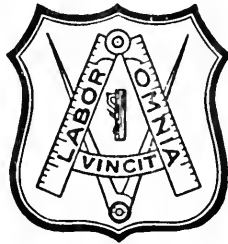




REPORT OF COMMITTEE AND RESULT
OF GENERAL VOTE ON

Proposed Changes in Constitution and Laws and Ritual



As adopted by the
Twenty-Third General Convention

Of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., Held at
Lakeland, Fla., December 7 to 15

1936

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Report of Tabulating Committee

Indianapolis, Ind., March 18, 1937

Mr. Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President,
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We, the committee appointed by you to tabulate the returns of the votes taken on the proposed changes to the General Constitution, met on March 3rd, 1937 and organized by electing Brother A. Ruddy of Local No. 11, Cleveland, Ohio as Chairman, and Brother Edward M. Olsen of Local No. 1456, New York City as Secretary, after which we proceeded to tabulate the returns of votes as sent in by the various Local Unions throughout the Brotherhood, and after tabulating the vote we find the following result.

Out of 1124 returns sent in 13 were not counted because of votes not being returned in accordance with instructions submitted by the General Secretary, as provided for in the General Constitution.

The following Local Unions submitted returns which were not counted due to the fact that said returns were not properly filled out; 18, 119, 236, 452, 911, 993, 1211, 1284, 1312, 1394, 1445, 1478, 1636, 1753, 1767, 1846, 1856, 1913, 1996, 2164, 2725.

Votes of the following Local Unions were not counted as the Seal of said Local Unions was not placed on their returns; 39, 66, 91, 292, 538, 1092, 1169, 1292, 1373, 1671, 1795, 1976, 2110.

Votes of the following Local Unions were not counted as the returns had been re-marked; 20, 43, 78, 130, 350, 495, 633, 762, 828, 847, 891, 955, 1212, 1273, 1323, 1335, 1752, 1770, 1780, 1782, 2463.

Votes of the following Local Unions were not counted because the returns had been defaced; 25, 34, 63, 295, 305, 819, 1325.

The following Local Unions sent in blank returns; 1125, 1155, 1690, 1774, 1818, 1825.

	For	Against	
Proposition No. 1	38,136	12,225	Carried
Proposition No. 2	38,115	10,876	"
Proposition No. 3	37,035	10,414	"
Proposition No. 4	43,544	5,742	"
Proposition No. 5	19,343	30,751	Lost
Proposition No. 6	9,488	40,439	"
Proposition No. 7	25,958	21,552	"
Proposition No. 8	30,576	15,679	"
Proposition No. 9	12,047	36,478	"
Proposition No. 10	32,154	15,636	Carried
Proposition No. 11	43,055	4,790	"
Proposition No. 12	33,041	16,151	"
Proposition No. 13	34,380	7,971	"

The following propositions having received the necessary two-thirds vote are therefore carried;

1 — 2 — 3 — 4 — 10 — 11 — 12 — 13

The following propositions not having received the necessary vote are therefore not carried;

5 — 6 — 7 — 8 — 9

Respectfully submitted

A. Ruddy, Local No. 11, Cleveland, Ohio
S. K. Hiatt, Local No. 592, Muncie, Indiana
Daniel J. Butler, Local No. 578, Chicago, Ill.
George F. Coughlin, Local No. 715, Elizabeth, N. J.
Edward M. Olsen, Local No. 1456, New York, N. Y.

THE VOTE

L. U. No.	Question 1 for ag'st	Question 2 for ag'st	Question 3 for ag'st	Question 4 for ag'st	Question 5 for ag'st	Question 6 for ag'st	Question 7 for ag'st
1	249	249	249	249	200	150	249
2	184	180	180	180	180	2	182
3	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
4	34	41	48	50	54	43	57
5	78	159	182	196	104	44	119
6	34	37	37	33	36	53	36
7	491	458	493	492	495	2	445
8	425	425	425	425	425	10	415
9	61	58	60	64	64	65	65
10	223	223	223	223	223	112	222
11	713	714	719	721	714	712	720
12	72	72	72	72	72	7	72
13	222	231	233	236	234	188	241
14	26	36	53	57	53	14	51
16	3	53	68	76	1	74	104
21	36	10	47	47	12	35	47
22	188	15	86	64	139	28	175
24	6	5	8	9	9	10	10
27	84	78	87	87	87	2	85
28	6	66	84	84	84	89	93
29	63	19	132	133	133	133	133
30	30	30	30	30	1	29	30
31	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
33	54	7	44	63	59	87	69
35	20	19	16	14	12	22	22
36	47	27	56	84	121	63	121
37	48	43	46	48	48	48	48
38	1	21	21	20	1	22	22
40	181	73	209	216	28	197	165
42	118	6	51	36	82	5	118
44	13	21	32	40	35	32	38
47	155	34	200	300	300	92	98
49	18	15	2	20	22	1	23
50	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
51	56	46	69	85	10	72	26
53	103	2	102	3	105	105	105
54	197	199	201	201	201	201	201
55	60	7	23	41	48	1	72
56	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
58	435	435	432	3	435	7	428
59	19	3	10	12	10	15	5
60	30	38	60	63	65	9	47
61	433	47	425	3	428	1	474
62	179	1	165	189	181	6	2
64	123	228	230	105	269	68	296
65	34	14	28	3	42	45	52
67	117	6	121	2	124	124	120
68	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
70	2	66	60	68	64	4	64
72	273	1	274	276	277	277	280
73	86	16	110	97	98	110	76
74	53	2	66	5	39	48	6
77	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
79	80	29	3	26	28	1	35
81	166	13	179	170	7	172	3
84	34	34	34	34	34	4	28
82	30	4	34	34	34	34	4
83	47	4	51	51	51	51	2
87	81	3	84	82	81	81	81
88	28	27	5	11	28	28	5
89	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
93	48	4	54	50	52	56	56
94	67	56	91	76	98	76	7
96	2	96	100	101	97	100	101
97	36	32	38	38	38	36	37
98	156	180	159	120	120	100	1
99	24	24	24	24	24	24	179
100	53	45	7	51	46	7	24
101	370	17	386	1	387	7	387
102	5	2	7	7	7	7	205
103	72	29	98	13	107	7	182
104	51	18	42	65	75	1	22
105	103	1	65	7	112	7	68
106	40	37	34	34	44	39	45
109	57	57	57	57	57	57	28
110	27	21	36	3	47	1	41
111	20	19	19	19	23	23	46
112	57	39	57	53	53	53	3
113	14	14	14	14	14	13	1
115	41	41	41	41	41	41	3
117	251	251	251	251	251	251	1
118	18	18	18	18	18	18	1
122	96	10	96	92	21	114	1
125	24	24	25	25	25	25	1
128	7	7	7	7	7	7	2
129	15	18	33	4	38	38	38
131	62	62	62	62	62	12	50
132	136	109	1	105	113	14	128

L. U. No.	Question 1 for ag'st	Question 2 for ag'st	Question 3 for ag'st	Question 4 for ag'st	Question 5 for ag'st	Question 6 for ag'st	Question 7 for ag'st
133	...	8	66	53	13	2	47
134	30	6	36	36	...	36	...
135	200	...	3	75	150	...	104
136	...	29	29	29	29	29	...
138	50	...	48	2	48	2	...
141	96	...	96	96	...	96	...
142	70	4	61	2	85	...	67
143	31	63	5	59	61	...	86
144	10	25	35	...	35	...	32
145	9	...	9	9	9	...	9
146	89	17	98	8	...	106	93
149	2	22	23	1	24	...	24
150	...	15	15	15	...	15	...
151	15	...	15	...	15	...	15
153	...	...	...	31	1	32	...
154	2	8	11	...	9	2	11
155	20	28	48	48	48	...	48
157	150	...	140	140	...	114	4
160	15	27	54	...	33	28	...
161	73	...	70	3	73	73	...
162	...	110	4	96	...	105	...
163	1	20	20	1	20	1	...
165	70	2	19	37	59	1	60
166	54	...	57	3	57	3	59
168	47	...	47	47	...	47	...
171	64	...	57	...	66	62	...
174	30	...	35	...	18	36	...
175	9	1	9	1	9	6	4
176	20	1	21	...	10	5	19
177	57	87	131	9	119	13	112
180	18	1	13	5	18	1	19
181	235	1	242	...	212	...	240
182	318	...	318	...	318	...	318
184	37	7	41	...	49	...	49
185	46	...	32	11	36	...	51
187	1	29	30	...	30	...	1
188	94	...	94	84	...	77	...
189	16	21	2	16	38	2	39
190	16	...	1	11	5	9	...
191	20	30	50	...	50	...	50
193	2	8	7	3	4	6	...
194	4	5	4	5	2	7	...
195	...	15	15	...	15	...	15
196	125	12	...	173	...	173	116
197	8	12	8	11	13	2	22
198	27	39	68	...	38	33	59
199	72	1	49	36	66	...	78
200	68	...	68	...	68	...	68
201	11	46	43	...	41	...	56
203	150	...	150	...	150	...	150
206	9	1	11	...	10	1	10
207	20	...	22	...	22	...	22
210	97	8	38	48	3	18	44
211	108	20	4	130	1	125	90
213	253	...	253	...	253	...	244
215	35	...	35	1	34	35	10
217	7	...	7	...	7	...	7
218	13	31	31	...	32	...	30
219	4	...	4	...	4	...	4
220	...	12	12	...	12	...	11
224	90	...	54	19	100	...	102
225	72	...	88	...	37	31	89
226	82	...	82	...	82	...	82
228	...	16	16	...	16	...	16
229	25	8	30	3	30	3	32
231	30	...	30	...	30	...	30
232	49	6	55	...	55	...	11
234	16	...	16	...	16	...	44
235	...	22	21	1	18	4	25
239	16	4	20	...	20	...	20
240	15	...	15	...	15	...	15
241	82	3	85	...	85	...	85
243	...	10	10	...	10	...	10
244	50	...	51	...	...	...	...
245	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
246	226	...	227	114	150	259	9
249	75	5	78	2	80	...	80
250	...	20	20	...	20	...	20
251	30	...	30	...	30	...	30
252	70	1	69	...	71	...	72
253	63	...	54	...	57	...	66
256	39	...	39	...	39	...	39
257	801	50	792	46	805	37	794
259	3	8	...	11	11	...	41
260	3	30	26	...	25	...	35
261	65	2	66	1	67	...	67
262	133	4	132	3	129	9	128
264	188	...	188	...	188	...	188
265	92	2	94	...	94	...	94
266	40	44	62	6	30	8	64
268	...	21	...	21	...	21	...

