector for 21 years. A lot of credit for the working conditions in our city today can be given to him. I have not been a member long enough to make a statement as to how he fared in the elections, but the only election I have attended there was no vote taken on his job.

Am also giving the old Sentinel a hand on his criticisms on Article 12, section 3. Why should anyone even think of barring the old members from attending meetings just because they have taken advantage of their pensions? They not only enjoy attending the meetings, but are an incentive to the

new members who can say, "There is a Brother who has been through thick and thin and is still happy."

Conditions remain the same—a few men pounding the bricks—and some on the WPA. Nothing big in sight as yet.

If we can get in the winter's coal and a few beans we'll get along, "I hope."

I mention winter already, as we only have two seasons here—Fourth of July and winter, and the Fourth is gone.

To mention our WORKER. I have only been a member for two years, but since reading the first one, I have looked forward to the twenty-first of each month for another issue. It is the best labor magazine I have ever read. TED CREVIER.

L. U. NO. B-309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.  
Editor:

As I sit at home convalescing on this hot July day, taking inventory of many, myself

included, I am wondering just what part, if any, we have had in making this a bigger and better Brotherhood, or do we think that when we pay our dues and assessments we have done our part? Paying dues and assessments is the least we can do. Our efforts to further the purposes for which the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is instituted should be the greatest. How many of us have been accepting hours, wages and conditions handed to us on a silver platter, made possible by long hours of hard work, many hardships, many battles and many sacrifices by those who have gone on before us. The longer I concentrate the more I am convinced that each applicant should be requested to memorize our obligation, instead of repeating it after the president, when being initiated.

Business Manager A. L. Wegener has made his appointments to assist him and there are no changes from the past, no reasons why there should be, as in Brothers A. B. Touchette and A. J. Fahrenkrog we have two very sober, energetic, hard-working, never tiring business managers and their good judgment is seldom questioned. And the third assistant business manager is Miss Georgiana Everhart, who has been in our employ 10 years, and if Brother Touchette or Brother Fahrenkrog happen to be out of town or not available, she can supply any and all answers for any question that might be asked, in fact, she is a regular bureau of information and we regard her services very highly. Our fourth assistant business manager is Miss Dolores Wegener, who is at the head of our research department in our office. She will always take your last penny for dues and assessments and give you a receipt and smile in return.

And if ye are known by your offices, just drop in sometime at 701 Illinois Avenue, East St. Louis, Ill., and pay us a visit. We are in our new home; while we have nothing very elaborate, it is very effective and business-like and all members seem to be very proud of same.

Some four or five weeks ago, Brother Al Currie and myself accompanied Business Manager Touchette to Hillsboro, Ill., to attend a meeting of one of our sub-locals, a drive of about 140 miles round trip. With Brother Sammy Traylor in the chair, it was a pleasure to see the manner in which they conducted their meeting, the attendance and interest they showed, why actually they were a step ahead of their main local. They were talking of having a Labor Day parade and if it goes through, it will be the first ever held in Hillsboro. Brothers attended the meeting from Greenville, Vandalia, Carlinville and O'Fallon. If you could only see the interest the new members are taking in the movement and how the older heads are teaching them the principles of our organization, then you would say we are bound for a bigger and better Brotherhood.

What we hope for now is that we don't have too many members with ephemeral efforts in the I. B. E. W.

JIM ALTIC.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

Our election of officers is over and the following were elected: President, D. D. Tomkinson; vice president, R. D. Gammage; recording secretary, Ed Foerster; financial secretary, Ray Murdock; treasurer, Jim Elder, Sr.; business manager, Fred Hatcher. Executive board—Bill Holger, Fred Hoagland and Al Lipford. Examining board—Harry Bitner, Gettis Riles and Fred McGlothlin.

With the exception of Holger on the executive board, Foerster as recording secretary and the examining board members, all of those elected were incumbents, and their reelection speaks well of their past performances and popularity.

HISTORY WILL REPEAT



Drawn especially for Electrical Workers' Journal by Goody



The past two years have been an unusually trying period, since most of our members had been unemployed prior to that time due to the depression. Hence when employment possibilities improved, a lot of jealousy and misunderstandings developed in the ranks, because naturally everyone was eager to get back to work and there were still not enough jobs to go around.

This business of being an officer of a local union is a most ungrateful one. Oftentimes it requires a lot of grief, lost sleep and long hours in meetings trying to work out a problem to the best interests of all concerned, only to have your best efforts criticized and condemned by those who have given very little thought to it.

I contend that we need constructive criticism and discussions in order to progress, but I do think that we should weigh our thoughts and actions more and be quite sure we understand the subject involved, before we express ourselves in regard to the policy or program of the administration. I realize that this is "old stuff" to most of you, but it may help to bring it out again.

The election was an orderly one, but a little confusion and inconvenience were caused by the "juice" going off on the pole line just as we were ready to open the ballot box. This caused a little comment, but it was positively not an "inside" job. Just an unfortunate coincidence beyond our control.

Now that election is over, let's all give this bunch a fair break. Give them all the help you can, and then after you have done that, you are justified in kicking a little bit when you think you are right. After you have given them a good start, if you disagree with them or have some different ideas of your own, bring it before them. They will appreciate your suggestions if they are offered in the right spirit, and you may have something they need.

The labor situation in the inside wiring field here is such that it takes the full cooperation of the membership and officers to make improvement. Neither the business manager nor the other officers can make any headway without your help.

To those of you who may desire to come to Miami for work at our trade, please be advised that work here is both uncertain and unsteady. One week we are all employed part-time and the next week half the membership is laid off and out of work indefinitely. It is foolish for anyone to come down here for work as there is no other place in the state where there is a need for men and we surely don't need any here. Since the open-shoppers are not restricted from soliciting their own jobs so long as they have a city journeyman's license they naturally run wild and have no wage scale whatever. This

condition makes competition unusually bad and your chance for employment here is bad.

We have two large union jobs going on now. The Dupont office building and the Burdine department store jobs. But even with these, we do not have enough work to keep the membership fully employed.

CLARENCE O. GRIMM.

**L. U. NO. 358, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.**  
Editor:

Well, folks, the good old summer days are here, and many are about to go on their vacations. But not so the wire jerker. This is his best season of the year for work and he takes his vacation when the snow flies and there is nothing else to do.

But up with the chin, boys, bring out that usual smile, for our lot is not so bad after all.

This pump priming business we have been reading about is not just some more water, but means work, that stuff that we all need to put us out of the hands of the butcher, the baker and candlestick maker.

That pump is going to make possible the building of schools, roads, bridges and city halls and many other operations too numerous to mention here but it all means that the old necessary will again be on the loose and we will see to it that we get our share.

Our own boys here in Perth Amboy are so sure of the near future that they are planning to turn in the old Lizzy and get a better gas buggy, and one Brother went so far as to take unto himself a wife. Congratulations, Carl Petersen, and a long and happy married life.

The local took advantage of the "ad" in the ELECTRICAL WORKER and availed itself of the kind offer of Mr. G. A. Johnson, of the American Metal Moulding Co., of Irvington, N. J., to give a lecture and show motion pictures of the manufacture of B. X, also the drawing of copper wire from wire bars, and a highly interesting picture on the life and habits of the rat.

Postals were sent to the members, electrical contractors and city electrical department, and a large number were in attendance. The business of the evening was hurried through and by nine o'clock, the time set, we were ready to see the show. It lasted about two hours, after which tests were demonstrated and samples of wire were passed around that had been chewed by rats. You should have seen a sample of Rome X that had been chewed, the insulation and part of the wire were gone. It was an evening well spent and those present gave as their opinion that it was highly educational. Our thanks go out to the Johnson Brothers and the American Metal Moulding Co., and to the corps of assistants.

Our local here took a leading part in the slum clearance program, took the matter to the building trades meeting and succeeded in getting 11 organizations each to send telegrams to the five city commissioners requesting them to appoint a local body and to ask for federal funds to carry on this work. The city fathers acted at once and were favored with an appropriation of \$1,350,000.

We succeeded in getting a labor man on this local committee and from his latest report four of the body are in favor of proceeding with the project.

Several of the locals here in Jersey are seriously thinking of changing their charters to the "B" type. Good work, boys; you have nothing to lose and much to gain. A little hard work and effort and you will be proud of the results. It seems to me that there is so much misunderstanding regarding the procedure and workings of this "B" situation that many locals are skeptical and I believe that if the I. O. would send a letter of explanation, especially of the after workings, that it would expedite the matter and bring

more locals into the field of organization work.

Local No. 358 has endorsed the hospitalization plan of L. L. Stevens, of Portland, Oreg., and is advancing the plan here in our locality by sending out resolutions and a letter to all the trades. Get behind this plan, boys, as it will do our kind a lot of good. If you have not heard about it as yet, write me.

Brother Cristiano, of Paterson, I. O. organizer, was at one of our recent meetings and gave a very interesting talk. He stressed the need of more technical study by the membership, especially along the lines of high frequency, as some of the latest developments are in that line.

Our executive board recently ruled it compulsory for helpers to attend an electrical evening class that will start in our local high school in September. I believe some journeymen will also attend.

R. H. BECK.

**L. U. NO. 429, NASHVILLE, TENN.**  
Editor:

The locals of Tennessee have felt the need of a state body for some time and July 10 a meeting was held in Nashville with I. O. representatives and six locals' delegates.

The constitution and by-laws of the New Jersey State Association were proposed to the locals of the state for adoption and an invitation to affiliate was sent. A master's license and inspection law was discussed as was a state sign law.

Work was started by the general contractor on the Murfreesboro Veterans Facility, July 12. About all the building trades crafts had their business representatives on the ground for the opening ceremonies and Mr. Severin, the contractor, assured them that the job would be 100 per cent union and 90 per cent local labor would be used. We hope our work will start soon so some of our unemployed will get some pay days.

It is the irony of fate that this happens to be the contractor on whose office door we found the clipping which we copied and sent it in to the JOURNAL. They thought it good enough to print on a full page under the heading "Discipline," in the February issue. This contractor's entire regular crew was summoned before the board and was assessed for violations of our working rules, after they had been warned. You know, the crack of the whip? Get out your February JOURNAL and read that again. We say cattle and dumb brute, to exemplify low intelligence, but I sometimes wonder. We all do things we know we should not do. Why? The difference between man and any other living thing is the power to reason, think, we sometimes say. Man has one other faculty. I wonder if animals and birds have memory. I heard an evangelist bring out a fact we

G. M. Bugnizet,  
International Secretary,  
1200 15th St. Northwest,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Our financial secretary, Andrew L. Knauf, died last night and will be buried Monday, August 1. Could you rush a death notice to publishers of the "Journal," to be placed in the August issue. Brother Knauf was our financial secretary since 1914. Will write an article about Brother Knauf for the September issue.

CARLETON E. MEADE,  
Recording Secretary.

L. U. No. B-86, Rochester, N. Y.

**"PENNIES FOR DOLLARS"**

By WILLIAM MURDOCK, L. U. No. 292  
Yes, it may sound strange, but it's true.

The small amount of money you spend for dues in organized labor returns to you many fold in wages, also the great pride and satisfaction of belonging to a great institution that was created for human benefits and better working conditions. It surely is a worthwhile and magnificent thing to belong to "a heritage on earth." Do we appreciate it for its worth, sincerity and glory?

Lo and behold, organized labor had better keep strong and mighty and out of despair forever.

seldom if ever realize. You never forget a thought or an act. We may not be able to bring it to mind at a given time, but you never forget it. Why? Because what you couldn't remember may come to you clear as crystal years later. So the Sky Pilot says the Lord makes every human his own bookkeeper and there are no lies or false entries on those books. We sometimes think this wee small voice, at times called conscience, is not the head bookkeeper going over the books with us. Think that line of thought over a little and let me know if it is not mighty close to the truth.

Labor Day is coming on and how many of you are planning to spend the day with the union at the park or parade, or are planning on going fishing, etc.? It does look like we could spend at least a part of that day in observing labor's one day.

We are still fighting for our rights and holding the sewer and road contractors' feet to the fire on these distribution and transmission systems. Our business manager is getting to be as welcome as a case of smallpox on some of these jobs, but we are showing net results. If some bona fide electrical contractor had the job at a decent figure the business manager would be welcome when and if he showed up. This is borne out by the REA job out of Hopkinsville, Ky., of the Killern Electric Co. We have been up there a few times and Thursday night obligated A. W. Hellerstadt, W. Boyd, I. E. Shaw, W. H. Lindsey and H. F. Hart. The contractor is having no trouble with us and is putting up a mighty nice line. We hope he gets more around here.

The signmen are holding some nice meetings and are about to present their new agreement. Brother Miller, of Memphis, has helped us considerably in this matter as well as giving about 10 members of L. U. No. 429 work in Memphis.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

P.S.: Who are these Edith and Doris? Copy readers? My apologies for the first page. Durned if I write all that over.

#### L. U. NO. B-453, SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Editor:

Well, here we are again, and the old hot July sun looking down on us. But we don't mind a little hot sun. Never mind the weather as long as the wind don't blow. For when the wind blows, the handline goes and the grunt throws up his hands and hollers, "Hup she goes!" Speaking of hot weather, I think one of our stump jumpers absorbed

some of this heat. He was climbing a pole not long ago and before he had gotten to the top of it there were four fire-wagons there, and he had just climbed past the alarm. Now is he hot or not?

This is the month in which we install new officers, who are as follows: Brother W. P. Sifford, president; E. D. Glidewell, vice president; J. E. Thompson, business agent; Joe Dieterman, financial secretary; Leroy Pierce, recording secretary; Ira Drumwright, treasurer; W. D. Butler, chairman executive board. So here's hoping that through co-operation of the new officers we will have a bigger and better year.

We have just recently increased our membership by about 30 new members. They are all employees of the Springfield Gas and Electric Co. Everything points to a good year for the electrical workers. We have had a few cases for the N. L. R. B. here in our town, which were settled in very nice shape.

It will soon be what we call our day, which is Labor Day, so let us all show our appreciation by turning out with a bigger and better Labor Day parade.

W. D. BUTLER.

#### L. U. NO. 508, SAVANNAH, GA.

Editor:

We had our regular election and installation of officers this month. The election was a very tame affair, practically the same officers being re-elected without opposition. They are: C. J. See, president; V. P. Duggar, vice president; W. E. Davis, recording secretary; W. L. Ferrell, financial secretary-business manager; D. B. McCrackan, treasurer. Executive board—C. J. See, W. E. Davis, C. S. Wescott, D. B. McCrackan and V. P. Duggar.

The election was quite a contrast to the days gone by when factionalism had our local torn into two or three groups which were always at one another's throats. Those days are gone—and we hope forever.

Last week we signed a contract with another contractor—The Reliance Electric Co. We still have hopes of making Savannah 100 per cent organized in the electrical industry.

All of the jobs now going on of any consequence are union. The local Building and Construction Trades Council is functioning smoothly. It is our opinion that the hard and successful fight the building trades put up on the Kress job here last winter had a very good moral effect on the local contractors and business concerns.

There are several fairly good jobs in addi-

tion to a slum clearance program coming up here and it is our intention to furnish men for the electrical work. If additional men are needed requests will be made of the various locals to send in men. So, you floaters, you better get in touch with Business Manager Ferrell before you blow this way or you will do so at your own risk. We sincerely wish we could put every member of the Brotherhood who is loafing to work, but as this is impossible, we have to look out for our own members first.

We are having a lot of trouble with the labor policies of the WPA, but this is probably no news to the other locals, inasmuch as we suppose they are having the same thing. It is our belief that WPA needs a general overhauling.

A. W. THIOR.

#### L. U. NO. 520, AUSTIN, TEXAS

Editor:

It has been a long time since Local Union No. 520, Austin, Texas, has been heard through the columns of the WORKER. Being recently elected press secretary, I herewith submit my first letter to the best union labor journal in the world.

At our first meeting in July, the members of Local Union No. 520 voted to merge and consolidate with Local Union No. 778, of Burnet, Texas, owing to recent completion and near completion of the Buchanan Dam and Roy Inks Dam of the jurisdiction of Local Union No. 778. This consolidation makes old Local Union No. 520 a real up and coming local and in the near future all you gang out there will hear more from and about Local Union No. 520.

All members are pretty busy, but for the present all work is being covered in first class shape. The Lower Colorado River Authority, of the U. S. government, recently signed a contract with Local Union No. 520, which makes all power house and line work 100 per cent union jobs on the Lower Colorado River flood control projects, which consist of four major dams, namely, Buchanan, Roy Inks, Marshall Ford and Tom Miller dams, with smaller prospective construction jobs in the Colorado watershed. We are proud of the fact that our very able vice president of this district, Brother W. L. Ingram, negotiated such an agreement with the L. C. R. A. and wish to commend him on the manner in which he handled these negotiations and the subsequent merger of the two locals. So much for that.



THIS HAPPY CROWD ATTENDED THE "WIRE WRANGLERS' PICNIC" OF L. U. NO. B-477, AT ONTARIO, CALIF., JUNE 25  
The local's headquarters is San Bernardino, Calif.