L. U. No.	Question 1 for ag'st	Question 2 for ag'st	Question 3 for ag'st	Question 4 for ag'st	Question 5 for ag'st	Question 6 for ag'st	Question 7 for ag'st
269	56	56	56	53	3	56	56
271	29	29	29	29	29	1	29
272	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
274	12	18	19	19	19	19	19
275	44	35	43	75	88	88	86
277	79	3	81	60	41	55	26
278	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
281	49	35	14	49	49	49	49
282	19	19	20	20	20	20	18
283	17	8	4	1	7	16	5
284	72	35	1	58	73	103	58
286	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
287	23	23	23	23	23	24	25
288	10	4	13	2	15	15	18
289	29	29	29	29	29	30	30
290	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
297	59	1	41	58	55	1	68
298	158	105	94	97	97	190	156
299	61	62	62	61	1	62	62
301	40	31	71	50	21	71	45
302	19	23	27	29	29	28	28
304	5	9	9	9	4	5	9
307	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
311	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
312	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
313	7	6	10	11	10	13	13
314	58	14	81	78	77	71	68
315	11	12	12	12	12	12	10
316	61	7	26	44	36	30	36
317	55	60	60	60	2	57	58
319	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
320	26	3	31	32	32	8	31
321	14	5	17	3	20	20	20
322	6	66	66	66	66	66	66
323	12	12	24	24	24	24	24
325	200	200	76	200	1	2	200
327	7	7	7	7	3	4	7
328	18	4	11	12	15	21	12
329	44	11	60	54	61	3	69
331	81	10	91	91	91	91	91
333	9	11	11	11	10	11	11
334	46	46	46	14	17	46	46
335	31	31	31	31	31	31	25
336	4	17	21	22	22	22	2
337	150	150	149	1	150	33	117
339	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
340	2	9	3	2	10	3	7
341	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
342	10	30	31	35	22	22	31
343	50	50	2	48	50	50	50
344	2	37	39	39	39	39	39
345	144	144	144	144	144	144	144
349	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
351	21	23	23	23	23	23	23
352	24	24	24	24	22	23	24
353	14	3	17	17	17	17	17
355	63	63	63	63	63	63	59
356	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
357	16	17	16	18	10	28	28
359	230	230	230	235	235	8	235
360	27	15	34	26	27	30	34
361	109	109	108	1	109	4	105
362	11	24	9	31	40	40	40
363	4	27	6	23	24	4	28
364	22	6	18	17	25	22	4
365	2	18	22	22	22	22	22
366	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
367	29	28	1	28	1	28	29
368	78	6	87	81	95	97	98
369	14	8	22	16	6	22	18
370	5	12	12	12	12	12	12
371	9	21	13	13	13	13	13
372	1	13	13	13	13	13	13
373	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
374	80	80	80	85	85	90	90
377	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
378	4	29	33	33	32	1	33
383	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
384	126	20	126	126	126	126	126
388	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
389	9	10	10	10	10	10	10
390	20	28	25	28	20	10	18
393	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
396	8	13	1	16	4	20	20
398	8	13	1	16	17	18	18
401	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
403	11	1	12	12	12	12	12
406	18	14	4	18	18	18	18
407	2	9	9	9	9	11	11
408	4	8	2	12	12	12	12
409	3	33	37	37	39	33	42

L. U. No.	Question 1 for ag'st	Question 2 for ag'st	Question 3 for ag'st	Question 4 for ag'st	Question 5 for ag'st	Question 6 for ag'st	Question 7 for ag'st
412	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
413	8	76	85	83	85	85	6
414	19	15	35	34	36	36	35
415	21	21	21	20	20	21	21
416	62	63	63	42	54	56	38
421	1	10	4	2	10	10	10
422	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
425	12	15	35	4	26	26	31
429	140	1	141	141	141	64	142
430	58	3	48	1	46	60	57
431	11	11	11	9	11	11	11
432	145	7	160	160	155	5	156
433	87	41	41	58	86	95	192
434	141	23	167	167	168	12	156
437	14	15	11	12	12	12	10
440	86	4	100	100	100	113	97
442	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
444	41	3	44	44	44	44	4
447	11	17	18	19	19	11	22
448	20	11	46	46	46	1	46
450	27	5	22	1	21	29	29
453	59	1	40	1	56	60	58
454	20	20	1	20	16	26	25
455	26	22	22	22	24	23	22
456	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
459	23	15	11	21	23	14	30
461	29	22	7	44	48	3	51
462	13	17	33	24	33	33	3
465	17	10	13	6	13	23	5
467	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
469	29	4	33	33	33	33	33
470	158	4	158	48	110	157	159
472	3	9	3	1	7	7	9
474	16	32	32	32	32	14	18
479	13	11	11	11	14	11	4
480	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
481	14	17	18	18	18	10	18
482	35	1	36	37	37	37	3
483	125	17	94	48	98	44	102
486	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
488	512	511	1	522	524	532	544
489	2	7	9	9	3	6	9
490	43	12	60	60	61	7	71
491	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
492	96	90	6	96	96	1	96
494	28	8	36	36	36	6	32
496	15	2	3	22	21	29	36
498	11	4	5	11	11	11	11
499	14	14	5	5	8	9	15
500	37	37	37	37	37	31	37
501	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
503	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
504	383	279	103	283	281	281	296
505	18	5	13	18	18	2	16
507	31	43	57	58	58	7	71
508	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
510	15	15	15	15	15	15	13
511	6	12	13	13	13	13	13
512	6	29	1	33	35	16	19
514	37	1	43	42	45	1	41
515	33	19	48	33	51	32	35
517	12	17	29	28	28	28	28
518	1	11	2	10	12	12	12
519	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
522	19	1	20	20	20	21	21
523	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
525	31	29	30	31	31	31	31
526	62	3	68	1	68	1	70
528	14	16	16	16	16	16	16
531	56	61	2	61	61	61	51
532	43	40	42	42	43	42	38
534	14	30	27	3	30	31	15
537	2	18	20	20	20	5	15
540	10	21	31	31	31	31	31
541	40	40	40	40	29	2	38
542	12	13	13	13	13	13	13
543	36	36	36	36	36	35	1
546	26	19	45	46	46	42	10
548	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
550	60	4	60	2	57	7	59
551	14	15	31	28	19	45	3
554	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
556	26	26	26	26	26	23	23
557	16	16	24	21	23	23	20
561	6	30	35	29	4	30	6
562	102	102	102	102	101	101	102
563	26	28	2	27	29	1	31
564	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
565	15	3	18	18	18	18	18
568	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
571	14	14	14	14	14	14	14

L. U. No.	Question 1 for ag'st	Question 2 for ag'st	Question 3 for ag'st	Question 4 for ag'st	Question 5 for ag'st	Question 6 for ag'st	Question 7 for ag'st
574	4	31	35	35	31	35	35
578	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
580	3	25	3	29	29	29	29
581	8	7	9	3	12	14	4
583	17	4	22	22	20	22	22
586	49	35	12	37	1	54	38
587	8	7	1	44	8	1	7
592	42	8	45	44	6	50	40
595	38	20	42	44	44	44	41
599	57	74	51	61	73	5	60
603	84	84	84	84	84	9	92
604	9	9	9	9	9	9	6
607	6	15	22	22	23	5	14
608	473	490	468	481	483	132	125
609	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
610	10	16	26	20	15	8	26
612	31	2	20	18	32	16	32
620	32	6	34	4	34	38	38
622	23	16	36	2	40	1	44
623	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
621	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
624	71	16	78	2	85	87	33
625	38	24	62	62	62	62	62
626	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
627	132	6	137	134	131	3	126
630	11	41	45	1	52	8	52
631	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
635	3	23	32	28	28	3	32
637	23	64	86	1	87	87	87
638	15	32	4	46	6	5	29
639	72	72	71	1	71	1	71
642	14	14	14	14	14	14	13
643	59	4	73	73	73	73	73
644	18	22	12	34	6	40	18
648	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
650	15	12	3	15	15	15	15
651	6	18	23	1	24	2	23
653	4	3	7	7	7	7	7
656	10	10	10	2	7	1	14
657	27	28	28	26	26	8	13
658	30	30	30	30	30	29	28
659	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
660	9	4	16	15	17	1	14
665	24	21	24	24	24	17	5
666	9	16	9	16	16	16	16
668	17	21	37	26	29	6	31
674	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
680	13	12	12	11	14	12	11
682	12	12	14	14	14	3	10
683	29	30	30	30	30	30	30
685	6	14	20	20	20	20	20
689	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
690	6	15	20	21	20	21	21
693	30	30	30	30	30	35	35
694	16	6	13	13	13	13	13
696	41	1	33	33	39	20	49
698	28	21	38	35	37	6	45
699	13	9	16	16	17	12	4
700	10	12	20	16	25	16	9
701	50	12	62	62	60	24	60
702	20	22	23	23	23	24	14
703	24	31	24	24	31	31	30
704	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
705	5	5	3	2	3	6	9
708	9	8	10	11	9	9	18
709	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
710	91	33	75	1	101	53	52
711	21	3	18	21	21	103	41
712	71	1	72	72	72	67	21
713	8	8	8	8	8	1	71
715	260	260	260	260	260	260	260
716	5	20	20	20	20	4	11
719	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
720	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
722	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
724	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
725	19	2	21	21	21	21	21
730	40	1	41	41	41	41	41
734	14	11	25	10	23	2	25
735	9	2	7	10	1	9	9
737	5	2	7	7	7	7	7
739	44	22	1	25	34	35	45
740	61	62	62	4	58	63	66
741	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
742	41	36	38	37	15	35	35
743	54	34	1	54	53	43	1
746	30	25	21	26	31	1	27
747	23	18	4	42	40	2	42
748	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
750	40	30	4	44	63	63	63
751	19	29	29	29	29	3	26

L. U. No.	Question 1 for ag'st	Question 2 for ag'st	Question 3 for ag'st	Question 4 for ag'st	Question 5 for ag'st	Question 6 for ag'st	Question 7 for ag'st					
753	24	8	5	22	1	31	1	31	1	31	1	31
754	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
755	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
756	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
760	13	2	5	4	19	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
761	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
763	22	16	36	36	2	39	39	34	3	39	38	1
764	112	2	120	108	103	92	103	92	1	15	58	51
765	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
767	3	17	20	20	20	20	20	20	2	18	20	20
768	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	18	18	19
769	47	6	57	58	49	1	55	59	59	59	1	54
770	30	30	30	29	1	27	3	1	29	30	1	29
771	11	30	4	23	30	30	30	30	2	28	30	30
772	15	1	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	11	1
773	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	3	12	15	1
775	31	31	31	26	24	3	15	16	30	30	19	2
776	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
778	31	14	50	41	47	47	50	50	50	50	50	50
779	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	2	10	10
786	26	2	24	26	26	26	26	26	3	26	25	26
781	19	1	19	25	25	15	3	25	25	25	25	25
782	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	16	16	16
783	1	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
787	501	2	499	1	500	497	4	500	501	501	501	501
790	6	8	13	11	11	7	6	2	12	13	6	5
791	187	185	187	187	189	189	191	191	191	191	193	193
792	31	31	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
795	25	41	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
798	18	2	20	18	2	20	16	4	20	20	20	20
801	64	20	84	84	84	84	84	84	3	81	84	84
804	1	12	28	28	27	26	26	21	21	21	27	27
808	396	363	7	384	376	2	357	354	29	391	391	391
809	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
811	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
815	24	23	1	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
817	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
820	26	1	26	26	16	5	16	5	24	24	22	22
824	5	112	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	114	114	3
826	1	8	1	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
829	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
830	8	4	12	12	12	12	12	12	4	8	12	12
831	8	4	11	11	11	11	11	11	2	9	11	11
833	9	4	10	8	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
836	18	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
839	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
842	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
843	71	7	78	78	48	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
845	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
848	7	7	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	7	7	7
849	26	26	23	3	23	3	26	26	26	26	26	26
854	35	3	37	40	40	40	27	2	28	32	32	32
857	20	9	16	20	25	1	24	2	26	13	12	12
858	4	12	8	14	14	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
862	13	17	16	16	13	12	12	12	13	8	8	8
866	14	4	10	7	17	12	20	20	20	20	20	20
867	4	5	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
868	7	10	15	16	15	15	15	1	15	15	12	12
871	43	2	41	12	31	37	6	43	43	43	43	43
876	17	2	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	17	2
877	20	23	23	23	22	22	22	22	23	23	23	23
878	29	15	44	44	44	44	44	20	24	44	44	44
879	1	42	43	42	1	38	4	41	41	41	42	42
880	31	30	27	27	21	1	32	31	31	31	31	31
881	26	1	28	28	27	1	28	28	28	28	28	28
884	94	93	73	60	8	93	96	96	96	96	96	96
885	6	21	21	21	21	21	21	2	19	21	21	21
887	15	15	15	15	15	3	15	2	10	5	13	2
888	22	7	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	25	25
895	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
897	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
899	14	11	13	9	1	15	9	3	22	1	27	20
904	1	35	34	36	36	36	11	25	36	36	1	25
905	9	36	36	9	36	9	36	9	45	36	9	9
907	65	65	65	65	16	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
908	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
909	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
910	2	14	19	19	20	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
912	11	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
913	6	6	6	6	4	3	6	6	6	6	6	6
914	8	12	16	3	19	17	2	19	19	13	6	6
916	23	36	41	19	35	18	36	4	1	62	58	62
918	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
920	26	4	15	10	21	16	24	24	24	24	20	20
921	2	15	17	17	14	3	17	17	17	17	17	17
922	3	6	8	1	11	11	6	2	1	10	11	11
924	1	9	9	10	10	9	9	9	8	8	9	9
925	44	12	32	44	44	44	44	44	7	37	44	44
926	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	3	4	7	7	7
927	2	13	13	3	15	1	15	1	17	17	17	17
932	5	7	9	3	7	3	12	2	10	1	9	3

L. U. No.	Question 1 for ag'st	Question 2 for ag'st	Question 3 for ag'st	Question 4 for ag'st	Question 5 for ag'st	Question 6 for ag'st	Question 7 for ag'st
935	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
936	21	22	17	22	22	22	20
939	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
940	20	30	25	1	28	28	19
944	29	41	33	4	29	31	8
945	1	46	6	29	18	47	36
946	945	417	844	447	909	347	953
948	14	31	18	28	46	7	20
950	34	13	10	39	19	27	38
952	12	12	12	12	12	11	11
953	44	31	55	20	75	75	15
957	10	10	10	10	10	9	1
958	21	12	30	23	7	20	8
962	8	9	9	9	9	9	9
965	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
971	40	47	54	43	3	62	87
972	19	19	19	19	19	10	9
974	61	6	58	65	52	27	3
975	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
976	8	8	6	2	8	8	8
977	13	23	36	6	36	36	36
978	3	23	12	7	21	2	28
985	54	5	46	2	50	50	1
990	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
991	6	10	1	10	9	9	1
994	12	12	12	12	12	12	3
996	10	10	10	10	10	10	1
997	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
998	18	16	2	18	18	17	1
1005	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
1008	2	16	18	18	18	7	11
1010	34	30	29	5	34	40	40
1015	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
1016	13	15	15	15	15	15	15
1017	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1018	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
1019	77	77	77	77	77	76	77
1024	45	2	45	45	1	45	1
1026	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
1027	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
1029	19	19	9	10	19	19	7
1037	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1039	4	17	2	19	23	23	23
1040	15	15	30	31	34	34	34
1046	27	5	34	31	30	4	4
1047	51	19	57	12	62	60	9
1048	12	1	13	13	13	13	13
1049	14	13	1	14	14	14	14
1050	97	91	93	93	93	89	89
1052	12	23	23	23	23	23	23
1653	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
1055	14	14	14	14	12	2	14
1056	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
1057	18	18	18	18	18	14	18
1058	19	5	24	24	24	24	24
1059	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1060	15	9	6	11	4	13	2
1062	60	60	59	9	9	60	60
1065	26	23	9	9	30	30	30
1066	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
1067	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1069	11	12	12	12	12	12	12
1070	14	12	13	12	12	4	18
1071	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
1072	7	26	31	2	17	5	30
1073	179	3	6	161	152	2	68
1074	7	5	14	15	15	15	15
1075	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
1078	11	14	14	15	11	9	9
1079	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
1080	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
1083	3	31	1	31	16	15	23
1085	1	7	8	7	8	9	8
1088	7	8	7	7	8	9	8
1089	61	1	24	4	2	36	3
1090	14	1	14	1	14	1	14
1091	6	14	20	20	20	20	20
1093	115	9	88	12	10	57	73
1096	8	14	16	4	18	2	5
1097	17	17	56	46	21	1	35
1100	19	19	19	19	19	18	18
1102	210	210	210	210	210	210	210
1103	13	12	16	7	7	10	17
1104	27	16	34	9	43	43	43
1105	23	8	31	4	30	29	29
1107	9	5	9	5	10	4	14
1108	289	289	289	289	289	289	289
1109	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
1110	16	21	21	21	14	2	21
1111	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
1112	13	3	14	1	14	1	15

L. U. No.	Question 1 for ag'st	Question 2 for ag'st	Question 3 for ag'st	Question 4 for ag'st	Question 5 for ag'st	Question 6 for ag'st	Question 7 for ag'st
1113	14	8	22	22	22	22	22
1114	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
1115	10	4	14	14	2	12	5
1119	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
1120	168	24	142	56	22	170	38
1122	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
1126	78	1	78	78	78	78	78
1127	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
1128	17	31	27	3	22	21	5
1129	33	33	33	33	33	32	32
1130	16	16	12	4	15	1	16
1131	144	35	102	65	127	30	135
1132	11	17	11	11	11	11	11
1134	12	11	1	1	8	20	15
1137	13	32	40	5	41	4	41
1138	220	2	222	222	222	222	107
1140	22	32	56	1	56	56	115
1141	4	2	8	8	8	5	3
1143	31	3	34	34	34	34	34
1144	15	1	16	16	16	16	16
1146	60	60	60	60	46	60	16
1147	21	21	21	21	1	20	20
1148	24	23	1	21	1	2	23
1149	57	5	62	62	62	62	62
1150	15	15	15	15	15	16	1
1151	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
1152	1	17	10	1	19	19	20
1153	7	74	41	6	72	76	1
1157	30	29	29	3	15	30	30
1158	12	18	18	18	16	2	18
1161	1	12	13	10	3	13	13
1164	219	1	244	7	191	9	3
1165	8	17	1	24	20	5	25
1166	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
1167	24	24	24	8	12	16	1
1171	8	1	9	9	9	9	1
1176	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1177	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
1179	13	13	12	1	12	13	13
1180	33	31	2	33	32	1	33
1182	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
1183	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
1187	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
1188	13	13	8	5	13	13	13
1191	6	5	6	9	2	10	1
1194	48	5	52	3	50	53	4
1196	2	12	11	15	14	14	30
1198	11	1	12	16	1	11	12
1201	16	16	15	1	16	16	10
1202	12	1	14	6	5	13	16
1203	22	17	37	6	38	38	16
1204	210	185	25	210	38	199	11
1206	10	22	30	34	34	39	86
1207	8	22	15	13	17	19	3
1208	42	42	42	42	42	42	32
1209	42	6	27	26	19	50	4
1210	20	10	15	11	32	24	1
1214	19	17	4	19	20	1	26
1216	10	21	5	20	30	34	30
1217	2	16	15	3	17	1	18
1219	4	3	7	7	7	7	7
1221	70	70	70	79	7	70	7
1223	7	7	7	7	7	56	14
1226	15	15	15	15	15	1	6
1228	24	19	38	4	34	38	15
1232	6	9	16	1	12	5	12
1235	35	35	9	9	17	11	11
1236	26	34	25	25	35	35	12
1240	13	13	13	13	13	13	38
1244	26	26	26	26	26	26	38
1245	11	11	11	11	11	11	13
1246	15	14	1	7	8	13	3
1248	2	12	14	14	14	1	15
1249	3	10	14	14	13	1	14
1251	12	1	13	13	13	13	1
1252	80	2	82	82	82	82	13
1253	33	33	33	33	33	33	82
1255	5	14	18	1	15	4	19
1256	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
1258	23	15	14	16	4	22	24
1260	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1261	2	8	10	9	1	10	1
1265	5	4	12	12	12	12	1
1266	1	56	60	5	56	7	56
1268	14	3	13	4	15	2	14
1271	16	6	12	8	14	6	16
1272	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1274	10	8	10	8	10	8	10
1275	10	8	10	8	10	8	10
1280	13	9	21	21	21	21	21