The Brown-Root-McKenzie Construction Co., who have the general contract for the construction of the Marshall Ford dam near Austin, also the McKenzie Construction Co., of San Antonio, who also have a contract for construction work on this dam, are strictly unfair to this local union and organization, as well as all other organizations, and have consistently refused to negotiate agreements with all unions and all union men are warned to stay away from these jobs. Anyone wishing further information may obtain it by writing Harry Bernhardt, 2109 Eva Street, Austin, Texas.

In the recent election of officers some new faces were added to the lineup and it looks like they have real business sense and will push our organization well out in front. At this stage of the game I wish to laud the efforts, business ability and all around good qualities of faithful service well rendered by our good Brother and business agent, Harry Bernhardt, who on July 6 was elected full-time business agent. He is well qualified to shoulder the responsibilities that have been placed upon him. He deserves a big hand and I am sure everyone will say the same when they meet him.

Local Union No. 60, of San Antonio, held their forty-second birthday picnic in one of the local parks and sent out invitations to all nearby locals to come and enjoy themselves at a real picnic. Several members, including the writer, attended this picnic at San Antonio. Eats and drinks were plentiful. Enough said.

A big Labor Day celebration and picnic is planned by Local Union No. 520, and anyone with a paid-up receipt is welcome to the best feed to be found in this section of the country. So come on, you guys, and help us to make this a bang-up picnic.

As you probably have read in the newspapers, the Lone Star State of Texas on July 23 elected for their next governor the flour salesman, W. Lee O'Daniel, of Fort Worth, Texas. All organized labor is looking forward to the fulfillment of at least some of the promises in his campaign speeches, and here's hoping he will at least give us a better break than past administrations have done. Organization is going forward in our state under the banner of the A. F. of L. and we sincerely hope that it will mean progress for all of us.

As I am new at this press secretary job and do not have all the details at hand, will try to give a little more information regarding the fastest growing local in the great Southwest in future issues of the WORKER.

Before closing, however, I wish to say a good word for our agreement committee, who recently negotiated an agreement with all major electrical contractors of Austin, beginning July 1, 1938, which contains many advantages for the crockery busters and stick benders.

L. H. PEEVEY.

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

Editor:

They say that when a person has a bad reputation that it follows him wherever he goes. It must be true, because here I am back again in the pages of the WORKER.

The fogs and moisture laden air of the Pajaro Valley, the home of Local No. 526, were too much for the health of my "better half," so I had to find a better climate. In looking around for such a place I found that the climate of the Peninsula is "best by government test," and, too, that here there are 280 days of sunshine each year, so I bought a home here and moved in.

I went to the meeting of the local (No. 617)

the other night and was sitting back in a corner, minding my own business and keeping quiet, when Brother "Jack" Crown, the business representative of this local, got up and said, "While I was in San Francisco the other day at International Vice President Milne's office, I was told by someone there that we now have a man in our local who has been writing in the WORKER for several years, and that he has not missed having a letter in the WORKER for quite a while." Brother Crown went on to say that he took the trouble to look up the back issues of the WORKER and found that this was true. About that time I began to have a hunch what was coming, and if I had been nearer the door I would have made my getaway, and then, to my embarrassment, Brother Crown nominated me for the job of press secretary.

While Brother Crown did not say just who exposed me up in San Francisco, I think that I see the fine hand of my old amigo, Amos Feely, back of it. Anyway I am going to hang the blame on his shoulders for lack of someone else to blame. How about it, Amos?

I think that I have said enough about myself, but this is the story of how the bad penny returns. I had thought that having moved to a new location I would be able to sit back and take it easy. But now it looks like the old horse will still have to work—anyway I will have to do the best I can to live up to the "evil reputation" of being a writer.

The main event of this meeting was the installation of the new officers of Local No. 617. The following Brothers were installed by Brother R. Midgley, acting as installing officer: President, Brother Al Silva; vice president, Brother R. Condrin; recording secretary, Brother J. J. Brown, who has made the local a very able secretary in the past and was retained in that position; business representative and financial secretary, Brother J. P. Crown, of whom we will hear more later. The executive board is composed of the following Brothers: J. J. Brown, F. Bouret, J. Van Winkle, Neil Sullivan, R. Condrin, and W. Bardges. Brother Bardges is one of the electricians at the cement plant, and as the local felt that these Brothers should be represented on the board, he was selected by the boys at the plant to represent them.

The retiring president, Brother F. Bouret, has made the local a very fine officer and he has many friends who wanted him to run again, but as he has had several years on the job as president he "did not choose to run."

In the selection of Brother Silva it looks like the local has again picked a good man, as Brother Silva took hold after he was installed like an expert.

In the short time I have been here I have been impressed with the ability of the business representative of this local, Brother "Jack" Crown, and from my personal experience with business agents, I know that no local has a better one.

Through his efforts, the cement plant and the dog race tracks have been signed up. Other industrial plants are being signed up by him and he is getting the neon sign shops and the radio shops lined up.

Brother Crown would have had the horse race tracks signed up if he could have had a little more co-operation from some of the locals that have tracks that are in this circuit in their jurisdiction, but by the time the racing season opens again we are sure that he will have them both lined up.

On top of all of this, Local No. 617 has jurisdiction over the entire county of San Mateo and it is quite a large field for him to cover, but he does it and does it well.

I think that I should mention that the local treated the members to beer after the meeting.

There is a petition being circulated in California that, if the people who are back of it can succeed in getting on the ballot, is intended to kill organized labor. I have sent for full information to supposed headquarters in Los Angeles and if I am able to get it, will tell you about it next month.

All union men and their families and friends are urged not to sign any petition that is claimed to be for the benefit of labor unless you are sure just what it is all about. Your local officers will have information about any one that is good. The sponsors of this one are trying to get it signed by misrepresentations and lies and their sole aim is to destroy all union labor.

I hope that by this time Bachie has gotten his Atlantic City summer suntan. I know that he is busy on the pier as we missed his contribution last month. Also, what happened to Horne? He also is among the missing.

This will have to do for this month, because of my moving and getting settled I have not had any time to even think about any writing, but I hope to have the above-mentioned information so that I can tell about it next month.

P. C. MACKEY.

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

Editor:

Local No. 649, at Alton, Ill., will again appear in print, with something real to talk about.

On Sunday, July 24, 1938, Business Manager L. J. Prullage conducted the members of L. U. No. 649 and their wives on a tour of inspection of the finished dam and locks No. 26 on the Mississippi River at Alton, Ill. The party consisted of Business Manager Prullage, President W. C. Redd, Vice President Richards, Recording Secretary L. A. Lucker and Mrs. Lucker, E. Martindale, R. Noble, E. Nowotne, F. Webb, M. Blair, F. Giesike, E. Schultz, H. Bradvogel; and also Mr. Carl Steiner, in charge of the electrical department of the Shell Petroleum Corp., at Roxana, Ill.

We had opportunity to see the locks open and close to pass a barge of the Mississippi River Transportation Co. through, and also several small yachts from St. Louis. Any boat passing through must give the name, number of passengers, tonnage, and port of destination.

There are eight control houses with four on each end that have at least 135 wires in each control house that governs the operation of the lock gates. There are six tunnelways through which the control cables pass to a central control house located on the dam proper where all the cables finally are brought to their different terminal boards, and from this point the lock and dam gates and the light standards are operated, which is in charge of the lockmaster.

There were 388 reels of Hazard Performite lead cable used, ranging in size from No. 12 to 350,000 cir. mils, manufactured by the Hazard Electric Co., of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

The locks themselves are considered very large, the largest being 110 feet wide and 620 feet long, and the smaller lock 310 feet long and 110 feet wide.

The dam consists of three roller gates that control the flow of water through the dam and tainter gates, that also can be raised or lowered, depending on the stage of the newly formed lake that has been created.

Just a brief history of the different companies that had something to do with the building of this seventh wonder on the Mississippi River.

The J. Griffith & Sons Co., of Chicago, was the successful bidder for the locks proper. Brother G. Palmer was the man who had charge of the temporary wiring that was necessary on the large lock. After complet-



There was plenty of work for these Brothers, members of L. U. No. 649, Alton, Ill., on the U. S. government's recently completed Dam and Lock No. 26 on the Mississippi. This crew did the wiring job.

ing the large lock, the J. Griffith & Sons Co. attempted to place their second cofferdam, for the smaller lock, but due to the high stage of the river, and the severe ice flow that was in the river at that time, they were not successful in placing their second cofferdam and they withdrew from the picture.

The U. S. Government then called for bids on the unfinished smaller lock and also the dam itself, and the United Engineering Co., consisting of seven different companies united together, was the successful bidder.

Brother L. Froberger was their head man in charge of the temporary wiring for smaller lock and dam.

We enclose picture of the members who did their part to make L. U. No. 649 proud of this job.

After the completion of the Lock and Dam No. 26, the U. S. Government called for bids on what is called the permanent electrical work, and the S. C. Sachs Co., of St. Louis, Mo., was the successful bidder. On taking over their part of the work the S. C. Sachs Co. appointed our Business Manager Prullage to take charge of the last and most important phase of the work, and the satisfactory manner in which the work was handled can be vouched for by the members of No. 649 who had the pleasure of working under Business Manager L. J. Prullage, as general foreman, also the steward on the job, Brother Art Feese.

This job lasted all told from start to finish about four and one-half years.

Realizing this letter is getting to be quite long, we close with a reminder to visit L. U. No. 649 on the Dam Site No. 26.

L. A. LUCKER.

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

Editor:

Friday, June 24, was a red letter day in the calendar of L. U. No. 665, being election day for the officers who will guide the policies and destinies of the local for the next two years. The old officers, many of whom were re-elected, did a fine job of leading the organization through a prosperous and satisfactory two-year period, two years in which the membership was nearly doubled and in which five important shops were closed for our trade. Those officers who are retiring may do so with satisfaction in a service well done and with the knowledge that the entire membership recognizes the value they have been to L. U. No. 665. Those officers who are re-elected are facing two more years with the thought that L. U. No. 665 is asking them to give again, generously and unselfishly as they have in the past, of their time and their knowledge and their loyal friendship for their Brother workers.

Those new officers who have been honored by the confidence of their Brothers, have the two years to look forward to as a real privilege and an opportunity to serve their local union to the best of their ability.

Now that the red apples have been passed around, it would probably be advisable to report the election itself for the benefit of our Brother locals and also for the benefit of large numbers of our own membership. Not only did the opening of the fishing season take a frightful toll in our attendance at the meeting but sewing circles and card parties of members wives accounted for some brothers' absence because of the inability of both members of the family to leave the home nest at the same time.

Every office was well contested by either two or more candidates which in itself is a healthy sign. There have been years when every officer has been unanimously elected because of lack of opposition. Brother Al Wright, past president and veteran wheelhorse, and Ted Williamston gave each other a few uncertain moments for the office of president, but Wright got the edge by one vote. The pre-election campaign effects were ironed out smoothly, however, when Brother Ted smilingly gave his hand to Al in congratulation. In a post-election interview Brother Al attributed his success to—is it possible?—sausage sandwiches. The successful candidate avers that sausage sandwiches give one a pleasing form and that a pleasing and graceful form is a vote getter of no mean ability.

Some of the boys think Jimmie Wood will be wasting his talents in the office of vice president, which he captured handily, but in the opinion of the writer any office in the union is important even as each membership, and the will to serve is greater than a mere title.

Considerable interest was manifest and speculation was rife over the office of business manager, to which position Bill Stolk, Jr., was nominated in opposition to Bill Geddie, Sr., present business manager. Geddie was re-elected after a hard-fought campaign between opposing factions, but it is reported he spent many sleepless nights pacing the floor in concern over the outcome. Geddie himself states that the thoughts of the election were not what kept him away nights, but that it was Bill Stolk's tom-cat who was a nightly visitor to the Geddie mansion from his master's home nearby. Geddie says Bill's cat is a Grand Rapids product and has a howl like a drum-sander on a wooden shoe and he firmly believes that the cat was imported for the sole purpose of making life so miserable for him that he would be forced to leave the city, thus cinch-

ing the election for Stolk, his opponent and master of the cat.

Brothers Page, Grubaugh and Sherman were re-elected to the offices of financial secretary, recording secretary and treasurer, respectively, and must be convinced that the local is pretty well satisfied with the results of their efforts in the past by asking them to again carry on for L. U. No. 665 in three very important offices.

The Board of Water and Light of Lansing is well represented on the executive board of the local union, having a representation of two members on the executive board out of a total membership of two in the local. This can be readily explained, however, by analyzing the situation carefully. Brother Lind being rather smallish and Brother Page rather oldish, the membership doubtless reasoned that the combined two would bring the youth and vitality and the experience and knowledge to the board that it needs. However, both Brothers have served well in the past and their re-election is a decided asset to the welfare of our local. The other board members chosen are: Williamston, Wright, Fox, Wood and Browning.

Brother Louie Rybarsie had planned on initialing his ballots so the successful candidates would know whom to buy beer for, but he was shown how embarrassed he would be if all his candidates were elected and he should find himself unable to partake of so much liquid gratitude. He decided to give up the idea rather than hurt the feelings of some of the elected officers who might consider themselves slighted if their offerings were refused.

The largest number of votes for the executive board was polled by Brother Fox and the smallest number by Brother Art Bartells, who would not let anyone convince him that he should run for some office. And so, carry on, officers, carry on!

C. C. BROWNING.

#### L. U. NO. B-702, WEST FRANKFORT, ILL.

##### Springfield Division

Editor:

It has been quite a long time since this correspondent has written to the JOURNAL, but news is very scarce around here.

Harry Thompson, gas service department, who was suddenly taken ill, is back home again and doing very nicely. Harry has been away quite a while now and we are as anxious to see him come back as he is to get back.

Our line department has to record the death of one of its men, John McClellan Lewis, better known as "Sheik."

"Sheik" had been ill for quite a long time with a malignant growth. We thought he was improving rapidly, but suddenly he began to decline and the end was very near.

On June 7, 1938, "Sheik" left our midst for the Great Beyond. But it was hard to realize that he was gone. He was a man whom everyone liked and although small in size could do any man's work. Never did I see him without a smile and a cheerful word.

Our local is already making plans for the Labor Day celebration in this city, and if the plans carry through, Springfield will see a parade the likes of which they have never seen before. We're going to show the town that labor is a mighty big part of Springfield.

If anyone knows the whereabouts of the following man, please notify him, or write to C. L. Sanders, care Central Illinois Light Co., Springfield, Ill.: Sanders is looking for the address of C. W. Borden, former lineman, last heard of somewhere in California. He formerly lived in Gilman, Ill., and owned a farm at Lawrenceville, Ill.

At the present time our fair city is watching the progress of construction of a new \$2,200,000 Bell Telephone Building and the raising of part of St. John's Hospital.

On the old grounds St. John's will erect a new 12-story addition to their present property, which now covers two square blocks. This addition will add to their already well-known reputation as one of the finest hospitals in the Midwest.

The Springfield Hospital here has announced to the public that they, too, are contemplating the erection of a new and expansive building on an entirely new location.

We are very fortunate to have two such modern hospitals, conveniently located and fully equipped for any kind of treatment necessary.

If anyone knows the whereabouts of the man previously mentioned, please contact C. L. Sanders, or your correspondent.

"Square Bend" Perkins says that "One more torpedo that night and Old Betsey would have started to roar, and they weren't blanks."

HAROLD M. HANON.

#### L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

At our regular meeting in June we had our regular election of officers for the coming

two years and there was surely lots of competition for all the candidates who were running for office; and those who lost can truthfully say it was no walk away. Results were not known until the last vote was counted.

Those elected for office were as follows: Brothers T. H. Sanders, president; W. T. Kepler, vice president; H. G. Sutton, recording secretary; S. E. Evans, treasurer; Guy Hall, financial secretary and business agent.

Here we are past the middle of July. For the most of us our vacations are over. Where has the summer gone? Most of our Brothers went fishing and from all reports they had plenty of fish to eat, no big ones to tell about. All Brothers say they had a wonderful time.

Working conditions in our locality are holding up fairly well at this time. The utility companies are not hiring new men but are keeping their old employees working by rebuilding their distribution lines. The City Light and Power is rebuilding its downtown distribution system by placing all wires underground so that in the near future there will be no poles in that section. The city has just completed a changeover from a three-phase primary 2,200-volt system to a four-wire 4,400-volt system, of which I will tell you more later on.

The Brothers are talking about a picnic, and lots of us hope that the committee does not wait too long, because we are all getting anxious for the event.

HARRY SUTTON.

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

Editor:

We were sorry that so many of our fellows were bucking wind, rain and lightning during our last meeting, which prevented them from gathering around that festive keg, whose foaming contents disappeared like smoke in a strong breeze. Seems as though storms have hit just right to spoil our last two or three meetings, but we are hoping that old Jupiter Pluvius will shut off the fireworks long enough that the gang will be able to turn out 100 per cent for the August 3 meeting.

The local is now scratching heads, which is darn hard on fingernails, trying to figure out a method whereby we can have our own clubroom and meeting hall, as we are firmly convinced that if we had a place where the members could drop in on their days off, or in

the evenings, to shoot a game of pool, indulge in a little cut-throat pinochle, or just sit in a comfortable chair and rebuild the lines of their youth, most of our troubles anent the lack of attendance and back dues, would be over. This would also give us an opportunity to have a bulletin board on which to display those items of interest to all members that are hard to get any sense from when read by a secretary reading against time. So, in the not too dim future, when the traveling Brothers hit Omaha, we are in hopes they will find us snugly ensconced in a place we can be proud to call "our club."