L. U. No.	Question 1 for ag'st	Question 2 for ag'st	Question 3 for ag'st	Question 4 for ag'st	Question 5 for ag'st	Question 6 for ag'st	Question 7 for ag'st
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1283	5	11	16	16	16	1	16
1285	20	5	25	25	25	25	25
1288	1	6	6	5	7	1	7
1295	18	14	32	32	32	32	32
1296	106	1	102	99	108	2	114
1297	48	14	62	62	62	62	62
1298	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
1303	44	44	44	40	44	44	44
1307	123	52	262	262	262	262	3
1308	18	3	5	11	2	14	17
1309	16	16	16	16	10	10	10
1311	18	1	19	19	19	19	19
1313	24	23	13	9	21	23	23
1314	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
1315	9	4	5	9	9	9	9
1316	14	14	14	14	14	10	14
1317	5	13	18	18	18	18	18
1319	19	32	51	43	8	47	4
1320	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
1326	11	11	11	11	11	5	5
1327	1	8	9	9	9	8	9
1329	12	1	8	2	10	12	9
1332	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
1337	42	32	42	47	47	19	51
1339	6	14	5	20	20	30	43
1347	11	11	11	11	11	20	20
1353	30	22	8	30	30	11	11
1354	10	10	10	10	10	30	3
1355	18	4	8	12	6	10	10
1356	8	1	11	12	12	12	8
1358	21	22	22	22	14	4	4
1359	72	72	72	72	72	24	21
1361	15	15	15	15	15	72	72
1365	52	16	36	52	52	15	15
1367	207	89	118	164	126	159	119
1369	1	14	15	15	15	164	96
1371	40	8	38	10	48	15	181
1372	5	10	12	3	8	4	54
1375	1	6	7	7	7	4	15
1377	15	15	15	15	15	3	15
1380	8	9	2	1	20	15	2
1381	16	2	20	19	17	1	18
1382	20	20	20	20	20	6	17
1383	5	16	16	16	21	1	20
1384	27	27	27	27	10	6	27
1388	6	4	9	10	10	10	5
1396	11	6	2	16	14	20	17
1397	32	11	4	44	44	45	45
1398	27	4	27	27	24	2	27
1399	23	23	23	24	24	23	26
1400	18	13	4	3	15	2	25
1402	7	7	7	7	24	32	32
1403	9	9	9	9	7	7	7
1404	5	4	8	9	9	9	9
1405	8	3	12	12	5	4	7
1408	46	27	5	46	11	12	12
1414	14	14	14	14	46	46	46
1416	26	15	32	27	6	35	3
1420	18	18	18	18	3	48	44
1423	9	21	30	30	18	18	18
1426	2	42	44	3	46	2	47
1428	1	18	19	19	30	30	30
1432	25	25	25	25	47	1	48
1434	1	18	4	15	19	19	2
1437	28	2	30	30	19	20	20
1438	27	1	22	1	30	30	30
1439	17	17	17	24	27	22	23
1443	29	29	29	17	17	1	2
1446	12	12	12	12	17	17	17
1447	10	11	1	12	25	4	26
1449	14	8	7	3	12	9	6
1456	6	398	401	401	12	12	2
1457	13	3	5	12	16	16	16
1463	4	8	8	8	1	8	1
1465	13	13	13	13	8	1	7
1466	22	22	22	13	13	13	13
1467	9	9	9	22	22	19	4
1469	10	10	9	9	9	9	9
1471	150	146	2	8	10	10	10
1472	15	21	19	2	148	2	150
1473	14	14	14	14	3	14	14
1476	8	8	8	8	1	21	21
1477	16	32	32	32	13	14	3
1479	13	13	13	1	12	8	8
1480	9	19	7	18	20	23	29
1484	15	26	26	26	26	26	26
1489	11	14	14	14	26	26	26
1491	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
1497	3	5	4	2	7	7	9
1502	3	9	12	11	11	1	15

L. U. No.	Question 1 for ag'st	Question 2 for ag'st	Question 3 for ag'st	Question 4 for ag'st	Question 5 for ag'st	Question 6 for ag'st	Question 7 for ag'st
1504	11	11	11	11	8	8	8
1507	11	30	7	48	48	48	48
1508	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
1513	67	67	66	17	20	2	65
1514	21	1	22	22	22	22	22
1515	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1516	11	4	15	15	13	2	15
1517	18	18	18	18	18	14	4
1518	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
1520	55	55	55	55	55	55	30
1526	4	10	14	8	6	10	4
1527	13	33	17	27	24	33	31
1529	15	12	19	8	15	10	23
1531	18	1	19	1	19	15	2
1532	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
1536	53	52	1	53	53	53	53
1539	34	47	41	40	73	8	74
1540	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
1544	17	14	3	15	15	2	2
1547	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
1500	1	6	5	7	8	9	12
1552	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
1556	11	11	1	10	11	11	11
1558	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1559	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1562	1	11	12	13	13	13	13
1564	20	10	34	11	19	24	17
1565	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1566	8	1	8	9	11	16	19
1567	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1571	24	24	24	24	10	15	27
1573	58	4	62	62	62	56	60
1577	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
1583	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
1584	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
1585	2	15	12	14	12	14	18
1587	17	17	17	17	17	19	19
1590	31	26	45	15	64	63	55
1596	389	69	429	35	412	44	60
1597	25	24	24	15	21	21	28
1598	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
1602	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
1604	19	5	24	24	24	10	15
1606	39	9	20	31	1	38	9
1609	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
1610	11	11	11	14	15	16	14
1613	53	2	58	58	60	59	60
1615	89	89	89	89	6	83	106
1618	18	1	19	2	17	14	1
1620	28	29	29	29	29	17	8
1621	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1626	12	15	25	2	25	2	27
1629	23	21	27	27	23	23	18
1630	1	8	8	8	8	8	8
1632	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
1633	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
1634	9	1	9	9	9	9	9
1635	71	14	81	3	64	1	47
1637	11	11	10	1	10	1	11
1642	56	3	59	59	59	59	59
1643	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1644	21	21	21	18	19	17	8
1646	32	32	32	32	29	3	5
1649	168	164	155	12	165	161	7
1650	8	20	18	7	15	17	17
1653	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
1657	159	159	159	159	159	159	159
1659	5	10	13	2	12	13	2
1661	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
1664	1	18	19	15	2	22	2
1665	75	12	82	5	87	85	2
1669	6	5	5	6	6	6	6
1670	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
1675	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
1676	13	8	9	9	9	9	9
1677	1	13	13	13	5	7	1
1681	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
1682	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
1683	10	14	12	2	13	1	14
1686	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1687	10	34	65	62	30	15	30
1694	33	33	33	33	33	32	18
1695	7	15	23	23	27	27	14
1700	19	2	22	1	23	23	23
1707	40	1	26	15	37	10	38
1709	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1710	23	23	23	23	12	11	23
1712	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
1714	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
1715	18	18	18	2	16	13	4

L. U. No.	Question 1 for ag'st	Question 2 for ag'st	Question 3 for ag'st	Question 4 for ag'st	Question 5 for ag'st	Question 6 for ag'st	Question 7 for ag'st
1717	23	21	11	8	21	5	14
1720	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
1721	30	27	30	30	30	30	30
1723	3	23	16	7	22	19	7
1726	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1739	5	24	10	19	7	21	20
1740	14	4	11	17	15	2	7
1745	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
1746	123	7	130	130	130	65	55
1749	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1750	254	254	254	250	6	254	8
1751	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
1760	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
1764	16	16	16	16	16	16	6
1765	100	71	65	7	60	4	39
1768	3	14	17	17	17	17	17
1769	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1776	6	7	13	9	4	9	2
1779	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
1781	5	4	9	9	9	1	1
1783	6	1	7	7	7	8	7
1784	173	170	3	172	1	118	55
1785	3	15	20	22	22	22	22
1786	85	5	61	30	74	17	79
1787	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
1797	11	12	12	12	12	12	12
1800	22	22	2	20	20	2	22
1802	8	24	18	34	34	14	5
1807	8	4	12	12	12	14	5
1808	8	11	1	18	5	14	17
1811	19	3	22	22	22	1	21
1815	48	50	1	48	2	50	50
1820	11	11	11	11	11	8	3
1822	116	17	80	107	96	2	113
1824	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
1835	62	11	73	62	11	73	73
1837	8	3	11	11	11	11	11
1848	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
1855	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1863	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
1865	100	71	65	7	60	4	39
1869	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
1870	26	26	26	26	26	27	3
1873	23	19	4	21	2	23	15
1874	5	10	15	15	13	2	5
1879	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
1880	1	6	2	5	7	7	7
1881	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
1884	4	45	49	47	2	47	2
1885	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
1889	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
1890	21	13	8	21	21	21	21
1900	65	2	67	67	67	67	66
1902	15	16	15	15	15	15	15
1904	17	1	17	17	16	1	1
1909	7	4	7	7	7	7	7
1911	1	69	73	73	73	73	5
1918	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1920	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
1922	116	94	22	85	93	71	110
1925	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
1927	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
1929	50	50	50	50	50	50	15
1931	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
1933	13	5	8	10	6	7	9
1938	24	20	1	21	3	23	1
1939	16	4	27	31	31	24	14
1940	6	18	24	24	24	24	14
1942	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
1943	4	8	8	8	8	8	8
1944	7	28	35	34	31	3	34
1945	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
1947	9	5	7	8	9	5	8
1948	10	10	10	10	10	10	2
1949	12	12	12	12	12	12	8
1952	1	8	22	17	21	17	28
1954	4	16	19	1	19	3	17
1955	57	57	57	51	6	49	9
1958	6	10	10	10	10	10	10
1962	16	4	12	16	16	16	16
1963	16	16	16	16	15	1	14
1969	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
1971	1	16	17	16	1	17	10
1973	12	10	2	9	3	12	10
1974	18	17	1	18	18	18	18
1980	1	15	8	16	3	15	18
1984	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1986	25	25	25	27	27	27	27
1987	11	3	8	11	12	12	4
1990	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
1991	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

L. U. No.	Question 1 for ag'st		Question 2 for ag'st		Question 3 for ag'st		Question 4 for ag'st		Question 5 for ag'st		Question 6 for ag'st		Question 7 for ag'st	
1997	5	8	11	2	11	2	12	1	12	1	2	11	11	2
2004	...	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	12	...
2008	21	8	30	1	2	29	31	...	12	19	31	...	26	5
2016	13	3	16	...	...	16	16	...	...	16	...	16	...	16
2028	2	10	12	...	1	9	...	9	...	9	...	10	10	...
2034	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	11	1	10	...	11
2046	20	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...	6	13	19	...
2058	67	...	67	...	59	...	53	...	69	...	19	...	69	...
2059	...	8	8	...	...	8	8	...	8	...	...	8	8	...
2060	17	2	10	9	...	19	19	...	19	...	...	19	19	...
2073	94	...	94	...	94	...	94	...	94	...	1	93	...	94
2090	526	...	551	...	577	...	539	...	580	...	599	...	586	...
2100	17	1	18	...	18	...	18	...	18	...	...	18	18	...
2103	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	12	12	...
2108	...	10	10	1	11	...	11	...	11	...	...	11	11	...
2114	11	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	13	13	...
2119	7	18	...	18	...	...	9	...	...	29	...	29	30	...
2127	16	4	16	...	17	3	19	1	...	20	...	...	17	2
2154	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	...	15	...	15
2156	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	7	7	...
2159	114	...	71	10	91	1	91	3	...	94	...	96	12	75
2163	68	...	58	24	4	...	24	...	76	13	21	...	50	...
2170	31	4	21	8	...	35	35	...	32	3	35	...	32	3
2172	16	5	19	2	20	1	19	2	5	16	5	16	7	14
2174	36	...	2	30	29	11	31	...	...	43	26	11	30	...
2178	21	...	18	21	...	22	...	...	...	20	...	22	...	20
2188	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...
2194	22	2	24	...	24	...	10	14	...	24	...	24	...	24
2197	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	4	6	...	10	...	6
2205	21	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	23	...	...	22	23	...
2207	5	17	10	5	15	4	10	5	17	3	7	10	8	1
2208	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	8	...
2217	7	11	7	12	12	7	17	2	1	18	9	9	2	16
2238	...	8	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	8	...	8	...
2244	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	...	17	17	...
2305	220	...	220	...	220	...	220	...	10	210	...	220	8	212
2313	25	8	30	1	...	30	31	...	...	31	...	31	...	31
2315	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	14	...	14	...	14
2372	...	18	18	...	18	...	18	...	...	18	...	18	...	18
2375	56	...	56	...	12	24	56	...	40	...	...	56	5	...
2396	50	...	50	...	50	...	50	...	...	50	...	50	...	50
2404	35	...	36	...	35	...	36	...	...	37	...	36	...	33
2408	14	1	1	14	1	14	...	15	14	1	...	15	...	15
2416	63	...	63	...	63	...	63	...	...	63	...	63	...	63
2425	15	...	15	...	...	15	...	15	15	...	15	...	...	15
2477	28	...	28	...	...	28	28	...	...	28	...	28	28	...
2714	13	...	13	11	11	...	13	10	11	13	10	14	1	10
2733	...	11	6	5	11	...	11	...	...	11	...	11	...	11

L. U. No.	Question 8 for ag'st	Question 9 for ag'st	Question 10 for ag'st	Question 11 for ag'st	Question 12 for ag'st	Question 13 for ag'st
1	249	14	235	36	125	249
2	174	6	4	176	5	56
3	113		113		113	
4	4	45		55		52
5	145	4		237	47	74
6		33	33		33	
7	1	439		440		426
8	425		2	423		425
9	4	61		65		58
10	223		223		111	112
11	718		716		712	2
12	72			72		72
13	242		212	30	231	11
14	57	3	6	54	3	54
16	55			116		110
21	47			47		47
22	23	180	12	191	19	184
24		10	10		10	
27	86	1	6	80		86
28		93		93		93
29	133			133	18	66
30				30	1	29
31		33		33		33
33	21	7	19	31	10	58
35		18		20		16
36	122		82	6		120
37	18	23		49		35
38	22			22		22
39						
40	137	45	144	80	183	46
42	48	71	15	105	13	118
44	24		29			29
47	118		146		2	225
49		22		20	19	17
50	17		7	10	17	17
51	61	38	40	41	70	28
53	105			105	98	7
54	204		12	193		205
55	30	1		87		72
56	53		26	27	2	51
58	66			350		350
59	50			16	12	
60		1		11	35	
61	409		13	349		79
62		188	18	157		175
64	231	93	186	146	255	64
65	39		14	34	43	
67	73		17	62		65
68		6	6		6	
70	68			68		68
72	280		280		281	278
73		110		110		110
74	57		16	38		60
77	67			67	2	65
79	30			35	20	
80	71	2	44	11	4	42
81	32		14	18	27	3
82	34		5	29	34	
83	51			51	52	
87	6	59				60
88	28		4	20		27
89	27			27		27
93	54	2	2	54		56
94	65	1		68		53
96		93		100		100
97	37			38	23	7
98	80			145	148	
99	24			24	24	
100	53		4	48		52
101	387		157	230	384	3
102	7		7		7	
103	83			93	82	
104	32	5	38	15	56	
105	106	2		157	1	148
106	38		9	31	4	36
109	55			56	56	
110	47			47		47
111	13			17		18
112	36		55		1	64
113				14		14
115	24			24		24
116						
117	251		251		251	
118	18			18	16	1
122	1	124		128	126	1
125	26		1	25	26	
128	7			7		6
129	38			38		38
131		63	63		4	35
132	1	111	4	97	58	61
133		79			65	
						31
						18
						49
						28
						249
						179
						113
						50
						96
						33
						3
						423
						61
						220
						712
						72
						184
						44
						50
						47
						16
						10
						86
						92
						133
						30
						33
						64
						15
						119
						30
						22
						214
						65
						27
						225
						17
						17
						92
						105
						205
						56
						53
						350
						12
						60
						212
						412
						184
						286
						50
						58
						6
						68
						278
						110
						65
						66
						33
						102
						30
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						58
						27
						27
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						53
						89
						33
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						7
						100
						50
						148
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						56
						27
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						16
						70
						12
						14
						251
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						101
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						6
						38
						4
						61
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						387
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						13
						19
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						18
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						98
						25
						6
						38
						71
						94
						72
						2

L. U. No.	Question 8 for ag'st	Question 9 for ag'st	Question 10 for ag'st	Question 11 for ag'st	Question 12 for ag'st	Question 13 for ag'st
134	36	36	5	31	36	36
135	1	85	200	175	150	175
136	30	30	30	30	30	30
138	50	49	1	50	50	49
141	76	74	1	73	74	72
142	4	70	2	101	103	90
143	84	2	126	50	42	128
144	35	35	35	35	35	35
145	9	9	9	9	9	9
146	102	4	106	100	6	106
149	24	24	4	20	24	23
150	15	15	15	15	15	15
151	15	15	15	15	15	15
153	38	38	38	38	38	31
154	11	11	11	11	11	10
155	48	48	47	1	48	6
157	125	178	180	175	155	155
160	27	40	17	10	17	24
161	73	73	73	73	73	73
162	64	69	1	81	30	44
163	21	21	21	21	21	21
165	54	3	37	16	71	78
166	60	60	60	60	60	60
168	46	43	1	22	15	40
171	54	54	2	62	75	53
174	34	3	50	43	52	44
175	10	10	10	10	10	12
176	21	21	18	3	21	21
177	13	17	13	111	2	105
180	11	8	19	16	3	18
181	238	33	107	239	236	4
182	318	150	168	313	5	318
184	49	2	47	48	48	9
185	25	17	4	39	48	33
187	1	29	10	20	30	30
188	48	1	95	95	95	95
189	27	42	16	3	26	35
190	9	1	10	13	15	14
191	50	2	48	50	50	50
193	10	10	10	4	10	10
194	9	3	6	9	9	4
195	15	15	15	15	15	15
196	169	4	173	1	172	173
197	14	1	22	16	173	15
198	43	77	1	67	67	52
199	23	13	5	37	29	6
200	68	68	68	68	68	68
201	11	31	50	47	1	39
203	150	150	150	150	150	150
206	11	11	3	6	22	10
207	22	22	22	22	22	22
210	46	83	83	83	26	83
211	68	38	72	39	104	4
213	45	82	87	4	52	39
215	34	10	12	32	34	10
217	7	7	7	7	7	7
218	16	4	54	33	14	42
219	4	4	4	4	4	4
220	11	1	12	12	12	12
224	21	29	1	86	40	16
225	55	15	14	56	62	1
226	84	5	79	84	84	82
228	16	16	16	16	16	16
229	9	21	6	25	12	19
231	31	31	31	31	31	31
232	55	55	55	55	55	55
234	16	16	16	16	16	16
235	17	3	20	19	19	19
239	20	20	20	20	20	17
240	15	15	15	15	15	15
241	82	78	78	78	78	78
243	10	10	10	10	10	10
244	54	55	55	55	55	55
245	10	10	10	10	10	10
246	118	131	270	125	125	270
249	80	80	74	6	80	90
250	20	20	20	20	20	153
251	30	30	30	30	30	80
252	71	1	72	1	71	20
253	1	48	29	31	54	3
256	39	39	39	39	39	70
257	643	193	132	647	763	5
259	11	11	11	11	11	46
260	34	34	34	33	33	3
261	67	67	67	67	67	11
262	122	8	91	91	39	67
264	187	1	188	188	188	36
265	94	7	87	94	94	188
266	38	5	60	36	20	94
268	26	5	18	26	26	5
269	56	56	50	6	53	46
						56