We have been visited by several Brothers during the past month, one from as far away as Oakland, Calif.—Sullivan by name—but we fear for the future of the I. B. E. W. in Oakland, as this Sullivan wouldn't have a beer with us. What is the world coming to when a man with that name refuses a beer? Guthridge, of Evansville, Ind., also tarried with us for a day on his way to a 198-mile line job in the wilds of Wyoming, Oklahoma or points West.

Walt Dermeyer, who plays doctor to the air conditioning on U. P. trains, had the tables turned on him, and a doctor slit him from here to there, removing everything but his spirit and four inches of intestine. So Walt is now applying for membership in the "Have you seen my operation" club. John "Colossus" Baughman went down and out when hit below the belt by Challenger Sickness. Frank Arnoldus is still nursing his stomach ulcers that are as fickle as a girl's word. (We also understand that Frank has air conditioned his new Willys.) John ("Bus Bar") Sowton played host to summer fever and, like most hosts, needed four days to recover from the visit. And Montie James, to whom fish come like fawning dogs, returned from a trip and is now taking his showers without troubling to remove his clothes. Gail Blocker has taken to galloping up and down the softball diamond and the cacophony of bones sounds like a Mexican orchestra playing the rumba. Bud Honaker, "2 B's" Talbert, "Valley" McGrew and others too numerous to mention are running themselves into an early grave as softball artists, while Sullivan has taken to rolling as the latest method of stealing second.

Ross McCandless is flying around in a white shirt and a worried frown since the boss went on vacation, and Art Peterson found more pretty girls in Kansas than they have in Hollywood. But surely just looking at pretty girls wouldn't cause such an increase in the belt line in two weeks.

We welcomed three Brothers into the organization at the last meeting and we believe there will be several more coming in with us in the near future. We sincerely hope so, for we know that the local can be of great help to them if they will only give it a chance.

Robert Garrity is still plugging away trying to organize the rest of Nebraska and we certainly have a lot of respect for his tenacity and patience. We know what he is up against and his job is just like trying to pull elephant's teeth. But we believe Bob will get the job done if he is allowed to stick with it.

Our new South Omaha steam-electric plant is now turning over, and we are represented there by Carl Hurd, who is now holding down a shift engineer's job. Carl seemed rather peeved at us lately, but we know when he thinks it over he will realize he is still on the right side of the fence and sitting pretty. We would like to have Carl bounce over and attend a meeting once in a while, we need his help.

We are also going to get out a dragnet for "Red" Stearns, our Louisville stand-by, if he does not show up in the near future. Just

## Greetings, New Press Secretaries!

The local union elections brought us a new crop of JOURNAL correspondents. We welcome you to the fraternity of the best local union reporters in America. Our job is to get your letters into the JOURNAL in the best possible form. We don't mind if your copy is written by hand—if it's legible. But please help us by observing these few rules, which are very necessary in preparing copy for the press. (And many thanks to those veterans who do and have obliged us!)

1. Please head your letter with your correct local union number, city and state.
2. Leave space between lines for editing; double space if you use typewriter.
3. Try to keep within the limit of 500 words to each letter.
4. Use a pen name if you like, but sign your own name below it so we will know who you are.
5. All proper names, even signatures, should be PRINTED out in handwritten copy. This is the only way to make sure that they will be spelled correctly; and it saves us many hours of guess-work and hunting records over names which are virtually illegible.

Here's to your success and the progress of our beloved JOURNAL!

EDITH THE PROOFREADER,  
DORIS THE COPYREADER.

because you now live in Louisville and are sticking out your chest over that new addition to your family is no reason to high-hat us.

This local believes we have the only one in captivity at the present time. A real human, two legs, a couple of eyes, ears, a nose and his dues paid up until January, 1939! We humbly bow to Sam Marlin; may his example prove a shining light that will cast a shining light over our entire membership. Gee, would our financial secretary suffer from shock, dilation of the eyes, and a quivering of the legs should such a thing happen to the entire membership.

THE RAMBLIN' KID.

**L. U. NO. 767, BATON ROUGE, LA.**

Editor:

Enclosed please find picture of Local No. 767 at their first annual banquet given at a local "night spot," to celebrate our first birthday.

Nice work, Brother Lavender and committee! The chicken and things that went with it were swell. You are forgiven for your previous error of bologna and ice tea. Too bad the Brothers from third ward couldn't take the 6 per cent that was so delicious. How about it, Brother Jines?

Now, Brother Editor, I am making this letter short so that we may have the letter and picture printed in our next WORKER.

H. Q. GANNT.

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

Editor:

I was very much interested in your July issue's leading article, "Important: Can Capitalism Give Jobs?" One can easily see how, in the period of a nation's expansion, systems of railway and canal building, the building up of towns and cities and the roll-

ing back of the frontier, and finally in a foreign trade with less developed countries, capitalism can give jobs. But when expansion of this kind has reached its limit, we have learned by cruel experience that capitalism cannot give jobs to all, and the desperate feeling is settling down upon the enormously large numbers of our involuntary unemployed that their unemployment is a permanent condition under the capitalistic system. Some small relief, of course, may come from various schemes of "the dole" or from unemployment insurance, but, as Carlyle says, "Mock me not with the name of Free when you have but knit up my chains into ornamental festoons."

It has been pointed out that in 1920 employment in the United States reached its peak in all the great productive industries, e. g., manufacturing, mining, agriculture and transportation, and thereafter began to decline in spite of an increase in physical production. The workers displaced in these fields fortunately found some postponement of the evil day of permanent unemployment by work in garages, hot dog stands, filling stations, insurance, real estate, etc., but now these fields of employment also are exhausted. The World War created employment artificially, but in 1921 6,000,000 were out of work in the United States. Then with the economic collapse in 1929 Stewart Chase remarks that labor became as abundant as oranges in California. The situation, he says, is precisely similar to the surplus stocks of wheat, cotton and coffee which have overhung the market with such disastrous effects on prices, except that in the case of labor, the decline in purchasing power makes it worse. Wheat, he goes on to say, can be burned and cotton plowed under, but the unemployed cannot be disposed of so easily.

The fact that the capitalistic system has now reached an impasse, in so far as provid-

ing employment is concerned, is not the worst indictment that can be brought against it, even though the loss of employment means losing one's very means of livelihood. The cruelest feature of capitalism—its deliberate cruelty—is that even when it gives employment it only puts enough into the pay envelope to provide, for by far the greater number of all workers, a mere subsistence—a subsistence inadequate for health or happiness, but sufficient only to maintain life and to reproduce a new generation of workers. The surplus of wealth above this low subsistence payment to the workers—a surplus created by the workers—goes into the pockets of the wealthy 10 per cent of our population. Under such circumstances it can hardly be said there is much liberty under the capitalistic system. There was a great deal of individual liberty in the old days of factory acts in England, but it was the kind of liberty which tyrannized over the worker to the extent of allowing children of tender years to work like slaves for unbelievably long hours, and women to crawl in underground passages on hands and knees harnessed like beasts to coal wagons. Liberty of that kind is a tyrant and a cheat. The boasted liberty of capitalism which so unequally divides the wealth produced is also a cheat.

In your special article one might be led to believe that the only alternatives are capitalism or the totalitarianism of fascism or communism. It is misleading, I think, to bracket fascism and communism together. Fascism is a medieval throwback, pagan in religious outlook, racially cruel, intolerant and egotistic; a believer in might, in territorial and commercial aggrandisement and in war. It is anti-labor, anti-co-operative, anti-parliamentary, a military and police state riveting permanently upon its own people all the evils



L. U. NO. 767 CELEBRATES FIRST BIRTHDAY

Left to right, standing: Sanchez, Guy, Gomez, McKeller, Clark, Carruth, Lee, McLavy, Sr., McLavy, Jr., Ashford, Anders, Trouard, Redden, Rayborn, Proctor, Miller, Lively, Brock, Fry, Jr., Jones, Noto. Seated: Noble, Gomez, Berger, Hargis, Spreckler, Guidry, Lavender, Dunn, Jines, Stevens, Gantt, Lea, Selser, Robertson, Morgan.

## RAY

By A FRIEND

He was a big, silent man with an elk's tooth suspended from a watch chain on his waistcoat and the insignia of the I. B. E. W. on his coat lapel. With fedora brim casting a shadow over his gray-green eyes and with black cowhide grip at his side I have seen him come and go—winter and summer on journeys in the cause of labor. A strike in Duluth or a local union on unsteady legs in Ohio; a wage controversy in Toledo or an agreement that had run its course in Omaha. Back and forth through the Middle West, year after year he traveled. And so he absorbed some of the broad vision of a great country through countless contacts with its workers.

Many men within the bounds of a ritualistic church find solace and purpose in life. He, raised against such a background made of labor a ritual that needed no litany for expression. His creed was labor; its embodiment the A. F. of L. and the constitution of the I. B. E. W. Thus he served God with fixed purpose and adamant devotion. Could we all find in our life's work a motive so compelling as he found in his as organizer would not the cause of man be more speedily advanced, and the Will of God more perfectly expressed?

of a capitalistic system with no right to free criticism of the system in the press or the public meetings. Communism as seen in Russia in practice is on the other hand racially tolerant, desirous of peace and has eliminated the power of any small groups to exploit economically its people. In the 20 years of its existence it has vastly improved the standard of life of its people. It has no unemployment; its workers work only seven hours per day, have holidays with pay; a steady rising wage rate and a complete system of non-contributory social insurance by which they are paid full wages if retired from work by illness, accident or old age. Is it too much to hope that Russia's democratic economic system will be followed by political democracy as well? Her intensive educational development, her new constitution and her steady support of Ethiopia, of the Spanish government and of China in their fight for freedom and democracy hold high promise for the future. However, there is nothing totalitarian about socialism, and this could well be the successor of our decadent capitalism. It would provide the fit environment for the labor and co-operative movements, and would not restrict in any way the freedom of the press, of parliament or of free assembly. It would make full use of our capacity to produce wealth; it would end economic exploitation; it would solve the problem of unemployment; it would end the paradox of scarcity in the midst of potential plenty; it would give economic security with all that this means to universal health, happiness and a wider cultural opportunity.

Best of all, in our hydro-electric system, TVA's, postoffice, school system, street and road systems, municipal, water, street car and many other systems; in the British and other great co-operative businesses, it has been amply proven that the common people not only can own and operate business, but big business, successfully. This is socialism operating to the advantage of the people in a restricted area. It is now, when, consequent upon the transparent evils of a dying and outworn capitalism, it is proposed to socialize the inner citadel of the nation's key commercial and financial business that the howl goes up to high heavens to beware of totalitarianism, fascism and bolshevism, we recall the same attempts to becloud the issue all down the years from the struggle for free education to that for the parcel post.

A final word: Socialism also would open up to socialized industry the greatest market the world has ever known—that of the starved and potentially unlimited domestic market.

Capitalism can never open up this market because she keeps millions out of work with no purchasing power and other millions on short time and subsistence wages with minimum purchasing power. Socialism, as in Russia, would put all to work, steadily increase wages without depression interruptions, and with work and wages there would be an expanding market for all goods produced until the material wants of the whole population were supplied. Furthermore, our best customers in international trade would be other socialist countries which, because of the steady work and good wages of its citizens, would have the money to buy our goods.

W. J. COLSON.

### L. U. NO. 887, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Brothers, let's bow our heads for a minute in memory of our departed Brothers, James D. Brown and Carleton Hover, who leave a gap in our ranks which will be hard to fill.

Carleton Hover was employed at Linndale engine house on the N. Y. C., and will be missed by his fellow members at that point.

Jim Brown was employed at the electric locomotive shop of the Cleveland Union Terminal Co. and was active in organizing campaigns on all the railroads coming under the jurisdiction of this local union and ready to assist the local union officers whenever called upon.

The organization drive on the Pennsylvania Railroad is drawing to a close and the United States mediator will start taking a secret ballot at all shop points on the railroad. It will seem like old times to have the Pennsylvania electrical workers sitting in with us at local union meetings. Brothers Eric Wohlander and Grover Franck have already joined up and others will follow. Let's get together, Brothers, and help the Pennsy men build up the best organization in the U. S. A. on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The membership is sitting tight awaiting word in regard to the negotiations to block the raid on our pay envelopes which our representatives are conducting in Chicago. The shop man employed on the railroad has increased the carrying power of his representative's voice since the negotiations on the notorious 10 per cent deduction. Since that time the shop men on 140 railroads have added their numerical strength to the voice of Standard Railroad Labor Or-

ganizations, so let'er roar NO CUTS! Did you hear that, Mac?

We are now enjoying the days which wilt the collar and bring out the wash pants. And the members forget it is meeting night and hie themselves to the beach instead. However, these are hectic times and every member should be interested enough in the future of his job and rate of pay to get out to meetings and not leave everything to be taken care of by the officers.

BILL BLAKE.

### L. U. NO. 948, FLINT, MICH.

Editor:

Well, folks, this is my first attempt at being a press secretary, so I know you will not be too hard on me. "I hope, I hope, I hope."

We have just had our election of officers and they have shouldered the responsibility of office in the interest of all concerned and are endeavoring to carry through to 1940. The old steamroller didn't work this time. Here is the new lineup: President, Bill Walker; vice president, Floyd Amie, of the Florida convention fame; financial secretary, Miles Hamilton; recording secretary, Ray Stiles; business manager, Bert Knight; executive board—Gus Marble, George Houston, George Ernest, Jack Raymond and Miles Hamilton. The newly-elected officers wish to thank the membership for the confidence shown in them by the large vote, and assure you that the business of the local will be handled fairly, impartially and efficiently at all times. They are all well qualified for the positions they hold and we should go places.

Things are not so hot here at the present time, but the outlook is good for the very near future. We have been hit very hard during this recession, if that's what you want to call it.

Some of our boys here could be made to believe in Santa Claus again if they could get called on a job right now. We are practically assured of a municipal power plant here. Our city manager, city attorney, and one commissioner will go to Washington to have a confab with the PWA officials concerning a \$21,000,000 project for the construction of a municipal power plant. Between \$8,000 and \$10,000 has been spent for the powerhouse survey. Under the new laws of the PWA the government will not allocate funds for a municipal power project if there is a privately-owned utility there, unless the municipality buys the existing privately-owned utility at a fair price. We certainly need a power plant of our own as the local power rates here are outrageous. If we can get a few municipal plants throughout the state, we can possibly make the big power trust coupon clippers sit up and be good.

We need to bring a little pressure to bear on them from some source. Several of our boys just completed a Diesel powered REA plant in Ubley, Mich. I am sorry to say we haven't had much luck in getting any of the farm homes or other buildings to wire. They hire anyone who comes along and says he is an electrician; consequently there are bound to be a lot of fires.

I guess some of the Brothers will want to know what kind of laws we have here in Michigan that these curbstone contractors can get away with so much. I will tell you in a few words. Any man who can read and write, with \$5.10 to spare, is an electrical contractor in our fair state if he so desires. He can take the 10 cents to buy a National Code Book, study it a short time, go down and take his examination, plank down his five bucks, and "presto" we have a new contractor in our midst. The local unions and legitimate contractors are doing something about it, and without a doubt will

# FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

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W 2 I P Y	Lester Woodruff	New York City	W 6 E V	Lester P. Hammond	Hollywood, Calif.
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W 2 I Y X	Harvey J. McCoy	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 F W M	Victor B. Appel	Los Angeles, Calif.
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W 2 K D Y	Morris Lieberman	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 6 H O B	Rudy Rear	Las Vegas, Nev.
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W 4 B M F	P. B. Cram	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 L L J	Damon D. Barrett	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 4 B O E	C. T. Lee	Birmingham, Ala.	W 6 L R S	Ralph H. Koch	Los Angeles, Calif.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

get some results. If they don't, heaven help us!

Right here I would like to say I am calling Local No. 26; calling Local No. 26. Hello, Brothers Preller, Ollie Ross, Jack Noonan, Vic Gerardi, and all of the boys that the Flint, Mich., gang worked with while in your fair city. We can truthfully say we have never met a finer bunch of men in all of our ramblings. You certainly treated us swell. Thanks a million.

I would like to say for the benefit of some of the Brothers throughout the country who do not know there is a local union north of Detroit, there is one and its number is 948, and in the future we intend to see that every-

one working in this neck of the woods will be aware of that fact. So, if you come within our jurisdiction, come up to see us. We will be glad to meet you; but if we have to hunt you up, you may not be glad to have met us.

I would like to say in closing (that is if this happens to reach the pages of our worthy JOURNAL and you have read this far), they have coined a new way to spell "vacationland." It is now spelled "Michigan." With its thousands of inland lakes and trout streams just teeming with the finny tribe, and with its thousands upon thousands of acres of almost primeval national forests, and some deep water fishing on the side in Lake Michigan and Lake Huron, it is truly

a vacationland and paradise combined. "Come up to see us some time."

JAMES DUNCAN.

L. U. NO. B-1071, MINERVA, OHIO  
Editor:

International Vice President Arthur Bennett and the committee negotiated a closed shop agreement between Local No. B-1071 of the I. B. E. W., and the American Electric Switch Corporation of Minerva, Ohio.