L. U. No.	Question 8 for ag'st	Question 9 for ag'st	Question 10 for ag'st	Question 11 for ag'st	Question 12 for ag'st	Question 13 for ag'st
271	29	29	29	1	5	29
272	31	31	31	31	30	31
274	19	19	19	19	6	19
275	20	34	91	88	91	62
277	50	69	58	46	22	17
278	5	5	5	5	5	5
281	49	49	47	49	49	49
282	18	20	20	20	20	20
283	3	17	15	5	18	5
284	57	3	94	81	103	48
286	48	48	48	48	1	47
287	25	25	23	23	25	21
288	18	18	18	18	18	18
289	30	30	30	30	30	30
290	18	18	18	18	18	11
297	68	68	60	60	68	68
298	54	122	72	84	102	1
299	62	62	3	23	62	62
301	52	19	71	71	71	71
302	26	28	28	28	28	28
304	9	9	9	9	9	8
307	16	16	16	16	16	16
311	10	2	8	10	10	10
312	11	11	11	11	11	11
313	6	2	13	13	1	13
314	75	2	75	58	69	77
315	12	12	12	12	10	2
316	53	17	71	71	59	12
317	61	61	61	1	62	63
319	13	13	13	13	13	13
320	32	32	32	32	25	7
321	20	20	20	20	20	20
322	66	66	52	14	63	3
323	24	24	24	24	24	24
325	16	130	200	22	88	200
327	7	7	7	7	7	7
328	1	21	21	21	21	20
329	44	2	43	24	3	34
351	91	10	81	91	91	91
333	11	11	6	11	11	11
334	46	46	4	42	46	46
335	28	3	13	18	4	27
336	28	3	13	18	4	27
337	25	125	15	135	15	148
339	16	7	9	16	16	16
340	11	3	6	9	8	1
341	78	78	78	78	2	76
342	5	17	6	32	34	36
343	50	6	42	50	50	36
344	36	1	36	28	9	37
345	144	40	32	65	20	144
349	94	3	91	94	87	5
351	20	2	21	2	20	5
352	5	15	11	12	23	19
353	17	17	17	17	17	17
355	59	57	47	7	47	47
356	24	24	24	24	24	24
357	28	28	28	28	28	28
359	238	240	240	1	242	1
360	27	1	35	35	11	11
361	109	109	109	109	109	109
362	40	40	40	40	40	40
363	29	30	30	30	26	26
364	24	32	5	11	23	31
365	22	22	5	10	22	32
366	120	2	125	5	119	124
367	5	17	29	29	23	2
368	95	98	98	98	98	21
369	20	10	10	20	20	11
370	12	14	14	14	14	1
371	20	20	20	20	20	20
372	13	9	13	13	13	13
373	10	10	10	10	10	10
374	95	95	9	86	95	95
377	54	54	54	54	54	54
378	33	33	33	33	33	33
383	35	35	35	35	35	35
384	115	125	1	126	126	126
388	38	38	38	38	38	38
389	10	10	10	10	10	10
390	10	12	28	26	2	28
393	91	91	91	91	91	91
396	20	20	19	1	18	2
398	1	18	18	18	19	17
401	14	14	14	14	14	14
403	12	12	11	1	12	10
406	18	18	18	18	18	18
407	10	11	11	11	11	11
408	12	12	12	12	3	9
409	3	26	36	7	22	20
412	5	8	18	18	18	10

L. U. No.	Question 8		Question 9		Question 10		Question 11		Question 12		Question 13	
	for	ag'st	for	ag'st	for	ag'st	for	ag'st	for	ag'st	for	ag'st
413	...	85	1	84	82	3	85	...	85	...	72	13
414	...	36	...	36	...	...	34	...	...	35	...	...
415	...	20	...	20	...	19	19	...	1	18	...	19
416	25	1	...	62	56	...	61	...	66	...	51	...
421	...	10	3	7	1	9	10	...	...	10	1	9
422	58	...	...	58	58	...	58	...	58	...	...	...
425	...	32	...	32	32	...	16	16	32	...	58	...
429	143	...	18	24	143	...	143	...	143	...	139	...
430	4	19	7	41	42	...	8	20	28	9	12	6
431	11	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	...	11	11	...
432	155	1	12	57	122	8	86	1	109	10	160	...
433	53	...	...	111	95	...	73	...	35	11	34	...
434	168	...	68	100	110	19	168	...	81	43	163	...
437	13	...	...	16	17	...	16	...	17	...	...	16
440	112	1	1	112	108	5	112	1	108	8	119	...
442	12	...	...	12	12	...	12	...	12	...	...	...
444	44	...	...	44	44	...	44	...	36	8	44	...
447	12	...	...	22	...	22	22	...	16	...	20	...
448	46	...	46	...	46	...	46	...	3	29	46	...
450	...	24	...	30	31	...	7	...	29	...	4	...
453	1	52	...	56	58	...	4	55	36	...	21	7
454	...	26	...	26	26	...	26	...	25	1	25	...
455	5	...	1	24	24	...	18	...	27	...	15	...
456	12	...	3	7	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
459	26	6	...	36	25	2	33	...	21	7	35	3
461	27	22	14	33	40	9	49	...	...	49	50	...
462	13	...	...	33	21	1	33	...	33	...	24	...
465	4	13	...	29	37	...	37	...	23	3	...	...
467	10	...	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
469	33	...	...	33	6	27	33	...	33	...	32	1
470	116	12	...	159	142	...	138	...	134	...	...	...
472	1	4	...	9	9	9	9	...	8	1	6	3
474	32	...	...	32	32	...	32	...	31	1	32	...
479	...	12	...	13	13	...	11	...	11	...	9	3
480	7	...	...	7	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
481	8	...	...	12	18	...	...	...	11	4	...	...
482	...	43	...	43	...	10	46	...	46	...	46	...
483	82	57	...	...	85	55	117	29	102	36	27	71
486	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	52	...
488	538	1	497	42	5	491	502	1	...	519	513	...
489	...	9	...	9	1	8	9	...	...	8	9	...
490	...	81	...	78	78	...	79	...	76	4	76	...
491	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
492	97	...	...	97	97	...	88	...	97	...	...	81
494	28	...	...	36	35	1	36	...	35	1	36	...
496	...	22	...	37	17	1	22	...	33	...	22	...
498	6	3	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	9	...
499	...	15	...	15	...	15	15	...	...	15	14	...
500	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...	38	...
501	15	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	15
503	5	...	5	...	15	...	5	...	15	...	5	...
504	...	189	...	296	273	8	73	3	283	8	150	50
505	...	18	...	18	18	...	18	...	18	...	11	7
507	14	24	...	91	77	1	72	...	41	11	48	8
508	14	3	...	17	16	1	...	17	17	...	16	1
510	15	...	...	15	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
511	13	...	...	13	13	...	13	...	13	...	...	13
512	9	25	5	29	2	31	28	7	5	30	5	30
514	34	...	...	40	...	35	34	...	1	31	34	...
515	23	...	6	37	23	3	45	...	41	...	45	...
517	1	27	...	1	27	...	28	...	28	...	...	28
518	12	...	...	12	...	12	...	12	10	2	...	12
519	16	...	14	2	16	...	16	...	7	6	16	...
522	21	...	...	21	...	21	...	21	21	...	12	8
523	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
525	23	...	...	29	30	1	31	...	34	1	33	...
526	15	50	6	51	53	1	56	1	53	...	53	...
528	16	...	...	17	17	...	17	...	17	...	16	...
531	...	41	...	39	39	...	39	...	35	2	...	42
532	38	...	35	...	37	...	38	...	37	...	37	...
534	33	1	...	39	18	7	34	...	30	...	13	...
537	20	...	20	...	18	2	20	...	19	1	2	18
540	31	...	...	31	31	...	31	...	31	...	10	...
541	40	...	...	40	38	2	40	...	40	...	29	11
542	...	13	...	13	13	...	13	...	13	...	13	...
543	38	...	...	38	38	...	38	...	38	...	22	...
546	...	41	...	41	...	41	41	...	41	...	38	3
548	24	...	...	24	...	24	24	...	24	...	24	...
550	44	21	10	45	51	14	7	55	24	38	48	21
551	1	27	23	18	24	...	28	...	24	...	14	...
554	...	27	...	27	27	...	27	...	27	...	27	...
556	29	...	...	29	29	...	29	...	29	...	29	...
557	23	...	18	...	18	...	16	...	20	...	1	10
561	29	7	...	36	28	8	36	...	32	4	26	10
562	102	...	...	102	102	...	102	...	102	...	102	...
563	28	1	1	29	17	21	31	...	31	...	29	2
564	19	...	...	19	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
565	18	...	...	18	18	...	18	...	17	1	7	...
568	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	26	...
571	...	12	...	13	...	14	...	14	...	14	8	3
574	1	34	16	19	22	2	31	1	35	...	18	...