The local has had an agreement with the American Electric Switch Corporation since November 16, 1937, but until Tuesday, July 19, did not carry the closed shop clause.

The contract provides a wage increase,



# FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

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W 6 M G N	Thomas M. Catish	Fresno, Calif.	W 9 A N E	Louis Steiner	Wisconsin Dells, Wis.
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W 7 F M G	F. E. Parker	Rockport, Wash.	W 9 K P C	Celeste Giarrante	Joliet, Ill.
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W 7 F W B	J. Howard Smith	Wenatchee, Wash.	W 9 M E L	Harold S. (Mel) Hart	Chicago, Ill.
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W 7 G H G	Tom Reid	Rockport, Wash.	W 9 N N	Robert E. Baird	Oak Park, Ill.
W 7 I I	Sumner W. Ostrum	Milwaukie, Oreg.	W 9 N Y D	Elmer Zitzman	Roxana, Ill.
W 7 J E	C. E. Anderson	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 P N H	Frank Riggs	Rockford, Ill.
W 7 K F	E. E. Petersen	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 R B M	Ernest O. Bertrand	Kansas City, Mo.
W 7 M D	E. D. Kellogg	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 R C N	Darrell C. Priest	Jeffersonville, Ind.
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W 7 S Q	James E. Willis	Dieringer, Wash.	W 9 R V	John Gause	Chicago, Ill.
W 7 U L	C. M. Carlquist	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 R Y F	S. V. Jennings	New Albany, Ind.
W 7 W H	O. R. Anderson	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 S	Frank Smith	Waterloo, Iowa
W 7 Z F	G. E. Foster	Portland, Oreg.	W 9 S L S	Herbert Beltz	Fort Wayne, Ind.
W 8 A C B	Raymond Jelinek	Detroit, Mich.	W 9 S M F	Albert H. Waters	Alton, Ill.
W 8 A N B	Carl P. Goetz	Hamilton, Ohio	W 9 S O O	Harry V. Eyring	Kansas City, Mo.
W 8 A P U	Douglas E. Church	Syracuse, N. Y.	W 9 U K V	Maynard Faith	Fort Wayne, Ind.
W 8 A V L	E. W. Watton	Rochester, N. Y.	W 9 U R V	S. F. Johnson	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 D H Q	Harold C. Whitford	Hornell, N. Y.	W 9 V B F	John Morrall	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 D I	E. E. Hertz	Cleveland, Ohio	W 9 V L M	Harold Fleshman	St. Joseph, Mo.
W 8 D M E	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.	W 9 V X M	J. F. Sheneman	Somerset, Ky.
W 8 E D R	W. O. Beck	Toledo, Ohio	W 9 W E A	Clyde J. White	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 G H X	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.	W 9 W N F	Myron E. Earl	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 I Y L	Bruce H. Ganoung	Olean, N. Y.	W 9 Y H V	Vernon Little	DuQuoin, Ill.
W 8 K C L	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.	W 9 Y M F	A. G. Roberts	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 L H U	H. W. Walker	Akron, Ohio	W 9 Y M I	Leon J. Schinkten	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 L Q T	J. H. Melvin	Rochester, N. Y.	W 9 Y W T	Garnet J. Grayson	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 M C J	Albert S. Arkle	Weston, W. Va.	W 9 Y Z V	Ben Misniewski	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 M X L	Harry Watson	Lakewood, Ohio		B. Shillo	Chicago, Ill.
W 8 O C V	Fred Lyle	Lakewood, Ohio			
W 8 O D X	Archie Williams	Toledo, Ohio			
W 8 O V R	Fred M. Dickinson	Lima, Ohio	V E 3 A H Z	Thomas Yates	Beaverdams, Ont.
W 8 Q B F	Donald Shirer	Lakewood, Ohio	V E 3 G K	Sid Burnett	Toronto, Ont.
W 8 R E P	Thomas J. Wilson, Jr.	Moundsville, W. Va.	V E 4 A B M	E. K. Watson	Lethbridge, Alta.
W 9 A G U	Virgil Cain	St. Croix Falls, Wis.	V E 4 E O	W. R. Savage	Lethbridge, Alta.

Canada

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

seniority rights, 40-hour week with time and one-half for overtime, double time for Sundays and the following holidays: New Year's Day, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas. A two-hour guarantee for employees reporting for work at the company's request when there is no work. Provision is also made to settle grievances by arbitration.

This agreement has been carried out to the satisfaction of the local and the company.

The local has had practically 100 per cent of the employees as members since its organization. The American Electric Switch Corporation manufactures a complete line of enclosed switches, panel boards, fuse panels, meter devices and cut-out boxes,

which are now eligible to carry the "mark of distinction," the I. B. E. W. union label.

JOYCE HALEY.

L. U. NO. 1154, SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

Editor:

Another month nearly gone and time for another entry into the picture of comment, criticisms, constructive ideas, gossip; of how right we are and how wrong the other fellow is. Yes, it all happens in a lifetime as we tread along through life, and we can't see our mistakes until it is too late. I notice in the July issue the writer from Local Union No. 349 is putting a majority

of us scribes on the pan for not being more technical on the welfare of local shops and union conditions. I brought this matter up and it was published by the WORKER some years back, and at that time a certain scribe lost his head on evaluation. I don't really know whether the Brother was a scholar of the old William Jennings Bryan school or not, but the argument got hot and in less than no time we had at least a dozen scribes all pulling on the same rope and if it had gone much further we would all of us been running around here on four feet with a peanut and banana diet. I often wondered how the patience of our genial Editor held out and supposed that



ORPHANS OF ST. JOSEPH ORPHANAGE GUESTS OF LOCAL NO. B-1061

One of the reasons why the labor movement in Cincinnati, Ohio, is successful and so highly regarded is because of the human interest and humanitarian projects that are carried on by the labor leaders of this city. In the picture we have the orphans of St. Joseph Orphanage, who were guests of Local No. B-1061 for a broadcast of Joseph Cherniasky's Musical Steeplechase, a nationally broadcasted feature of WLW. After the regular broadcast another half-hour of entertainment was provided along with serving of ice cream. At the extreme left (standing) are Dave Allen; Arthur Bennett, International Vice President; Harold Latimer, president L. U. No. B-1061, and Father McGurn. Seated at the extreme right is Cherniasky, nationally known conductor.

he wondered whether or not he was editing a debating club or a labor journal.

No writer likes to report rotten or bad conditions in his district. Smart business men always boost business and conditions as good, in order to keep the morale of the prospective public up. The best any scribe can do is to report the conditions in his district.

In California a writer cannot paint elaborate and promising pictures as they would sometimes like to. Our Chamber of Commerce and all year clubs do that and the demands for craftsmen are drastically over-estimated and the guards of labor in southern California have a lot upon their hands to protect the rank and file of organized labor in this state.

We all realize the charm and beauty of southern California and ideal weather conditions 12 months of the year. But the average of the public out of the state do not realize that the migration into the state of California runs into thousands of families every year and they come here, bag and baggage, to stay. People of all classes and creeds, both professional and non-professional, and of trained craftsmen and non-trained. And 80 per cent of these workers fall into the hands of the open shop lords and that is where they are educated into company unions and how to become Class A scabs, with the poisonous press to back them up. I dare say if we had every electrician in California with a card in his pocket we would have one of the largest state memberships in the United States. And this applies to all other crafts.

California is not just a winter resort like a great many of the cities on the Atlantic seaboard. It is being looked upon as the future home of millions. California, Oregon and Washington are the dumping spots. Dust-bowl conditions, floods, droughts, tornadoes, etc., have forced such conditions.

Florida hurricanes have hurt their opportunities for a built-up populace. Still they have a very healthy winter tourist season from the northern cities which is not to be sneezed at. Inland cities can organize their districts and if they are on their toes they can keep it sewed up to a winning percentage and they do not have to worry about a heavy influx of scabs coming in every day to break down their conditions.

Today in southern California, with election coming on, several organizations, all handled by women, are sponsoring different bills to crush the rights of organized labor. One is known as the Southern California Incorporated. Another is known as the Neutral Thousands. And another is known as the Women of the Pacific. Yes, Big Business is using the women for stooges and furnishing plenty of money and radio time. Yes, I expect some of these women think they are doing great things and what a glory to be heard on the radio! I am inclined to think sometimes that some of these Charley McCarthy's should be home renovating three-cornered pants or making a batch of burnt biscuits for the old man.

One of the propositions was so drastic that the campaign workers could not get their petitions over. They were getting 10 cents a name, and I understand that at the last they raised the offer to 15 cents and still could not put it over.

Complimenting the write-up of a wire

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



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at **\$9.00**

jerker's wife, it is actually too bad that we have not more of that type among the fair sex. And say, she is pretty good looking, eh? Bring her to California, Brother.

What a contrast there is in human nature! A story that was told me by a worker some months ago. The man was working for a company that was having labor troubles. He had a wife and small child. The man had gone the ways of many others, but realizing how I stood on this situation, the man's conscience was a little bothered, so he took the trouble to explain to me that he had been a union man for 15 years, but since his marriage he had a family and other obligations to look forward to. After reading the article it brought to my mind that this worker expected the union to furnish him the jobs and to h— with conditions, and if a man with 15 years of union experience cannot get it into his hand that unions preserve conditions it leads one to believe that the worker is not very competent and cannot hold a job even when conditions are good.

In our own respective local union, No. 1154, Santa Monica, whether conditions are good or bad, if a man is not competent the shop will not have him and the local has to take the jolt. That class of workers is no credit to the local and does us discredit, and a man who joins a union just to hold a job and kicks over the traces at the first opportunity cannot be considered a credit to any organization.

We have in our district about 98 per cent of all shops signed on working agreements. Still the extra board has quite a list on it and a number of the Brothers are on vacation at this time.

And here's for some more constructive news next month.

O. B. THOMAS.

# Co-operating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and co-operation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following is new:  
ELECTRIC SWITCHBOARD COMPANY,  
INC., 112 Charlton St., New York City.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

## Complete List

### CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP.,<br>419 Lafayette St., New York City. | SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 No. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill. | BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.        |
| TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.                                   | STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.                  | NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa. |
| ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.                                       | STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.                          | THOMAS & BETTS CO., Elizabeth, N. J.            |
| NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.                             |   | WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.             |

### SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St., New York City.                       | STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.              | ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago.           |
| COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.    | COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebbling St., Brooklyn, N. Y. | REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago.                       |
| EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.                     | PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.                                  | HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago.                |
| I. T. FRIEDMAN CO., 53 Mercer St., New York City.                         | SWITCHBOARD APP. CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago.                     | MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago.                   |
| FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 14 Ave. L, Newark, N. J.                   | HUBERTZ-ROHS, 408 South Hoyne Ave., Chicago.                         | GUS BERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago.           |
| LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.           | BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago.                         | MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 311 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago.             |
| METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y. | CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago.           | C. J. PETERSON & CO., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago.                    |
| ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.                   | PEERLESS ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.                  | FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis, Mo.                              |
| WILLIAM WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.                         | KOLTON ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO., Newark, N. J.                     | THE PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.                   |
| J. P. MANYPENNY, Philadelphia, Pa.  | CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago.                 | ELECTRIC SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, INC., 112 Charlton St., New York City. |

### ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City. | L. J. LOEFFLER, INC., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.    | TELEPHONE SUPPLIES  |
| ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.                  | AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. | STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City. |

### WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

- |   |  |  |
|---|--|--|
| CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I.                    | TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., 9227 Horace Harding Blvd., Flushing, L. I. | HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.                                     |
| STANDARD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CORP., 3030 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y. | COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC COMPANY, 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City.         | COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.                 |
| CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.                             | BISHOP WIRE AND CABLE CORPORATION, 420 East 25th St., New York City.           | EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.                          |
| EASTERN TUBE & TOOL COMPANY, INC., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn.                  | GARLAND MANUFACTURING CO., Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.                        | NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.                                |
| TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Wheeling, W. Va.                                  | WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.   | PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.                             |
| ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn.                               | ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.                                    | ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.  |
| GENERAL CABLE CORP., Pawtucket, R. I.   | ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.                           | HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS DIVISION of the OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. |
| MISSOURI STEEL & WIRE COMPANY, 1406 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.                 | PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., Providence, R. I.                               | GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.                                      |

### OUTLET BOXES

KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO.,  
1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.

STANDARD ELEC. EQUIPMENT CORP.,  
30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City,  
N. Y.

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP.,  
419 Lafayette St., New York City.

TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh,  
Pa.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS  
CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

### WIRING DEVICES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG.  
CORP., New York City.

### LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION,  
100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-  
232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland,  
Ohio.

### LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., Philadelphia,  
Pa.

A. WARD HENDRICKSON & CO., INC.,  
337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JAENIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO.,  
INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.

VOIGT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.

MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee,  
Wis.

ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69  
Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.

ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.

MISSOURI STEEL AND WIRE CO., 1406  
N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

MURLIN MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St.,  
New York City.

DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bul-  
wer, St. Louis, Mo.

ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia,  
Pa.

FERD RATH, INC., 335 East 46th St., New  
York City.

BEAUX ARTS LIGHTING CO., INC., 107  
E. 12th St., New York City.

STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren  
St., New York City.

BIRCHALL BROS., INC., 330 W. 34th St.,  
New York City.

CHAS. W. FLOOD, JR., CO., Philadelphia,  
Pa.

MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St.,  
New York City.

BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 430 E.  
53rd St., New York City.

GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar  
St., St. Louis, Mo.

THE SIMES CO., INC., 22 West 15th St.,  
New York City.

CENTURY LIGHTING, INC., 419 W. 55th  
St., New York City.

LOUIS BALDINGER & SONS, INC., 59  
Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

G. E. WALTER & SONS, 511 East 72nd St.,  
New York City.

FULL-O-LITE, INC., 95 Madison Ave.,  
New York City.

HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West  
Grand Ave., Chicago.

WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th  
St., New York City.

KLIEGL BROTHERS, INC., 321 W. 50th St.,  
New York City.

RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman  
Ave., Newark, N. J.

CHAS. J. WEINSTEIN & CO., INC., 2 West  
47th St., New York City.

KUPFERBERG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO.,  
INC., 131 Bowery, New York City.

BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandevor  
St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY,  
2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.

THE MANLEY CO., 60 W. 15th St., New  
York City.

EDW. F. CALDWELL & CO., INC., 38 West  
15th St., New York City.

EDWIN F. GUTH CO., St. Louis, Mo.

NELSON TOMBACHER, INC., 224 Centre  
St., New York City.

CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd  
Ave., Long Island City.

MOE-BRIDGES CORP., and the ELECTRIC  
SPRAYIT CO., 220 N. Broadway, Mil-  
waukee, Wis.

R. & P. MFG. CO., INC., 204 W. Houston  
St., New York City.

COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102  
Wooster St., New York City.

BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St.,  
St. Louis, Mo.

RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 W. 14th St.,  
New York City.

M. EISENBERG & SON, INC., 224 Centre  
St., New York City.

METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield  
Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

SUNLIGHT REFLECTING CO., INC., 226  
Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St.,  
New York City.

LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St.,  
Newark, N. J.

VIKING LIGHTS, INC., 632 W. 51st St.,  
New York City.

FRINK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10  
Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City.

### RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brook-  
lyn, N. Y.

UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES,  
508 6th Ave., New York City.

FERGUSON RADIO CORP., 745 Broadway,  
New York City.

AMPLEX RADIO, 240 W. 23rd St., New  
York City.

PIERCE AIRO RADIO, 508 6th Ave., New  
York City.

GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York  
City.

ANSLEY, 240 W. 23rd St., New York City.

FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020  
Thompson Ave., Long Island City.

ESPEY RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York  
City.

DAVID BOGEN, 663 Broadway, New York  
City.

REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco,  
Calif.

INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 25 Park  
Place, New York City.

DE WALD RADIO CORP., 508 6th Ave.,  
New York City.

AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900  
Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.

LUXOR RADIO CORP., 521 W. 23rd St.,  
New York City.

★ **RADIO MANUFACTURING** ★

REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.  
 TRANSFORMER CORP. OF AMERICA, 69 Wooster St., New York City.  
 TODD PRODUCTS, 179 Wooster St., New York City.  
 PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-08 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 3630 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.

CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.  
 GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.  
 CROSLY RADIO CORPORATION, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA MANUFACTURING CO., INC., Indianapolis, Ind.

WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 HALSON RADIO CO., Norwalk, Conn.  
 CLINTON MFG. COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.  
 TELERADIO ENGINEERING CORP., 484 Broome St., New York City.  
 COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.

**PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES**

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City.

ABELS-WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 West 24th St., New York City.

AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 49 East 21st St., New York City.

ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 34 West 20th St., New York City.

ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 75 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Ave., New York City.

AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, INC., 3 West 19th St., New York City.

FREDERICK BAUMANN, 106 East 19th St., New York City.

B. & Z. LAMP CO., 353 Canal St., New York City.

BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOVELTY CO., 294 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.

J. BENNETT, INC., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 West 26th St., New York City.

CARACK CO., INC., 22 West 19th St., New York City.

CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 33 West 17th St., New York City.

CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 132 West 21st St., New York City.

COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 East 21st St., New York City.

DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New York City.

DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

DORIS LAMP SHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd St., New York City.

EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd St., New York City.

FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

GIBRALTAR MFG. CO., INC., 403 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

H. GOLDBERG, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.

GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.

GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.

PAUL HANSON CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

J. B. HIRSH CO., INC., 18 West 20th St., New York City.

MAX HORN & BROS., INC., 236 5th Ave., New York City.

HY-ART LAMP & SHADE MFG. CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.

INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

KEG-O-LITE PRODUCTS CORP., 40 West 20th St., New York City.

WARREN L. KESSLER, 119 West 24th St., New York City.

LIGIN-VICTOR CORP., 49 West 24th St., New York City.

LEBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 West 18th St., New York City.

LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 West 25th St., New York City.

MADEWELL LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 16 West 19th St., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO., 449 West 54th St., New York City.

MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.

MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MUTUAL SUNSET LAMP MFG. CO., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEIL MFG. CO., INC., 247 Centre St., New York City.

WILLIAM R. NOE & SONS, INC., 231 Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

S. ORTNER CO., 36 West 24th St., New York City.

ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDWARD PAUL & CO., INC., 1133 Broadway, New York City.

PERIOD LAMP SHADE CORP., 15 E. 31st St., New York City.

PERKINS MARINE LAMP CO., 1943 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PITMAN DREITZER & CO., INC., 3511 14th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 East 47th St., New York City.

QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.

QUOIZEL, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 15 West 27th St., New York City.

RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 West 23rd St., New York City.

RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CORP., 36 West 20th St., New York City.

SOL M. ROBINSON, 25 West 32nd St., New York City.

L. ROSENFELD & CO., INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

GEORGE ROSS CO., INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.

L. J. SCHWARTZ CO., INC., 48 East 21st St., New York City.

SHELBURNE ELECTRIC CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

SILK-O-LITE MFG. CORP., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO., 290 5th Ave., New York City.

STERLING ONYX LAMPS, INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STERN ELEC. NOVELTIES MFG. CO., INC., 24 East 18th St., New York City.

SUNBEAM LAMP & SHADE CORP., 3 East 28th St., New York City.

TEBOR, INC., 36 West 25th St., New York City.

UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 18 East 18th St., New York City.

VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.

WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 718 Broadway, New York City.

WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

WROUGHT IRON & GLASS FIXTURE COMPANY, 591 Broadway, New York City.

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### ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 387 1st Ave., New York City.

C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.

HERMANSEN ELECTRIC CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

### ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

### ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

### FLASHLIGHT, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

### DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I.

### ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

UNION ELECTRIC CO., 1850 N. Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.

### FLOOR BOXES

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

THOMAS & BETTS COMPANY, Elizabeth, N. J.

### HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

### MISCELLANEOUS

C. H. LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COLISEUM BATTERY & EQUIPMENT CO., Chicago, Ill.

ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.

DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5406 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.

SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.

UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORPORATION, New York City.

NAT'L ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

PATERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.

NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.

CARL BAJOHR LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., St. Louis, Mo.

HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.

TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.

ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., of Stamford, Conn.

MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, Irvington, N. J.

SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., New York City.

VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 79 Orange St., Newark, N. J.

TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.



**IT SEEMS THE POOR ALSO NEED PILLS**

(Continued from page 402)

most one-half of the lowest income class had been in receipt of relief during the year 1935."

On the whole, families on relief showed about double the degree of crowding of non-relief families even at the low income level of \$1,000 per year. And in all geographic divisions, the colored people had more than double the degree of crowding shown by the white population.

Each city in the study has its separate tabulation, showing the number of households, divided into white and colored, relief and non-relief, with the white population further classified into four income classes, above the relief level, from under \$1,000 per year to over \$3,000 per year. Then these groups are classified into numbers and percentages per room of their dwelling; and as to the toilet facilities, which were taken as an indication of the presence of modern conveniences or the lack of them. Because it was found that in cities of more than 100,000 population only a very small proportion of the households did not have city water, the tabulation on this score was made only for the cities of less than 100,000 population.

This tabulation from the health survey in relation to housing is expected to be of particular service to the United States Housing Authority, the agency which finances public construction of dwellings for the lowest-income sections of population. It shows at a glance just where such projects are most needed.

**WOMAN'S WORK**

(Continued from page 414)

received large sums for "work not performed." David Lawrence's syndicated column also stated that according to Interstate Commerce Commission reports the railroads, in 1937, paid their employees \$198,000,000 for "work not performed."

A veteran reporter for "Labor," Budd McKillips, declares: "The only thing wrong with Lawrence's statement is that it is 100 per cent untrue. The Interstate Commerce Commission never reported that the railroads paid \$198,000,000 for work not done." However, McKillips says, "official records show that since 1920 the railroads have spent \$189,000,000 for lobbying, propaganda and related purposes."

Albert Phillips, general secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood, found that a false statement of what he was supposed to have said, was being tacked up on company bulletin boards. The statement was that the labor official had said he was in favor of the "abolition of seniority rights." In the July issue of the B. of L. F. and E.'s magazine he issued an outright denial of ever making such a statement. What happened was this: Mr. Phillips addressed a union meeting at Moberly, Mo., on June 13. He never mentioned the word "seniority." But the local paper the next day reported that he had said he favored abolishing seniority

rights. Mr. Phillips immediately saw the editor and a correction was published the following day. In the meantime press associations had picked up the story and sent it out to other papers and they did not see fit to follow up the false statement with the correction. So it went on to the bulletin boards.

Now do you believe what you read in the papers? This twisting of facts or downright lying is going on constantly. The labor press does its best to give its readers the true slant on its big blustering cousin, the daily paper. All of these corrections of the daily papers I have mentioned have been picked up from various labor newspapers during the past month.

**WHAT LABOR COMMISSION FINDS IN ENGLAND**

(Continued from page 398)

Act and has a staff of about 60 officers for this purpose. These inspectors visit establishments and determine when wages appear to be too low or where collective bargaining languishes.

In Great Britain state intervention in industrial disputes is limited to the provision of facilities for voluntary conciliation and arbitration and the conducting of investigations under the causes or circumstances of disputes.

England has a permanent industrial court and a system of courts of inquiry. The industrial court acts a good deal in the same spirit and manner as the Council on Industrial Relations in the Electrical Construction Industry. Disputes may be submitted to the court with consent of both parties concerned and awards are not compulsory. Under the courts of inquiry the Ministry of Labour may investigate causes of disputes.

To sum up, the system of industrial relations in Great Britain may be described as voluntary and co-operative. They violate no tenets of democracy and they provide for the free development of independent labor unions. They tend, however, to standardize procedure. They place the state in the position of giving guidance and advice, performing impartial services, and they tend to develop a wider field of co-operative relations.

**PLACE OF FOREIGN MONEY IN AMERICAN LIFE**

(Continued from page 399)

democratic procedure should not be fooled by sophistry. American citizens have a right to free speech and free press when they employ that right openly and in good faith, but the American Constitution does not guarantee such rights to foreign enemies.

**NOTICE**

Local Union No. 401, of Reno, Nev., has requested that all local unions be notified that Walter F. Condon is not a member of that local and that his membership in the Brotherhood lapsed in May, 1935. Therefore no loans or financial assistance should be extended to him on the strength of his membership in No. 401, and the local denies any responsibility for such debts.

GEORGE I. JAMES, B. M.

**WHERE IS HE?**

By F. H. BYAM, L. U. No. 66

Somewhere, still in this world, I hope,  
Is a gay old bird full of I. B. E. W. dope;  
He was 79 in Houston a few months past,  
Put on a show, after midnight it did last;  
He bought the refreshments and cigars,  
And a few days later he traveled far.  
In Chicago we last heard he was waiting for pay  
To take him from there, out of the way.  
Just where he went to we never have heard—  
We expected a message from that old bird.  
But back here in Houston in Local 66  
We hope where he's at that he isn't sick,  
For it soon will be Christmas, he hasn't forgot  
The good time that we had, for he forgets not.  
So get out your pencil and drop us a line,  
To your friends in Local 66 before Christmas-time.

One fact stands out in bold relief in the history of men's attempts for betterment. That is that when compulsion is used, only resentment is aroused, and in the end is not gained. Only through moral suasion and appeal to men's reason can a movement succeed.

SAMUEL GOMPERS.



You want the JOURNAL!  
We want you to have the JOURNAL!  
The only essential is your  
Name-----  
Local Union-----  
New Address-----  
-----  
Old Address-----

When you move notify us of the change of residence at once.  
We do the rest.

**International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers**

1200 15th St., N. W.  
Washington, D. C.

## UNIQUE LABOR DAY FOR BALTIMORE LABOR

(Continued from page 401)

rector of the Baltimore Museum. Frequent meetings have been held and the nationally important exhibit which will be unveiled on Labor Day will be the result in part at least of suggestions made by the workers themselves.

In the large, the exhibit may be said to rest upon the tenet of William Morris, printer and craftsman, as well as great artist, who said: "One day we shall win back art again to our daily labor; win back art, that is to say, the pleasure of life to the people." The project is given practical social meaning because of its immediate relation to the new leisure which is coming to workers everywhere with the arrival of the shorter workday and the shorter workweek.

Mr. Treide went to the thirty-third annual convention of the Maryland-District of Columbia Federation of Labor this year and thanked the labor groups for their co-operation in the unique Labor Day celebration. Among other things he said: "The opportunity presented by art to labor is a great one. Culture was once only for a few people, but the day of high hats and spats for visits to the art museum is gone. We asked labor leaders what to do for labor and what they wanted us to show them. We did not try to force anything down their throats.

"We pointed out that labor advocates a shorter workweek and what was labor doing to direct its people to a proper use of the extra time. I ask you, are you going to kill those hours following the isms cracking like doom all about you, or are you going to fill them with education and culture?"

Mr. Treide's phrase "high hats and spats for visits to the art museum" is vividly descriptive. To put it another way, the rich have had a corner upon art. Many a working man has passed art museums in every American city without ever realizing or without ever thinking that there might be anything within the imposing edifice that would interest him. Millionaires have bought up the work of dead artists—usually they will have nothing to do with living artists—built special rooms in their mansions for the housing of these pieces and then bequeathed them to cities after their death.

## ART OF THE PEOPLE NEGLECTED

The subjects that the artists have chosen have usually been prettified subjects of little or no interest to workers, far removed from the hurly burly of toil in industry. Art has been undemocratic, even in democratic America. This, of course, has been true simply because the artist has never tried to reach an audience other than the audiences of rich men who might be able to buy his paintings or pieces of sculpture.

If you accept the definition art is communication, or art is language, you may well contend that the art of the past has been largely a foreign language to workers. During the interim, since the death of William Morris, this spirit has

gradually changed and many painters and sculptors have created work which spoke in moving language to workers. It is the idea of the Baltimore Museum of Art to gather many of these pieces and exhibit them during the month of September to the thousands of workers who will come from Baltimore, Richmond and Washington and other cities in the vicinity of Baltimore to view this work.

In addition, there will be exhibits that come directly out of the life of labor and industry. There will be rooms devoted to fabrics, books, furniture, wood carving and all the great trades of honest and superb craftsmanship which workers understand so well.

Besides Mr. McCurdy, the committee of the Baltimore Federation to whom much credit is to be given for the success of the 1938 Labor Day exhibition are:

Frank N. Kershaw,  
Frank J. Meeder,  
Samuel Isaacson,  
G. Kingston Howard,  
John Thomas,  
A. S. Harding,  
W. W. Vincent,  
Frank Downes,  
Joseph E. Heilker,  
James Kearns,  
M. Heatley,  
Bessie McGonigle,  
H. Rankin.

Co-operating with this local committee has been a national committee including:

Matthew Woll,  
George M. Harrison,  
Edward Keating,  
Florence Thorne,  
M. H. Hedges,  
J. J. Hagerty,  
James Duffy,  
Mollie Ray Carroll,  
Spencer Miller.

The Baltimore Museum of Art is a municipal institution. It has recently remodeled its entire plant, erecting a beautiful theater within the structure in an effort to get ready to serve all the people of Baltimore. It intends to answer the questions, what shall workers do with their leisure and, has a city any responsibility to aid workers in the more profitable use of leisure?

## LEISURE INVOLVED

Generally speaking, labor people say, I know best what to do with my time. Some cynics among labor officials say that leisure will be used for gambling tables or in conviviality. Others say there are plenty of tasks around a man's house to keep him busy. Others are more hopeful and believe that if workers wish to pursue self-development as a settled policy in their leisure, they should have the opportunity. Perhaps the realm of education lies within the field of art, production of plays and the understanding and appreciation of good pictures and good pieces of sculpture.

There are those who say, what do workers care about these things? but William Morris did not say this and the

management of the Baltimore Museum of Art takes the position that if the workers of Baltimore and other cities wish exhibits that have meaning for themselves, it is the duty of the museum to supply them. The new Museum of Art in Baltimore is a handsome edifice lying off Charles Street, adjacent to Johns Hopkins University.

The physical plant itself does not fall short of the needs for the great Labor Day celebration that the Baltimore Museum of Art and the Baltimore Federation of Labor will undertake. Already predictions are made that the new departure will be a success. At any rate, it will be watched with keen interest by directors of other art museums in other American cities and by labor everywhere.

## "I WOULD JOIN THE UNION WITHOUT DELAY"

(Continued from page 409)

gregate rated installed capacity of 92,094 k.w., including the 60,000 k.w. Atkinson steam plant, completed in 1930, which is located near Atlanta, and other fuel electric plants located in Augusta, Athens, Atlanta, Albany, Brunswick, Columbus, Griffin and Statesboro. There is also available under lease or contract 21,948 k.w. of fuel electric rated installed capacity. The combined hydro-electric and fuel electric generating capacity, including capacity available under lease or contract, is 404,229 k.w. The company also has available through interconnection, part of the generating facilities of affiliated and other companies.

The properties include 3,738 circuit miles of transmission lines operating at 19,000 to 110,000 volts; 6,971 pole line miles of overhead distribution lines and over 29 trench miles of underground lines are included in its distribution system.

The amicable and co-operative relations existing between the Georgia Power Company and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are indicative of the great advances made by the organization not only in the South, but in every section of the United States.

## TELEVISION APPEARS AWAY TO GOOD START

(Continued from page 407)

During this period there was a more or less sudden shift from mechanical methods to cathode ray methods. The cathode ray tube was developed to a point where it could respond to pictures of more than 300 lines. Cathode ray transmitting tubes were developed by Zworykin and Farnsworth which were capable of developing picture signals for these receiving tubes. The important problem now arose—how to link the transmitting tubes with the receiving tubes and complete a television service. From an electronic standpoint (cathode ray) that is still the problem today.

Here is the reason—the Nipkow basis is still employed. The standards are 441 lines, 30 complete pictures per second. One complete picture must be transmitted in 1/30 second. One complete picture



line must be transmitted in  $1/441 \times 1/30$  or  $1/13230$  seconds. One element of a line must be transmitted in  $1/441 \times 1/13230$  second or  $1/5,834,430$ th second.

As this represents one-half cycle of the highest frequency to be transmitted, the top modulation of the best broadcasting stations cannot be used for transmission. The television station must handle a top modulation frequency of from 2,500,000 cycles to 3,000,000 cycles. This cannot be done without resorting to ultra short waves (10 meters or less). The net result is that the range of a station would be about 40 or 50 miles.

These conditions exist for any television system, mechanical or cathode ray, if it is operated at 441 lines, 30 frames. Due to the limited range of 40 or 50 miles, and to the large size of the country, it would require about 2,000 stations to cover the United States. Added to this, the co-axial cables necessary to link these stations into a nationwide network, with the required repeater amplifiers, would involve an expense of about \$5,000 per mile. Obviously the total cost is so great and the return on the investment so questionable that nation-wide television on this basis is economically impossible.

#### TECHNICAL ADVANCES SHOWN

A different solution of the problem has been proposed by Kolorama engineers. To begin with, the pictures now being shown by Kolorama, and which the writer has witnessed, are being produced at 225 lines and only 12 frames per second. Twenty-four fields per second are employed and the pictures are interlaced two to one. On this basis one picture requires  $1/12$ th second, one picture line requires  $1/2700$ th second, and one element along each line requires  $1/607,500$ th second.

This again is one-half cycle of the highest frequency to be transmitted, making the top modulation frequency requirement 300,000 cycles.

Such a picture signal can be put on the air at various wavelengths or carrier frequencies which have the same range of distance as a broadcast station. Kolorama engineers then claim that 50 television stations could blanket the country, and also that these stations could be linked at a small fraction of the cost for the 441 line system. The total cost for national television service, while still high, nevertheless is brought down within the bounds of reason, and the whole proposition becomes economically sound.

A further description of the Kolorama television system and discussion of their recommendations for nation-wide television will follow next month.

The writer wishes to express his appreciation to the Kolorama engineering staff for providing much of the information contained in this article.

#### WHY U. S. SOCIAL SECURITY SUCCEEDS

(Continued from page 400)

original Social Security committee on figures which now have been wiped out by actual results. Until there is final and sure evidence that great reserves are to be accumulated, this attack does not appear to be sound.