L. U. No.	Question 8		Question 9		Question 10		Question 11		Question 12		Question 13	
	for	ag'st	for	ag'st	for	ag'st	for	ag'st	for	ag'st	for	ag'st
578	17	...	...	17	17	...	17	...	17	...	15	2
580	...	29	...	29	...	29	...	18	...	29	14	6
581	...	10	...	15	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...
583	...	22	...	29	16	6	21	1	21	1	22	...
586	46	1	...	54	1	52	31	...	...	49	33	8
587	8	...	8	8	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
592	32	14	...	47	47	...	47	...	35	12	35	12
595	28	...	...	37	10	20	20	...	18	5	22	1
599	...	57	...	59	...	52	...	...	...	57	41	3
603	84	...	...	84	84	...	84	...	84	...	84	1
604	...	9	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	...	91
607	12	1	...	21	22	...	23	...	10	6	...	19
608	...	467	...	496	...	486	504	...	...	501	457	...
609	8	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	8	...	...	8
610	11	...	2	23	26	...	26	...	23	2	15	...
612	32	...	...	32	...	32	...	...	32	...	32	...
620	...	38	...	38	38	32	38	...	34	4	38	...
621	1	41	...	44	7	37	44	...	31	1	44	...
622	...	9	...	9	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...
623	16	...	...	16	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	16
624	82	...	2	80	...	82	...	...	9	73	82	...
625	62	...	...	62	59	3	62	...	62	...	62	...
626	54	...	...	54	54	...	54	...	...	54	53	1
627	181	2	...	142	135	1	137	...	124	6	17	2
630	...	52	...	52	...	52	...	...	...	52	47	...
631	10	...	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
635	17	5	...	37	23	...	25	...	27	1	...	25
637	87	...	...	87	87	...	87	...	87	...	87	...
638	25	...	...	74	...	75	2	68	16	45	58	...
639	8	64	...	70	70	2	72	...	72	...	72	...
642	...	14	14	...	14	...	14	...	13	1	14	...
643	57	9	...	72	...	72	73	...	72	...	73	...
644	39	1	25	15	10	30	18	22	40	...	40	...
648	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...
650	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	...	15	...	15	...
651	2	22	...	24	2	22	24	...	23	1	21	3
653	7	...	...	7	8	...	8	...	8	...	7	...
656	...	9	...	14	10	...	...	15	10	...	...	...
657	27	...	26	...	1	25	...	25	26	...	24	...
658	28	...	...	29	30	...	30	...	30	...	...	...
659	...	28	28	...	28	...	28	28	28	...	...	28
660	12	1	...	14	16	...	16	...	16	...	14	1
665	...	23	5	14	...	24	24	...	23	...	23	...
666	16	...	16	...	16	...	...	9	16	...	8	...
668	26	...	9	8	...	30	26	...	...	38	...	35
674	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	...	10	...	10	...
680	12	...	12	...	11	...	12	...	12	...	12	...
682	14	4	...	11	12	...	9	...	21	...	11	...
683	30	...	6	24	24	...	26	...	28	...	22	...
685	15	...	...	15	15	...	15	...	15	...	20	...
689	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...
690	...	21	...	21	...	18	21	...	...	21	...	21
693	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	35	...	...	...
694	...	13	...	13	13	...	13	10	23	...	...	13
696	46	...	...	50	44	...	46	...	...	49	46	...
698	25	...	23	13	33	...	45	...	45	...	48	...
699	8	3	...	18	10	9	18	...	1	14	11	3
700	12	...	25	...	...	16	22	...	20	...	...	9
701	9	51	...	60	60	...	...	...	39	17	55	1
702	24	...	...	24	24	...	...	24	24	...	24	...
703	30	1	3	28	30	1	31	...	29	2	30	1
704	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	7	...	...	7
705	...	9	...	9	10	...	9	...	5	1	2	...
708	11	...	...	16	15	...	9	...	11	...	9	...
709	...	35	...	35	...	35	35	...	...	35	35	...
710	88	3	...	92	92	...	91	1	92	...	105	1
711	...	21	...	21	21	...	21	...	21	...	21	...
712	71	1	47	8	73	...	72	...	73	...	71	...
713	8	...	...	8	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...
715	260	...	260	...	...	260	...	260	260	...	260	...
716	12	...	2	8	13	...	12	...	2	8	11	...
719	20	...	...	20	20	...	20	...	20	...	20	...
720	...	25	24	1	1	24	25	...	...	...	23	2
722	10	...	...	10	10	...	10	...	10	...	10	...
724	...	8	8	...	8	...	...	8	8	...	8	...
725	21	...	...	21	...	21	21	...	...	21	...	21
730	41	...	39	1	40	...	40	...	40	...	41	...
734	17	8	2	23	19	6	25	...	17	8	20	5
735	...	10	...	11	10	1	11	...	2	8	10	...
737	...	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	6	1	7	...
739	38	...	...	28	42	...	43	...	45	...	27	...
740	...	67	...	68	...	69	69	...	...	72	60	12
741	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...
742	28	...	...	22	31	...	36	...	31	...	30	...
743	21	...	...	29	2	...	34	...	1	38	19	...
746	9	4	2	23	23	...	26	...	...	...	14	...
747	3	39	...	42	41	1	42	...	38	4	22	...
748	22	...	22	...	22	...	22	22	22	...	22	...
750	...	63	...	62	60	...	...	2	60	...	63	...
751	...	29	...	29	24	...	29	...	17	12	29	...
753	1	31	1	31	1	31	1	31	10	9	...	...

L. U. No.	Question 8		Question 9		Question 10		Question 11		Question 12		Question 13	
	for	ag'st	for	ag'st	for	ag'st	for	ag'st	for	ag'st	for	ag'st
754	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	19	.....	7	.....
755	31	.....	31	.....	31	.....	31	.....	31	.....	31	.....
756	25	.....	25	.....	25	.....	25	.....	13	.....	25	.....
760	14	1	2	.....	13	.....	13	.....	19	.....	19	.....
761	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....	9	.....
763	29	9	32	6	29	6	39	.....	87	2	35	3
764	55	.....	15	.....	59	.....	51	.....	60	.....	53	.....
765	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....
767	20	.....	26	.....	20	.....	20	.....	20	.....	20	.....
768	19	.....	19	.....	19	.....	19	.....	18	1	.....	19
769	51	.....	54	.....	56	.....	58	.....	58	.....	57	.....
770	26	4	.....	30	30	.....	30	.....	30	.....	2	28
771	3	27	.....	30	28	2	.....	30	30	.....	30	.....
772	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	5	6
773	13	2	4	.....	11	14	1	15	.....	11	4	15
775	4	12	6	.....	16	11	6	24	.....	31	.....	21
776	18	.....	18	.....	18	.....	18	.....	18	.....	.....	18
778	34	1	4	.....	40	.....	36	.....	28	6	37	.....
779	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
780	.....	26	.....	26	.....	26	.....	26	.....	26	.....	26
781	24	.....	22	.....	21	.....	23	.....	21	1	20	.....
782	10	6	.....	15	13	3	73	3	16	.....	9	.....
783	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17
787	.....	501	.....	501	.....	501	.....	501	.....	501	.....	48
790	8	2	1	.....	10	.....	3	.....	11	1	10	3
791	.....	193	.....	196	.....	193	.....	194	.....	193	.....	194
792	34	.....	34	.....	34	.....	34	.....	32	2	33	.....
795	.....	66	.....	66	.....	66	.....	66	.....	66	.....	66
798	20	.....	4	.....	16	.....	20	.....	20	.....	18	2
801	84	.....	84	.....	84	.....	84	.....	84	.....	84	.....
804	28	.....	27	.....	28	.....	27	.....	25	.....	.....	25
808	387	1	346	.....	5	.....	396	396	355	7	348	1
809	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
811	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	9	.....
813	22	2	4	.....	20	24	3	24	.....	24	.....	24
817	39	.....	39	.....	36	.....	39	.....	39	.....	39	.....
820	.....	.....	27	.....	15	.....	21	.....	22	.....	.....	27
824	.....	117	.....	117	.....	117	.....	117	.....	117	.....	116
826	.....	9	.....	9	.....	8	.....	8	.....	9	.....	7
829	40	.....	40	.....	40	.....	40	.....	40	.....	.....	40
830	12	.....	12	.....	10	2	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....
831	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
833	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	.....	12
836	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	10	.....	15	.....
839	59	.....	59	.....	59	.....	59	.....	59	.....	59	.....
842	38	.....	8	.....	30	.....	38	.....	38	.....	38	.....
843	78	.....	78	.....	78	.....	78	.....	78	.....	18	.....
845	.....	23	.....	23	.....	23	.....	23	.....	23	.....	23
848	7	7	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14	.....	14
849	27	.....	27	.....	27	.....	27	.....	27	.....	18	.....
854	.....	12	6	.....	21	18	4	27	.....	25	1	20
857	.....	25	4	.....	21	.....	26	27	1	4	23	2
858	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....
862	9	.....	13	.....	13	.....	13	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
866	.....	20	.....	20	.....	20	.....	10	.....	20	.....	16
867	.....	9	.....	9	.....	5	4	9	.....	8	1	9
868	13	.....	14	.....	16	.....	14	.....	16	.....	.....	16
871	43	.....	43	.....	36	.....	43	.....	41	2	.....	43
876	14	3	9	.....	19	.....	18	.....	17	.....	.....	17
877	.....	23	.....	23	.....	23	.....	23	.....	23	.....	23
878	44	.....	44	.....	42	2	44	.....	44	.....	44	.....
879	18	3	3	.....	39	42	.....	42	.....	42	.....	42
880	20	2	.....	25	22	.....	22	.....	25	.....	28	.....
881	23	5	.....	28	28	.....	28	.....	28	.....	.....	27
884	.....	97	.....	99	91	.....	.....	91	93	.....	22	39
885	21	.....	21	.....	21	.....	21	.....	21	.....	21	.....
887	10	5	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....	15	.....
888	29	.....	30	.....	30	.....	30	.....	30	.....	30	.....
895	30	.....	30	.....	30	.....	30	.....	30	.....	30	.....
897	22	.....	22	.....	22	.....	22	.....	22	.....	22	.....
899	.....	18	.....	20	20	.....	20	.....	6	10	1	14
904	25	6	.....	36	.....	36	.....	36	.....	36	.....	36
905	36	9	.....	45	.....	45	.....	45	.....	45	.....	45
907	65	.....	1	39	65	.....	65	.....	65	.....	44	.....
908	20	.....	14	6	20	.....	20	.....	20	.....	20	.....
909	42	.....	42	.....	42	.....	42	.....	42	.....	42	.....
910	19	.....	14	.....	14	2	16	.....	17	2	19	.....
912	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16	.....
913	4	2	5	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	1	5
914	12	7	12	.....	15	.....	14	.....	13	1	7	1
916	3	50	.....	61	57	.....	55	.....	57	.....	42	15
918	6	6	.....	6	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....	6	.....
920	22	3	1	18	11	7	22	.....	20	.....	17	.....
921	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....
922	12	.....	12	.....	12	.....	11	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
924	.....	9	.....	8	10	.....	.....	8	.....	9	.....	8
925	.....	44	.....	44	44	.....	44	.....	44	.....	44	.....
926	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8	.....	8
927	15	2	4	.....	16	.....	16	.....	17	.....	17	.....
932	8	.....	9	.....	9	3	10	.....	12	.....	12	.....
935	.....	16	.....	16	16	.....	.....	16	.....	16	.....	16