#### IMPROVEMENT IN ADMINISTRATION VIEWED

Another point of attack rests upon the questions of administration. These critics charge that the program is unwieldy and being unwieldy has been slow, and some say even impossible to administer. These critics declare that the graded form of paying benefits on an earned income basis makes bookkeeping impossible; that decentralizing the project through states and territories makes it difficult of administration; that the whole process is too cumbersome and quick payment cannot be made under the plan. Such critics have not offered a clear-cut substitute for the present system of administration, nor do they make clear how the federal government can administer unemployment insurance under our system, or overcome the problem of state's rights.

The board itself does not believe that the program is complete, final or perfect. The board itself states on this third anniversary that it has two aims, namely, to simplify and improve the administrative mechanism, and secondly, to broaden the protections the program offers.

Those critics who scowl at the colossal task of registering 39,000,000 wage earners and building up their records are merely captious and are unconscious that the greatest insurance scheme of the world has been conceived, launched and administered in the United States during the last three years.

#### OLD CHARTER TURNS UP; SHEDS LIGHT ON PAST

(Continued from page 405)

signed agreement with its contractors and it was left more or less to the man himself as to his wages and working conditions. However, in the year 1907 an attempt was made to bring about a signed agreement but they were unsuccessful.

The next few years they continued to grow and gain in strength and at the meeting of March 10, 1913 it was voted to form a committee to meet with the executive board and draw up a proposed agreement for the contractors to sign. On March 24 this agreement was adopted by the local and one man from each shop was appointed to present it to his respective employer. We still have in our possession one of these old agreements. At the meeting of April 7, George Miller was elected to serve as business manager for one week. However he was reelected to that office from week to week during the controversy. We still have the communication from the contractors to the

local dated April 25, in which they state, "It is inadvisable and unnecessary to enter into any agreement under the existing conditions." Therefore they would not meet with our committee.

On April 28, it was voted to strike on May 1 if the shops did not sign. They found it necessary to strike and after eight days they won out and the shops signed. The journeymen received \$3 per day and the helpers \$2.25. They also received double time for overtime and a 44-hour week. Up to this time they worked 48 hours. That the strike was brought to a successful conclusion so quickly much credit is given to the then International Vice President G. M. Bugnizet, who is now our International Secretary. He had the northeastern states as his territory including, New York and New England. Brother Bugnizet had full charge of the strike for the international union, and many interesting stories are told by the old timers of their experiences during this strike. The records show that he was able to keep up their courage by his encouraging talks at the meetings.

This year is the twenty-fifth anniversary of our signing the first agreement with our contractors. We, of the younger generation, do not realize what this victory means to us. What could our locals do without this agreement being in force? Another step forward was when in 1928 we agreed to a "no strike no lockout" clause in our agreement with our contractors and have any differences settled by the Council of Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry. That did away with the expensive strike. For the last 15 years we have maintained a very able and efficient full time business manager.

In this review of a local's 40 years of life we hope we have brought back memories to a few of the old timers and make the younger ones realize, that although at times the struggle seems hard, we may look back and see how well they have paved the road for us to continue to build.

Editor, Electrical Workers' Journal:

The Forty-third Annual Convention of the International Municipal Signal Association will be held at the Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore, Md., September 12-15. Leading municipal signal engineers from all parts of the country will be in attendance and there will be a program of talks covering all phases of municipal signaling work and exhibits by leading manufacturers in our field.

We will appreciate it greatly if you will carry a notice of our annual meeting in your publication.

Cordially yours,

IRVIN SHULSINGER,  
Secretary.

#### THIS BUTTON IN YOUR LAPEL



proudly announces membership in the I. B. E. W. A handsome bit of jewelry, in gold and enamel. Solid gold, small size. \$ .85



# IN MEMORIAM

### Michael Weber, L. U. No. B-663

*Initiated December 13, 1935*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-663, of the I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother Michael Weber, whose death occurred July 7, 1938; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by standing in silence for three minutes at the local meeting and expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be entered into the minutes of the local union and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in his memory.

**OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF LOCAL UNION NO. B-663.**

**MALCOLM CHINNOCK,**  
Recording Secretary.

### Robert Woolverton, L. U. No. 277

*Initiated July 1, 1936*

It is with deep feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 277, I. B. E. W., record the passing of a worthy member, Brother Robert Woolverton.

Whereas it is our desire, in the spirit of brotherly love, to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family, in their time of great sorrow, our deepest sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

**JAMES SLATER,**  
Recording Secretary.

### Neil R. McFaul, L. U. No. 17

*Initiated December 9, 1933*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Neil McFaul; and

Whereas in the death of Brother McFaul, Local Union No. 17, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and earnest members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 17 recognizes its loss in the passing of Brother McFaul and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 17 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 17 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

**BERT ROBINSON,**  
**H. E. CUNNINGHAM,**  
**FRANK DONAHUE,**  
Committee.

### Owen T. McEwen, L. U. No. 73

*Initiated March 10, 1915*

It is with genuine sorrow and regret that we record the passing of Brother Owen McEwen. His departure removes from our midst one who was held in high esteem and whose counsel was always received with regard; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

**J. F. BROWNELL,**  
**M. RUZILA,**  
Committee.

### R. F. Bowman, L. U. No. B-202

*Initiated May 29, 1929*

It is with regret that we, as members of Local Union No. B-202, must record the sudden passing of one of our loyal members, R. F. Bowman; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay respect to his mem-

ory and drape our charter for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy sent to our international office for publication.

**ELMER L. LEWIS,**  
Recording Secretary.

### William P. Thom, L. U. No. B-1034

*Initiated September 19, 1937*

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1034, I. B. E. W., record the sudden passing of a faithful member, William P. Thom, on June 13, 1938; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and loved ones our sincere and most heartfelt sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of our local union be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his loved ones, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

**LEIF JACOBSEN,**  
Recording Secretary.

### Ed Lundblott, L. U. No. 614

*Initiated May 12, 1934*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 614, of the I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother Ed Lundblott, who passed away recently. Our deepest sympathy is extended to his bereaved family; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication.

**FRED BRUSATTI,**  
**L. SMART,**  
**GEORGE LE CAN,**  
**L. E. CASTER,**  
Committee.

### Lynn Chambers, L. U. No. 1154

*Initiated September 5, 1934*

Local Union No. 1154, I. B. E. W., of Santa Monica, Calif., records the loss of our valued member, Brother Lynn Chambers. It is in sincere appreciation of past fellowship that we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his loved ones and sorrow with them in our mutual loss.

In memory of Brother Lynn Chambers, the charter of Local Union No. 1154 shall be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of this resolution shall be written into our minutes. Copies shall also be sent to his family and to our Journal for publication.

**H. C. NORGAARD,**  
**T. NIELSEN,**  
**J. P. BRADY,**  
Committee.

### John J. Chickering, L. U. No. 724

*Initiated April 12, 1915*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, John Chickering, who has passed on to his greater reward; and

Whereas Local Union No. 724, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has suffered the loss of a true and worthy Brother; and

Whereas his many virtues will be long remembered by those who were associated with him; therefore be it

Resolved, by the members of Local Union No. 724, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in regular session assembled, That we acknowledge the great loss in the passing from this life of our dearly beloved and highly esteemed Brother John Chickering; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 724 expresses its deepest sympathy and condolence to the relatives of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 724, a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother and a copy be sent to our International Office to be published in our Jour-

nal and a copy be framed and hung in our hall.

**R. A. HARTIGAN,**  
Chairman;  
**J. CUNNINGHAM,**  
**J. A. KOREMAN,**  
**M. HUN,**  
Committee.

### E. E. Cockcroft, L. U. No. 213

*Initiated June 1, 1925*

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 213, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss of our worthy and esteemed Brother, E. E. Cockcroft; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 213, I. B. E. W., extends its heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. 213 and a copy be forwarded to our official Journal for publication.

**CHARLES H. MACEY,**  
**GEORGE MORISETTE,**  
**L. BEMISTER,**  
Committee.

### Robert H. Costello, L. U. No. 193

*Initiated June 28, 1922*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 193, Springfield, Ill., record the passing of our esteemed Brother, Robert H. Costello; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the record of our local union.

**L. J. GLEASON,**  
Business Manager.

### Edward Scrivnor, L. U. No. B-9

*Initiated February 13, 1931*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Edward Scrivnor; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Scrivnor, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Scrivnor and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

**DAN. MANNING,**  
**EMMETT R. GREEN,**  
**HARRY SLATER,**  
Committee.

### Ben H. Warner, L. U. No. B-9

*Initiated June 12, 1916*

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Ben H. Warner; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Warner one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

**DAN MANNING,**  
**EMMETT R. GREEN,**  
**HARRY SLATER,**  
Committee.

**Elmer F. Coleman, L. U. No. 53**

Initiated September 14, 1937

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to suddenly call from our midst our esteemed and beloved Brother, Elmer F. Coleman; and

Whereas in the passing of our beloved Brother we have lost a true and loyal Brother and it is the desire, in the spirit of brotherly love, to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family in their time of great sorrow our deepest sorrow and most heartfelt sympathy; be it therefore

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the immediate family and a copy sent the official Journal for publication and a copy spread on the local minutes and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory.

T. M. CASSIDY,  
JOE CLAUGHLEY,  
WILLIAM BURKREY,  
Committee.

**James D. Brown, L. U. No. 887**

Initiated November 8, 1933

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 887, mourn the passing of Brother James D. Brown, an esteemed and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That in memory of Brother Brown our charter shall be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

EUGENE C. FRANK,  
ARTHUR W. BITTEL,  
EARL BARTLETT,  
Committee.

**Carleton Hover, L. U. No. 887**

Initiated May 13, 1936

It is with deepest regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 887, mourn the passing of Brother Carleton Hover, an esteemed and worthy Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That in memory of Brother Hover our charter be draped for 30 days and a copy of this tribute be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

EUGENE C. FRANK,  
ARTHUR W. BITTEL,  
EARL BARTLETT,  
Committee.

**DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM JULY 1 TO JULY 31, 1938**

L. U.	Name	Amount
134	R. Cleary	\$1,000.00
73	O. T. McEwen	1,000.00
595	O. Turner	1,000.00
277	R. M. Woolverton	475.00
738	J. B. Roach	300.00
9	B. H. Warner	1,000.00
52	Thomas A. Graham	1,000.00
729	A. E. Broadbent	1,000.00
I. O.	G. E. Shaffer	650.00
3	I. Meister	475.00
134	E. St. Peter	1,000.00
9	J. Magee	300.00
98	A. C. Laird	1,000.00
595	R. A. Rodell	650.00
124	J. E. McGinnis	1,000.00
5	R. P. Adams	14.58
312	J. L. Leach	1,000.00
45	L. L. Jackson	825.00
651	H. J. Herman	300.00
100	C. R. Russell	1,000.00
134	L. Thomson	1,000.00
758	H. Rorvig	475.00
I. O.	S. M. Cox	1,000.00
124	R. Murphy	1,000.00
3	Joseph Dalesio	1,000.00
18	A. Johnson	1,000.00
I. O.	Elsar Jurentkuff	1,000.00
865	W. E. Laird	1,000.00
I. O.	W. R. Hicks	1,000.00
133	F. Lockwood	1,000.00
I. O.	A. Morgeneegg	1,000.00
363	E. Van Zandt	1,000.00
I. O.	Owen F. Hands	1,000.00
58	A. Niemi	475.00
702	George A. Murer	300.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
922	Charles Spiegel	1,000.00
17	N. R. McFaul	825.00
I. O.	M. Weber	475.00
481	H. P. Doll	1,000.00
40	Charles W. Hopf	1,000.00
896	H. G. Caldwell	475.00
1	R. Tabler	1,000.00
77	E. R. Spencer	650.00
9	R. J. Armstrong	650.00
134	P. F. Maher	1,000.00
494	P. R. Stenz	1,000.00
196	W. W. Kochendorfer	300.00
40	R. Fitzsimmons	475.00
501	James F. Monemont	1,000.00
3	William E. Armstrong	1,000.00
521	C. Wilson	475.00
103	J. T. Giles	1,000.00
864	F. A. Sherwood	1,000.00
887	J. D. Brown	825.00
887	George C. Hover	475.00
104	D. McCarthy	1,000.00
134	J. M. McGlinchy	1,000.00
193	R. H. Costello	1,000.00
I. O.	H. R. Elliott	300.00
1	W. H. Lackay	1,000.00
213	E. E. Cockroft	1,000.00
3	James Hunter	150.00
Total		\$49,314.58

**FLEXIBLE WAGE SYSTEM ON CO-OPERATIVE BASIS**

(Continued from page 397)

of goods produced, and since, under this plan, employment would be steady and production continuous, the net result would be to give to the average worker in the average year wages much higher than he would receive under the present system. The stockholder would also, for like reason, receive, on the average, dividends materially larger than he had ever received in the past.

From the standpoint of industry as a whole, the relative apportionment of income between wages and dividends would probably be not materially different from what it has been in the past, for, as previously stated, statistics indicate that both the percentage of gross income going to wages and the percentage going to dividends tend to remain reasonably constant year after year. What varies now is the total amount to be apportioned. With stable production and employment, this variation would also be largely eliminated. Since there appears to be an inherent tendency for the percentages to remain constant, there would, in many cases, be little need for adjusting them. In almost all instances, however, the ultra-simple system just described would need modification to make it practically applicable to the affairs of a business concern, for the plan as outlined makes no allowance either for changes in the number of employees or changes in the amount of capital invested in the enterprise. A more practical way of taking these changes into account is to treat both labor and capital on a unit basis.

**MATHEMATICS SHOWN**

To see how this modified system would work, let us take as an example the case of a corporation the accounts of which are balanced monthly. Let us, for the sake of simplicity, assume that employer and employees agree to maintain for the time being the *status quo*, and let us therefore define as one unit that amount

of labor or capital which yielded \$1 in the calendar month just preceding the installation of the new plan. Thus, if in that month, common labor had been receiving 50 cents per hour, a unit of common labor would be two hours' work. If skilled mechanics had been paid \$1 per hour, one hour's work of a skilled mechanic would be counted as one unit. If the salary of the president of the company was \$2,000 a month, 1/2000 of a month's work by the president would constitute one unit. The unit system would apply to piecework also. If, for example, a coatmaker had been getting \$1 for the stitching of a coat, this piece of work would be designated as one unit of labor. If a share of the stock of the corporation had been paying dividends of \$3 per year or 25 cents per month, a share might be designated as one-quarter of a unit; in other words, it would take four shares of stock to constitute a unit. The size of all units would remain unchanged throughout the life of the contract.

Let us suppose that the contract was signed at a time when business was somewhat below normal and times were improving. In such a case, the contract might well provide that all gross income above \$1.10 per unit should be carried to reserves to meet contingencies. Employees' reserves could be set aside to help pay wages or salaries in bad years. Stockholders' reserves might be either invested in plant or held to augment dividends in lean years.

Let us assume further that, in some particular month after the signing of the contract, the number of units of labor and capital employed were as designated in the first numerical column of Table I, and that the gross income available for employees and stockholders was \$129,600 or \$1.35 per unit. Under such circumstances the apportionment of income to the various classes would be as shown in the later columns of Table I. The employees would receive in the given month \$84,700 in wages and salaries, the stockholders would get \$20,900 in dividends, and \$24,000 would be carried to the various reserves.

**TABLE I**

**Apportionment of Gross Income Under the Unit System**

	(In Prosperous Month)		
	Total number of units in class	Disbursed amount (\$1.10 per unit)	Carried to reserve (\$0.25 per unit)
Operatives	60,000	\$66,000	\$15,000
Clerical staff	12,000	13,200	3,000
Administrative and technical staff	3,000	3,300	750
Officials	2,000	2,200	500
Stock	19,000	20,900	4,750
Total	96,000	\$105,600	\$24,000
Total gross income		\$129,600	

Now let us suppose that some time has passed, that the nation is passing through a severe depression, and that gross income for a calendar month has fallen to \$80,000. Let us also assume that, in the interim, 20,000 shares of new stock have been sold to investors and that the working force has been

increased. With these conditions, results might be as shown in Table II.

TABLE II

### Apportionment of Gross Income Under the Unit System

(During a Depression)

	Total number of units in class	Total distribution to class
Operatives	78,000	\$52,000
Clerical staff	12,000	8,000
Administrative and technical staff	3,600	2,400
Officials	2,400	1,600
Stock	24,000	16,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>\$80,000</b>
Total gross income		\$80,000

With \$80,000 of gross income, and nothing carried to reserves, it would be possible to distribute only \$0.66% per unit. Employees would receive \$64,000 in toto, and the stockholders would get \$16,000 dividends. Money wage rates per hour or per piece would therefore all be off a third from the rate prevailing at the time the contract was signed. Dividends per share would likewise be off a third. However, retail prices would be relatively low, hence the 66% cents per unit might buy nearly as much in the way of goods as the \$1 per unit received when the contract was negotiated. Furthermore, if the operatives felt that they could not live on the reduced wages, or the stockholders considered higher dividends imperative, they might vote to draw upon their reserves accumulated during years of prosperity. The reserves should be definitely the property of the classes for whom they were laid aside, and the directors of the corporation should have no power to shift reserves from one class to another.

The adoption of this flexible wage system would obviously spell the end of contracts for fixed wage rates. In the future, all disputes between employers and employees would hinge on the question of how much of each class of labor and how much stock was to be counted as one unit. Common labor might fight to get their unit reduced from 2.0 hours to 1.8 hours, while leaving the units for other classes of labor unchanged. All labor might unite to force up from four to five the number of shares of stock counted as one unit. The new system would offer no hindrance to collective bargaining. It would, however, make it unnecessary to revise wage contracts frequently, for neither fluctuations in the general price level nor the ups and downs of business would make revisions imperative. Labor would lose the nominal stability of wage rates which it has enjoyed in the past but, with employment made continuous, it would gain tremendously in stability of annual earnings. Money dividends would probably be somewhat more stable than at present, and the purchasing power of the money dividends would be much more nearly constant.

### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 415)

be done through collective action, either by purchasing or demand of union services when making purchases or any services whatsoever. The list is too long to be printed here, but any service from window cleaner to a nurse for the sick child can be a union service. So let us put our shoulder to the wheel and watch organized labor's difficulties diminish.

Let's make the September issue of the JOURNAL a 100 per cent issue for the women's

auxiliaries. We want to acknowledge the Editor's kindness in allowing us the space for our correspondence and feel sure that this could best be done by having a letter, if only a few short sentences, for the September issue.

Florida is enjoying one of the coolest summers ever, not that it is ever hot, but this is an exceptionally cool one. Her climate is in keeping with all her other advantages and her participation in the organization of the unorganized and other progressive moves, is now and will be, on a par with her wonderful climate. (We will make a bet that California can't beat that one.)

Will be seeing you in the columns of the JOURNAL next month.

CORA VALENTINE,  
Press Secretary.

### OPENING UP MYSTERIES OF VACUUM TUBE

(Continued from page 411)

winding supplying the voltage to be rectified to the plates of the 5Z3 double wave rectifying tube, a five volt winding (which may or may not be center tapped) for supplying current to heat the cathode of the 5Z3, and a 6.3 volt winding for supplying current to the tubes of the receiver.

By the time the current has passed through the rectifier, chokes and bleeder the voltage will have dropped to approximately 250 volts. Any voltage from 180 to 250 will operate the receiver. Across the outside leads of the high voltage winding is a potential of about 700 volts A. C., which can shake you up quite a bit if you get careless. The electrical weak point of these power supplies is usually the filter condensers. When they "blow" they put a short circuit across the cathode and plates of the tube, which is usually indicated by a bright blue glow inside the tube and a humming noise from the power transformer. Cheap filter condensers will always blow out in a few weeks or months and are a very poor investment. If you are buying filter condensers for a 300-volt power supply, get ones with a rated working voltage of 600 volts or higher. The oil impregnated paper type are very much superior to the popular electrolytic condensers, which are used so much for replacements in broadcast receiver power supplies. Let your first investment in condensers be your last for that particular power supply.

The rectifier tube should be mounted so that ample air circulation surrounds it as the tube gets quite warm when in operation. Below is a list of parts for the power supply:

1 power transformer, 350 volts each side of center tap, 5-volt, 3-ampere and 6.3-volt, 1-ampere or more.

2 40 henry chokes, 50 to 75 milliamperes capacity.

2 8 M. F. each filter condensers, 600 volts or more working volts (oil impregnated).

1 50,000-ohm bleeder resistor, 50-watt size, with sliding contact.

1 small toggle switch for power transformer.

1 4-prong bakelite socket for rectifier tube.

1 5Z3 or 80 type rectifier tube.

Miscellaneous wood screws, small machine screws, wire, etc.

In purchasing the power transformer it would be well to get one with an additional filament supply winding of 2.5 volts, as many of our new type tubes, as well as older types, use 2.5 volts to heat the cathode. The power supply at some future time may be used for these tubes and the slight additional cost will not be much more.

Before we finish this chapter, something should be said about the Cairo Radio Conference, which is now over, and although full reports are not yet out from the American Radio Relay League headquarters in Hartford, Conn., we know this much: All our existing amateur bands remain intact. Our European ham friends did not fare so well, as they will have to probably share parts of the 160, 80 and 40 meter bands with broadcasting.

### SIGNIFICANT RAMIFICATIONS

Democratic Uncle Sam knows from experience where he gets his trained radio personnel in time of war and encourages their self training in times of peace, but it is of political significance that Mr. Mussolini, of Italy, does not allow the ordinary citizen the free use of the other waves in that country, while Emperor Hirohito, the Son of Heaven, of Japan, has banned completely the use of radio transmission by amateurs. It would never do for amateur radio to fling across the world the story of the bombing planes, or mar the military glory of the Samurai, the ancient warrior caste.

We will close, Brothers, this chapter with the thought "The United States is not such a bad place to live in, after all."

### Tube types. Conventional diagrams

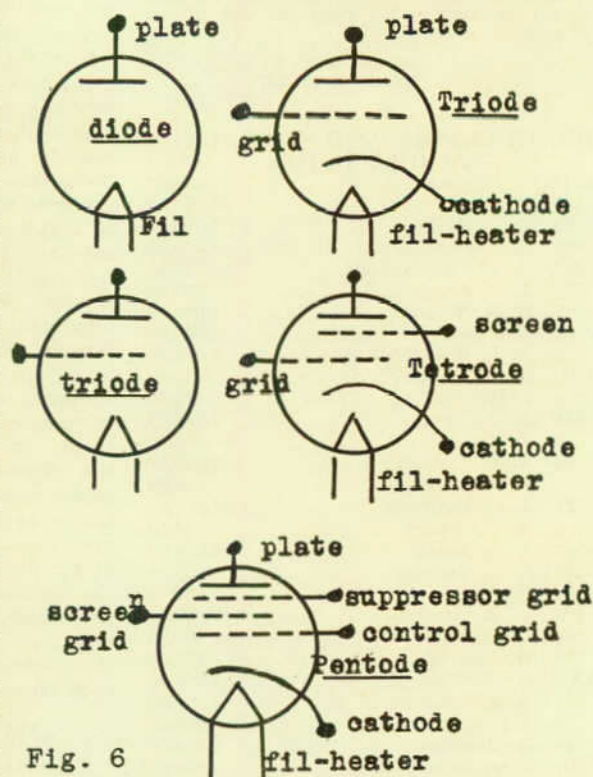


Fig. 6

The 6C6 detector tube in the receiver is a "Pentode", while the "76" amplifier tube is a "triode" with an indirectly heated cathode.

**MY EARNINGS AVERAGE ABOUT \$18 A WEEK**

(Continued from page 408)

by acquiring patents on a line of tubes which will necessitate another type of socket, circuit, etc. I still hold my power by existing patents, and as the new ones perfectly interlace with the obsolete ones I am the ruler supreme. Catch on? I will try here to give a concrete example.

**ROYALTIES DEMANDED**

You go to your dealer. You purchase an appliance. It's yours. You paid for it. You now purchase an electric light bulb. It is yours. You paid for it also. Now comes the fly in the ointment! You purchase one or more radio tubes. Are they yours? Maybe you think so. Well you have a guess coming here. Just read the little piece of paper which accompany these tubes at time of purchase. It stipulates that you are only permitted to use them to extent permitted by said agreement.

Catch on? Should you wish to use them in a circuit other than that stipulated, you are guilty of a violation of said agreement. This little instance would seem like another reservation, one on which a few more dollars can be made. I could go on almost endlessly, so I'll change to another channel.

In order to have a ready source of new patents with which to rule, some leading corporations have employees sign an agreement which stipulates that any and all patents they may acquire while in the employ of that company, be turned over for the exclusive use of said company. Catch on?

If this isn't monopoly, what in thunder is it? I'm sure it is not charity. But let's go on.

Here comes a leading corporation here in the United States engaged in a vast communication enterprise, owning numerous American patents but doing most of its manufacturing in foreign countries. Why do our patents offer the foreign working man advantages over our own people? Why do we permit such indulgences by this corporation?

We have the greatest economic problem right here. Why not change our patent laws to take care of our own?

Why do we not adapt our patent laws more favorably to move toward bettering our economic status? In the days when there were few developments in the various sciences and industries our patent laws were adequate. Today our patent office is doing business in a horse and buggy manner when it should be made a little more up to date. This is a technological age.

Developments in the various sciences are numerous and rapid. Patent claims should be more limited, more specific and not so flexible that they permit such interlacing with associated patent claims on articles common in any particular application. As for instance, a patent on a tube to apply in clear phraseology to a tube, a patent on a circuit to a circuit only, and not an interlacing of the two.

**CODE OF CONDUCT DESCRIBED**

Inventions and research as interpreted by some corporations could be aptly put forth in the following words:

1. The more patents we acquire, the more power and wealth we control.

2. Thus we can dictate terms, formulate agreements, etc., to our own benefit.

3. We can subjugate all lesser companies and even labor unions by exercising our powers.

4. We can do all these things and still be able to point out to the public that we are within the law.

5. We can increase our earnings, maintain a good income for our officers and leading technicians, and also pay a fair dividend, without much concern over what labor may do.

6. Year by year through the products of invention and research we can, with the use of better machinery and methods, make the use of labor smaller and smaller.

I could go on endlessly here as in most instances which I touched upon. By now it should be very clear as some of the smoke of confusion passes away what seems to be the logical place to start a reform.

The familiar phrase "of the people, by the people, for the people," seems not to bother these industrial dictators. They ignore it completely. Labor has one defensive means to fight these evils. It is the power of the vote. It would be very wise for the people's representatives in the various government branches to give some thought to this fact. Labor does not like to employ un-American

tactics, but you can be sure that in due time labor will take steps to do some fancy maneuvering on the tentacles of these giant octopuses.

Our government should plainly see how these nefarious actions (while within the law) are undermining the social and economic structure of our country. If it is sincere in its wish to break up monopolies, here is the logical place to start. The Patent Office is under the supervision of the Department of Commerce and it should not be difficult to bring a little innovation into it to meet the needs of modern times.

The present administration has tried numerous plans. Some were good. Some were not so good. Everyone can err some time. But why don't they try my code? Are they afraid of poking a stick into a hornet's nest? Is it true that someone will be stung? If it is also true, it won't be those who do the poking. It follows that it will be those who are poked at, will feel the stings of investigation.

Let us start to play Rimsky Korsakoff's "The Flight of the Bumble Bee."

We have the theme.

We have the music.

All we need is the actors.

**I. B. E. W. RING**



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at **\$9.00**

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Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100.....	.50	Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	12.50
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Buttons, small rolled gold.....	.60	Paper, Official Letter, per 100.....	.50
Buttons, small 10k gold.....	.85	Pins, rolled gold.....	.60
Buttons, medium, 10k gold.....	1.00	Rituals, extra, each.....	.25
Buttons, diamond-shaped 10k gold.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts).....	1.75
Book, Minute for R. S. (small).....	2.25	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts).....	3.50
Book, Minute for R. S. (large).....	3.00	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts).....	1.75
Book, Day.....	1.75	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts).....	3.50
Book, Roll Call.....	1.50	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts).....	1.75
Carbon for Receipt books.....	.05	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts).....	3.50
Charm, 10k gold.....	4.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts).....	1.75
Charters, Duplicate.....	1.00	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts).....	3.50
Complete Local Charter Outfit.....	25.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts).....	1.75
Constitution, per 100.....	7.50	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts).....	.75
Single copies.....	.10	Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts).....	.25
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year.....	2.00	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's.....	.25
Emblem, Automobile.....	1.25	Receipt Book, Treasurer's.....	.25
Envelopes, Official, per 100.....	1.00	Receipt Holders, each.....	.30
Labels, Decalcomania, per 100.....	.20	Research weekly report cards, per 100.....	.40
Labels, Metal, per 100.....	2.50	Rings, 10k gold.....	9.00
Labels, Neon, per 100.....	.20	Seal, cut of.....	1.00
Labels, Paper, per 100.....	.20	Seal.....	4.00
Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100.....	.35	Seal (pocket).....	7.50
Ledger, loose leaf binder Financial Secretary's 26 tab index.....	6.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen.....	.40
Ledger paper to fit above ledger, per 100.....	1.50	Warrant Book, for R. S.....	.30
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages.....	2.50		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages.....	3.75		
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages.....	8.00		
	(Extra Heavy Binding)		

**FOR E. W. B. A.**

Book, Minute.....	1.50	Single Copies.....	.10
Charters, Duplicates.....	.50	Rituals, each.....	.25
Constitution and By-Laws, per 100.....	7.50	Reinstatement Blanks, per 100.....	.75

METAL



LABEL

NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM JUNE 11 TO JULY 10, 1938

Table with 8 columns: L. U., NUMBERS, L. U., NUMBERS, L. U., NUMBERS, L. U., NUMBERS, L. U., NUMBERS. It lists receipt numbers and amounts for various local unions from June 11 to July 10, 1938.



L. U. NUMBERS table with columns for L. U., NUMBERS, and various numerical entries.

L. U. NUMBERS table with columns for L. U., NUMBERS, and various numerical entries.

L. U. NUMBERS table with columns for L. U., NUMBERS, and various numerical entries.

L. U. NUMBERS table with columns for L. U., NUMBERS, and various numerical entries.

L. U. NUMBERS table with columns for L. U., NUMBERS, and various numerical entries.

VOID

VOID table listing various numbers and associated codes.

MISSING

MISSING table listing various numbers and associated codes.



L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
223-55037.		488-659414,	475, 582,	B-829-B	268751, B 403941,	B-988-B	263715, 719, 736,	L. U.	NUMBERS
245-174868.		593.		943,	404044, 135, 440,	835, B	284452, 466-	590-21152, 161-165.	
271-420474.		532-876629.		469,	596, 832, 405015,	468.		595-870781-790.	
277-140393, 520-521.		539-651966.		097,	116, 330, 569,	B-989-285665.		617-207942.	
290-521147.		B-554-B	265108, 111,	570.		B-1000-206177-180.		650-201760.	
B-292-B	204245-248,	771652-653.		B-832-400438,	442, 458,	B-1002-882179, 232, 273,		660-755761-770.	
236829-840.		558-95943.		468,	930, 401048-049,	275, 285.		689-590742, 745.	
309-243874, 799321.		567-133689.		078,	166, 428024, 751,	B-1006-357550.		691-5472.	
321-795106.		B-569-21852.		759.		B-1030-B	185393-400.	821-494333.	
326-908928, 985.		613-67870.		261-170795,	859750.	B-1046-797379.		829-B	403492-500.
332-875517, 559, 605.		643-82963, 970.		865-276001,	031-037,	B-1058-B	216124.	876-171311,	388, B
340-244576, 581, 596,		648-14505, 727150.		044.		B-1074-B	289570, 536, C04,	281407.	
834750.		659-228672.		B-876-B	171311, 387-	607.		898-419603.	
345-234228-229.		B-684-B	241816.	388,	281407, 449, 450,	B-1076-238991-992.		906-499385.	
347-201270.		691-971543.		458,	859, 913, 922,	B-1084-407603.		937-34083.	
B-372-831660.		712-584167.		B	296101, 415351, 352,	1094-116680, 687.		953-328663, 667.	
400-694265, 285, 289.		724-56680.		080,	416254, 780313.	B-1097-484502.		B-965-764205.	
407-20503.		738-940198, 224, 232,		839-370518,	560.	1130-269295, 474.		B-1006-B	225931.
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415-514355, 359-360.		753-122397.		910-504170, 199.					
443-95892-895.		761-774084.		B-935-296507.					
446-123134.		775-348474.		948-922508-509, 514,					
458-750259.		787-317108.		517-521.					
B-465-B	211279, 275789,	794-225500.		B-949-207367, 370, 409,					
520252, 340.		811-774193.		382090.					
479-225222-230, 443487-		812-440282, 286,		957-B	72056, 065.				
488.		824-76106.		962-769021.					
480-891833, 835, 842,		B-825-App	48116, 420815.	B-965-B	254333.				
845.		B-826-B	408301.	B-974-86556.					
		B-828-409740.							

WINNING OF WEST THRU WORKERS' EYES

(Continued from page 403)

Many an immigrant family, "iron-souled," he called them, and many a hardy Yankee he carried to new homes on his trains. Many a herd of long-horned Texas steers he trundled back to market in the East again. He watched the western frontier slowly recede to the southwest and to the northwest before the steady flow of homesteaders.

For years the ranchers waged range wars with the settlers for control of the rich land. "Old Judge Colt," the six-shooter, ruled the plains. The advent of barbed wire finally turned the tide in favor of the homesteaders; the cowboys had to swing westward with their droves, circling around the fenced-in farms. Agricultural Kansas was in the making.

Cow-towns, their boardwalked streets lined with saloons, marked the end of the roads. French watched these cities blossom and fade, each succeeded in turn by another, farther west. The treks of the cowboys with their cattle northward and eastward to the end of the trail shortened with each passing year, as the railroads laced the country with patterns of iron and steel.

Topeka, Grenola, Caldwell, Newton—the town which gave rise to the saying, "No Sundays west of Newton; no God west of Pueblo," whose population grew from zero to over 2,000 in only 60 days; Dodge City, where the deep South fused with the prairie West; Hunnewell, the wildest, "shootin'est town" of them all—French knew each of them in its heyday.

His trains were busy transporting livestock, settlers, merchandise, and best of all, new rails and ties for the construction camps which steadily marched in advance of established railroad lines. French, still in his 'teens, thrilled at the thought that he was actually helping to build these roads. He was in his glory whenever his run took him to the very end of the rails.

MADE OR BROKE COMMUNITIES

The coming or not coming of the railroad left its stamp upon all the future history of a community. A streamer of white wood

smoke, floating from the funnel of a brass-bound engine as it chugged across the plains could be at once a symbol of prosperity to a lucky town and a virtual smoke-screen isolating its less fortunate rival from the rest of the world.

Furiously and deviously raged the battles between competing towns to obtain the coveted prize. Booster organizations lured prospective settlers and immigrants with fantastic tales of a Kansas or West Texas paradise. Cities bonded themselves to sums inconceivable of payment to insure the coming of the railroad.

Quickly towns sprang up. Even more quickly others disappeared, deserted overnight by their inhabitants who learned, too late, that the railroad would pass them by.

The railroads had to go through, "in spite of hell, high water or hostile Indians," as the saying of the day went. Many a massed survey party and construction crew was buried in a railroad grade by the crew which came to replace it.

"The thunder of the streamliner today must be sweet music to those whose bones make up a part of the bed the streamliner runs on," remarked French to his son one day. "Their sacrifice made the streamliner possible."

Equally unwanted with the Indians were the buffalos which then roamed wild. Frequently they caused train wrecks by stampeding or by congregating in herds along the right-of-way. French deplored the ruthless waste with which most of them were slaughtered. The "big kill" lasted from 1872 to 1879. Professional buffalo hunting or "buff-running," became a prosperous but short-lived career. Ammunition was free. One had only to apply to the nearest army post to receive it. "Neither the buffalo nor the Indian," as French phrased it, "fitted into the white man's scheme of things on the prairie."

In 1883 French, then about 23, moved his family to even newer country, the Pacific Northwest. The following years took him all over Washington and Oregon, with brief excursions into California and Montana. He served as switchman, telegrapher, brakeman, fireman, engineer, conductor, agent and yardmaster. He worked for the Northern Pacific, the Southern Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific. He seldom stayed at any one job for more than a few years at a time. His last job began with the Union Pacific in 1909 and continued until his retirement in 1930. As switchman and yardmaster for the U. P.

he knew that he was in big-time railroading at last.

Except for a short three years back in Pueblo and Kansas City, the Northwest remained the French family's home.

As a young man in Portland, French joined the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. Later, as his type of employment changed, he belonged successively to the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, the Order of Railway Conductors, the United Yardmasters Association and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Upon retirement he became an honorary life member of the Old Timers' Club of the Union Pacific System.

As a member of the unions, he frequently found that his union card was as good as a railroad ticket. In occasional periods of unemployment between jobs it enabled him to travel about in search of work. Throughout his ups and downs, through strikes, good times and bad, he always found life interesting—full of a certain undefinable zest.

Each railroad was a separate chapter in his life; each chapter a new situation, a new job; each job a new crop of wrinkles to criss-cross the smoothness of the young face. Through all the flight of years he never ceased to fight for and pursue his ideals of what constituted good railroading.

MAN HOURS ON TEN PRE-FABRICATED HOUSES

(Continued from page 406)

any part in construction, because of the use of pre-fabricated wall sections, most of the work on the job was performed by skilled craftsmen. Carpenters, sheet metal workers, cement finishers, plumbers, etc., did their work in very much the traditional manner. It therefore appears that General Houses has fallen completely short of its goal—devising a type of house which can be put up quickly, cheaply and without the services of skilled building tradesmen.



VEST CHAIN SLIDE CHARM

A watch charm so fine looking you'll enjoy wearing it. Of 10-karat gold and clearly displaying the I. B. E. W. insignia. Price only \$4



By BUDD L. MCKILLIPS

DURING the last six months dozens of Indians have been working a scheme that is a pain in the neck to federal officials. The redmen decide they want to take in the sights of Washington at little expense to themselves. So they deck themselves out in tribal regalia and hitch-hike their way to the national capital.

A few days later, after they tire of sight-seeing they appear at the Bureau of Indian Affairs and demand to be sent back home at government expense. Some want the government to pay for their hotel bills while in Washington.

If they are turned down they panhandle people with a story of having come to Washington "to get justice for our people" only to be turned out to starve by the government.

It's a good racket, but the Indians will never be able to match the one pulled by pioneer government officials who used to trade rot-gut whiskey for thousand-acre tracts of valuable land.

EVERY time I am in the vicinity of a certain building near Washington's river front I think of the declaration that was so frequently made by the old-time Socialist spell-binders—"Every worker is entitled to all he produces."

And if that utopian day ever dawns, sunrise is going to find me waiting at the door of that building to apply for a job there—it's the United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

A few weeks ago the government bought 125 new machines for that plant. And any time I can have all I produce on one of them, I'll turn the job over to some other person after I have had a crack at running one of the machines for a few hours.

These machines produce money—paper currency—at high speed. The battery of 125 cost the government \$136,250. But they paid for themselves in virtually no time. The first hour they were operated they turned out something like \$17,000,000. Maybe someone can figure out the government's profit each second the machines are run. One fellow who likes to do such things estimates it takes about 25 seconds for the 125 machines to produce \$136,250—what Uncle Sam paid for them.

WITH the death, last June, of Mrs. Carolyn Poulter King, the U. S. government was able to close its pension roll of widows of veterans of the War of 1812. Mrs. King was the widow of Darius King, who enlisted in the American army during the war with England 126 years ago. He was 17 then. His widow who died in June was 20 when she married him. He was 70. He died in 1886.

There is still a government pensioner of the War of 1812, however. Mrs. Esther Ann Hill Morgan, of Independence, Oreg.,

is the daughter of John Hill, a soldier in that conflict.

If pensioners of the World War stick around on that basis, it will be about 2044 A. D. before the last name will be checked off the rolls.

UNCLE SAM does a thriving business on the side when it comes to producing money. The mints turn out a lot of metal money for foreign countries. This summer the mint at San Francisco coined 3,240,000 silver dollars and 6,480,000 half dollars for the Chinese government. All bore the image of Sun Yat Sen, founder of the Chinese Republic. China furnished the material—some 150 tons of silver and copper alloys.

SOME of the attendants at the Freer Art Gallery in Washington are going to burn up with curiosity if they don't soon get an explanation regarding an almost daily happening there.

Each day, just before noon, an elderly woman, who looks like she might be a grandmother from any small town in the Middle West, enters the room where there is a large image of Buddha and makes obeisance to the squatting figure.

SCORES of Washington taxi drivers step on the gas when in the vicinity of Congressional Cemetery late at night. Some of the colored drivers won't go near there at all. The aversion to this spot started a few weeks ago when ashen-faced drivers began making rightly reports to the police regarding the mysterious disappearance of women passengers.

The story always ran along the same lines. The cab, according to its driver, would be stopped by a lone woman near the cemetery. Each driver gave the same description of her. Each time she asked to be taken to the same street number. But after going a few blocks with her, the driver would discover she was no longer in his cab. Her description tallied with that of a woman who died several years ago at the address given by the vanishing passenger.

You can believe it, or not. I don't.

ONE of the government bureaus you read little about in the daily papers, but which saves citizens millions of dollars yearly, is the Federal Trade Commission. Its job is to attempt to stop business men from lying. That looks like a mighty task, but, strange as it seems, the FTC meets with considerable success.

The FTC does its job with little ballyhoo. But it has forced hundreds and hundreds of crooked business men to quit cheating their customers through lying claims about their products or services.

The types of business where it forces truthful advertising run the whole gamut of anything for which people pay money. At this writing it has a Washington undertaker on the pan. He will have to prove the truth of the claims he makes in his sensational and morbid advertising, or else—

Among those upon whom the FTC has recently cracked down are: A company who claimed to cure stammerers by mail; another remote-control humanitarian who could sit in his New York City office and develop the bust of a woman on the Pacific Coast and points east; a chicken expert who guaranteed a magical food that would make hens start laying a month sooner than those fed ordinary poultry grub; a slicker who was selling an aviation manual exactly like the government furnishes free; a bread company that advertised its products would make fat people grow thin, and a whole flock of correspondence schools.

The number of complaints on file at the FTC offices makes one believe that "a sucker is born every minute," and that some bird is immediately on the job to take the new-born's dough away.

ORGANIZED labor's demand for a six-hour day, President Roosevelt's move for minimum wage legislation, the National Labor Relations law, and the attempt made by the NRA to abolish child labor are not "new and radical ideas."

Congressman John Luecke, Michigan Democrat and paper mill worker, recently dug up a book published 119 years ago which advocated that program.

This book, by J. C. L. Simonde de Sismondi, an eminent Swiss economist, advocated, in 1819, four steps which he said should be "taken immediately" in order "to spread the advantages of science and invention" to wage-earners who were suffering hardships because of the technical advances of that period.

The four reforms which Sismondi, in his book, "New Principles of Political Economy," said were necessary in 1819 are:

1. Abolition of child labor.
2. Shortening the length of the workday.
3. Setting of minimum wages.
4. Encouragement of labor organization and collective bargaining.

CONGRESSMAN Jim Mead, of Buffalo, member of the Switchmen's Union and patron saint of the nation's postoffice service employees, tells a story which is worth passing along.

Murphy, who was dying, called his wife to the bedside and extracted a promise from her that she wouldn't go chasing out with other men after he had gone.

A few years later, the wife also died. When she arrived at the Pearly Gates her first request was to see her husband.

"His name's Murphy," she told St. Peter. "We'll never be able to find him for you—the place is filled with thousands and thousands of Murphys," St. Peter said.

"And ain't that a shame, that you can't find him for me," the wife said. "I want to see him and tell him that I've kept the promise I made when he was dying. You know, he said to me, 'Nora, promise me you won't go running around with other men after I'm dead, and if you do go chasing around with men, I'll turn over in my grave.' He said that to me and I promised and now I'd like to tell him I've kept my promise, and—"

"Wait a minute," St. Peter interrupted. "I guess I know who you mean now; I'll get him for you."

And turning to a messenger, St. Peter said:

"Go and get that fellow we call 'Pinwheel Charlie.'"

SOME time ago, a number of readers expressed skepticism when I mentioned about once having been bitten by an alligator. It may interest them to know that I am nursing a rather out of the ordinary wound as I write this particular column—yesterday evening I was bitten through my right index finger by a bat.

If this biting business keeps on, my seven-year-old daughter and I will rate a Robert Ripley "Believe It or Not" drawing. She has been bitten by a horse, a rabbit, a dog and a turtle, and stung 28 times—at one stinging—by hornets. In addition to the alligator and a bat, I have been bitten by a squirrel, a snake, a cat, several dogs, a ferret, an owl, a wolf and a Senegalese soldier.

# ON EVERY JOB *There's a Laugh & Two*

## STEADFAST

Now here's to the A. F. of L!  
On the rock of Gibraltar it stands.  
Where the C. I. O. is going is hard to tell,  
You can't stand long on sinking sand.

F. H. BYAM,  
L. U. No. 66.

\* \* \*

*Now here's a Brother who is in the Corri-  
gan class himself, because he got this poem  
in to us just about as fast as Corri-  
gan crossed the Big Pond.*

## A FLYING BOOMER

You can talk about your Lindberghs,  
Earharts and Richard Byrds,  
But this Corri-  
gan guy can spin a yarn  
Such as you never heard.

Now this "Mick" he spanned the Atlantic  
In an ancient flying crate,  
And the Irish they felt elated  
By this master stroke of fate.

He took off for the West Coast  
(That's his story and it stuck),  
And I know that you are saying  
That it's just his Irish luck.

He had none of those new-fangled gadgets  
That tell when you are on the right track.  
He just traveled by his Irish courage  
And Lady Luck was at his back.

When Dame Nature tried to detain him,  
And the ice on his wings grew thick,  
He casually reached out of the cockpit  
And hammered it off with a stick.

Now his compass it was dizzy  
By some accident or guile,  
And he crossed the broad Atlantic  
And made the Irish smile.

All the world is cheering this Irishman  
With the twinkle in his eye,  
And chuckling over his freakish flight,  
And about his little white lie.

He got mixed up in his geography,  
And acted so darn dumb,  
I have decided that he just must be  
A boomer electrician's son.

Now excuse me, my Brother Electricians,  
This rhyming is not meant as slurs,  
But we know for a fact if this bird is cracked,  
He's related to some knight of the spurs.

JAMES DUNCAN,  
Local No. 948, Flint, Mich.

\* \* \*

## ATTENTION, SLEEPY STEVE

Two Brothers, one of whom had many years  
service in the double harness, and the other  
of whom was a new June groom, were talking  
about domestic problems. The newlywed said,  
in a good deal of astonishment:

"You say you never have any arguments or  
disagreements with your wife?"

"Oh, no, never! She goes her way and I  
go hers."

*Hm! Seems like there must be somep'n  
going on at Belleville!*

## BELLEVILLE, ILL.

Down here in Illinois  
Fate has made me roam;  
And now the town of Belleville  
Is the one I call my home.

Home? But it's temporary  
And soon the time will be  
When a lot of "knights of the timber"  
Will be looking for work, with me.

There's Sparksy, from Detroit,  
Johnson, from old Montan',  
Sherill, from Seattle,  
Slim Knight, from all the land.

Steve Carver, from Indiana,  
Todd, from Evansville,  
Cameron, from E. St. Louis,  
And I, from—where you will.

R. B. Smith, our starter,  
His principles are as mine,  
Is the only one among us  
With a promise down the line.

Fenton, from up at Greenville,  
On a permit (I think it's a sin!),  
Has the right ideals—  
Will we never take him in?

Stacy, Tiny and J. R.,  
Up from 702,  
And all the rest of you fellows,  
I dedicate these lines to you.

For our work is nearly finished  
Under Local B-309,  
Just two more weeks together  
And we'll finish up this line.

Then all these union Brothers,  
Who are gathered here today,  
Will be scattered o'er the country;  
Nevertheless we all together shall ever  
work or play.

But the friendships we've created  
Will flourish and live on;  
And the work that we've created,  
Will be here when we're all gone.

FRANK L. OSMAN,  
L. U. No. 648.

\* \* \*

*This Brother didn't sign his name to this  
nice little piece, but Edith and Doris say his  
handwriting sure is familiar!*

## WHOOF!

Two black boys were blasting a hillside to  
level the ground, to install a highline tower,  
when a charge of dynamite went off prema-  
turely, taking along one of the niggers. The  
construction foreman came on the run and  
asked the other darky, "Where is Mose, and  
when will he be back?" The terrified nigger  
answered with difficulty, "I don't know where  
he is, boss, but if he comes back as fast as  
he left, he should get here yesterday."

Card No. 586795, L. U. No. 595.

## ALL WET

When I was young I heard folks say,  
"Put a dollar away for a rainy day."  
Now the kids need shoes, the wife a hat,  
The bills come in for this and that,  
No matter how bright and clear the sky,  
Just as soon as I lay a dollar by,  
And feel as if all the world is swell,  
Clouds come up, and it rains like hell.

JOHN J. MCLEOD,  
L. U. No. 333, Portland, Maine.

\* \* \*

## A REPLY TO MASTERSON

Good for you, John Masterson, also for your  
"Roy Flood"; thank God and the Omnipotent  
Powers that Roy is not the only one. There  
are Wetzigs and Koeckners, there are Browns  
and Hays, there are Claudes and Gus's and  
Troys and Rays. This type of man sees no  
click nor clan, he's not the one known as  
"Just a card man." Ready with a five,  
ready with a ten, ready to help with a job,  
if he can—and returns?—That's the last  
thing in the mind of such men.

"That's unionism," you'll say. God, that it  
was in its entirety. No! It's parental train-  
ing and motherly love so devout, that brought  
such characters in life about. That was the  
spirit as all men know, that unionism started  
and it began to grow; but today?—Oh! but  
for the sins of capital and commercialism  
and the need for that almighty dollar, many  
who could, do not, and many who would,  
cannot. So to end with a toast to Roy Flood  
and his kind: May they live in a happiness  
pure and divine!

EMIL W. FINGER,  
Local No. 124.

\* \* \*

*A new contributor but we'll bet he's a loyal  
union member!*

## A TOAST TO MY LOCAL

Heigh ho! for old 953,  
She's doing fine, that's plain to see;  
To trace her course back through the years  
Would fill your eyes with blinding tears—  
Men have come in and then dropped out,  
They didn't know what 'twas all about.  
But others, strong and staunch and true  
Have stuck to see the whole thing through;  
And now that we are up on top  
They know their work was not a flop.  
We now have contracts, here and there,  
Where the pay is good and the hours fair,  
And though some shops are kind of sore,  
We're surely going after more.  
We'll never be quite satisfied  
Until the ones that have chiseled and lied  
Are straightened out and sewed up tight,  
Or run out of town by the union's might.

So heigh ho, for old 953,  
She stands out like a spreading tree,  
With arms outstretched to welcome all  
To a good union meeting in her friendly hall.

WILLIAM E. DAVIS,  
L. U. No. 953, Eau Claire, Wis.

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A self-governing people is that people  
which discusses and interrogates its  
administration.

—George W. Norris

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