L. U. No.	Question 8		Question 9		Question 10		Question 11		Question 12		Question 13	
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948	...	43	...	52	60	45	...	2	60	12	12	4
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952	12	12	12	12	12	...	12	...
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965	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	2	13
971	...	43	1	42	19	46	48	...	18	24	34	...
972	19	...	11	8	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
974	49	...	32	2	43	7	48	...	50	...	49	...
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1024	1	45	1	45	1	45	45	1	45	1	44	1
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1096	19	2	1	19	...	22	20	...	20	4	2	17
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1100	19	19	19	...	19	...	19	...	19	...
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1103	17	...	10	7	17	...	17	...	17	...	9	7
1104	29	14	...	43	...	43	43	...	43	43
1105	25	...	23	...	25	...	24	...	1	20	15	13
1107	...	16	...	12	...	12	12	...	16	9
1108	289	...	289	...	289	...	289	...	289	...	289	...
1109	15	...	15	...	15	15	15
1110	...	20	...	20	21	...	20	...	21
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L.U. No.	Question 8		Question 9		Question 10		Question 11		Question 12		Question 13	
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1120	...	192	...	192	...	192	...	114	...	192	...	190
1122	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	...	15	15
1126	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	78	...	68	...
1127	17	...	17	...	17	...	17	...	17
1128	14	...	61	...	57	...	21	57	...	57
1129	...	24	...	24	...	34	51	47
1130	...	16	...	16	...	16	16	16
1131	144	...	75	...	108	...	9	...	145	...	117	38
1132	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	11	...	116	46
1134	...	1	...	22	...	16	1	...	17	11
1137	39	...	6	...	37	...	40	...	5	...	12	...
1138	222	222	...	222	115	...	40	5
1140	32	...	11	...	2	...	69	49	...	35
1141	8	8	...	8	8	...	39	81
1143	34	34	...	34	34	...	67	7
1144	16	16	...	16	14	...	8	...
1146	...	50	...	50	...	10	34	...	2	2
1147	20	20	...	20	14	...	2	2
1148	...	16	22	...	20	...	32	...	18	9
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1152	...	20	...	20	...	20	32
1153	5	...	61	...	81	...	81	...	11	...	11	...
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1176	11	11	...	11	15	...	1	...
1177	15	5	...	15	9	9
1179	...	5	11	...	11	...
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1187	22	22	...	22	29	...	24	11
1188	...	13	...	3	...	10	8	...	8	...
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1207	15	...	14	...	1	...	39	...	36	...	30	...
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1265	...	12	12	11	...	11	...
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1271	8	4	...	13	...	6	...	12	...	12
1272	9	...	8	...	2	...	10	...	18	...	12	...
1274	10	10	...	10	11	...	11	...
1275	8	...	10	...	8	...	10	...	31	...	31	...
1280	21	21	...	21	18	...	4	...
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1296	24	60	6	67	107	2
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1298	9	9	9	9	9	9
1303	44	44	44	44	44	44
1307	198	1	140	275	275	65
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1355	7	5	12	12	22	12
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1361	14	1	15	15	15	15
1365	52	52	48	4	52	52
1367	112	96	185	171	111	127
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1371	48	48	48	48	42	6
1372	1	12	15	2	11	11
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1377	15	15	15	15	15	16
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1383	6	10	6	16	15	16
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1456	403	403	403	398	405	2
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1471	148	148	148	148	148	10
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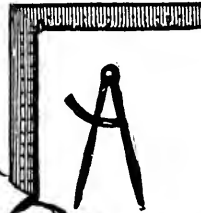
L. U. No.	Question 8		Question 9		Question 10		Question 11		Question 12		Question 13	
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1646	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
1649	165	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	168	165	165	165
1650	14	19	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
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1665	87	1	86	80	7	87	72	14	87	87	87	87
1669	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	4	4	4	4	4
1670	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
1675	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
1676	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
1677	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
1681	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
1682	24	24	18	6	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
1683	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
1686	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
1687	12	4	8	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1693	34	1	74	72	1	59	74	74	74	74	74	74
1694	23	15	8	15	4	19	21	1	15	15	15	15
1695	16	3	5	15	27	28	28	28	28	26	26	26
1700	23	3	20	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
1707	36	5	10	31	36	5	36	9	32	28	28	28
1709	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
1710	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
1712	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
1714	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
1715	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
1717	10	9	17	17	17	17	17	19	19	19	19	19

No. L. U.	for Question	ag'st 8	for Question	ag'st 9	for Question	ag'st 10	for Question	ag'st 11	for Question	ag'st 12	for Question	ag'st 13
1720	....	15	....	15	14	....	....	14	14	....	12	....
1721	....	....	....	30	30	....	....	....	....	30	30	....
1723	14	1	1	19	16	....	16	....	15	....	15	....
1726	12	....	....	12	12	....	12	....	12	....	....	9
1739	19	7	23	3	26	....	26	....	1	25	21	5
1740	....	18	....	18	13	2	5	12	10	8	....	14
1745	....	....	....	7	7	....	7	....	7	....	....	7
1746	130	....	....	130	130	....	130	....	130	....	....	....
1749	19	....	2	13	19	....	19	....	19	....	....	6
1750	256	....	250	6	254	....	250	....	256	....	250	....
1751	....	8	....	8	8	8	....	8	....	8	....	8
1760	....	8	....	8	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....
1764	16	....	....	16	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....
1765	40	28	25	30	246	....	106	....	245	....	....	239
1768	17	....	....	17	17	....	17	....	5	12	....	17
1769	11	....	....	11	11	....	11	....	11	11	11	....
1776	3	10	3	10	7	6	12	....	12	1	11	2
1779	....	17	....	17	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	....
1781	....	9	....	9	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....
1783	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	....	....
1784	150	....	92	14	160	....	150	....	158	....	3	80
1785	....	22	....	22	21	1	22	....	1	21	22	....
1786	73	18	9	81	90	....	85	6	83	6	83	8
1787	....	15	....	15	15	....	15	....	15	....	....	9
1797	12	....	12	....	8	4	12	....	4	5	9	3
1800	2	21	....	23	19	4	23	....	....	23	....	....
1801	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
1802	34	....	....	34	34	....	34	....	34	....	....	....
1807	14	....	....	14	14	....	14	....	12	2	12	....
1808	3	16	....	19	18	1	15	4	9	19	14	5
1811	20	2	....	22	17	5	22	....	18	4	20	2
1815	43	6	....	51	....	51	51	....	....	50	25	24
1820	11	....	....	11	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....
1822	....	103	....	107	109	....	105	....	98	....	....	77
1824	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....
1835	....	73	1	72	72	1	73	....	73	....	....	....
1837	4	7	....	11	11	....	11	....	....	11	11	....
1848	7	....	....	7	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....
1855	14	....	....	14	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....
1863	7	....	....	7	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....
1865	40	28	25	30	246	....	106	....	245	1	....	....
1869	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8
1870	27	....	27	....	27	....	27	....	27	....	....	....
1873	8	15	....	23	23	....	23	....	23	....	23	....
1874	5	10	....	15	15	....	15	....	10	5	....	15
1879	7	....	....	7	7	....	7	....	....	7	....	....
1880	7	....	4	3	7	....	7	....	6	1	2	5
1881	11	....	....	11	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....
1884	49	....	1	48	37	10	49	....	49	....	49	....
1885	16	....	....	16	16	....	16	....	16	....	6	....
1889	23	....	23	....	23	....	23	....	23	....	....	....
1890	....	21	....	21	21	....	21	....	21	....	21	....
1900	67	....	2	65	67	....	67	....	67	....	67	....
1902	15	....	....	15	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....
1904	17	....	....	17	17	....	17	....	16	....	17	....
1909	7	....	....	7	5	2	7	....	....	7	6	1
1911	73	....	1	72	74	....	74	....	74	....	28	39
1918	....	12	....	12	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....
1920	....	17	....	17	17	....	....	17	....	17	....	17
1922	....	90	....	96	90	....	99	....	101	....	70	....
1925	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22	....	22
1927	....	24	....	24	24	....	24	....	....	24	....	24
1929	....	50	....	50	50	....	50	....	50	....	50	....
1931	....	20	....	20	20	....	20	....	....	20	....	20
1933	....	13	....	13	12	1	13	....	12	1	....	13
1938	....	24	....	24	20	....	....	24	....	23	....	24
1939	....	30	....	13	30	....	30	....	30	....	....	....
1940	....	24	....	5	24	....	24	....	23	....	24	....
1942	....	40	....	40	24	....	....	....	40	....	40	....
1943	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8	....	....	8
1944	....	34	....	5	29	37	34	....	32	....	....	5
1945	....	11	....	22	20	2	....	....	20	....	22	....
1947	....	13	....	14	14	....	....	....	11	....	1	10
1948	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....
1949	....	12	....	12	12	....	12	....	11	....	1	....
1952	....	19	....	6	12	....	21	....	16	....	26	2
1954	....	12	8	20	18	1	19	....	20	....	7	13
1955	....	57	....	55	57	....	57	....	55	....	55	2
1958	....	10	....	10	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	10
1962	....	16	....	16	15	....	....	....	....	16	....	16
1963	....	16	....	16	....	16	....	....	....	16	....	16
1969	....	9	....	9	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....
1971	....	10	7	15	16	1	17	....	17	....	17	....
1973	....	12	....	12	12	....	12	....	12	....	....	12
1974	....	18	....	17	15	1	18	....	16	1	15	1
1980	....	14	3	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....
1984	....	10	....	10	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	10
1986	....	39	....	45	45	....	45	....	45	....	....	....
1987	....	12	....	12	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....
1990	....	9	....	3	6	....	9	....	....	2	6	3
1991	....	9	....	9	....	10	....	9	....	8	....	3

I. U. No.	Question 8		Question 9		Question 10		Question 11		Question 12		Question 13		
	for	ag'st	for	ag'st	for	ag'st	for	ag'st	for	ag'st	for	ag'st	
1997	13	....	1	12	10	3	13	....	8	5	10	3
2004	12	....	12	....	11	1	12	....	12	....	12	....
2008	30	1	....	30	30	....	30	....	16	14	30	....
2016	....	16	....	16	16	....	16	....	16	....	16	....
2028	4	6	....	1	9	7	3	10	....	2	8	....
2034	11	....	11	....	10	1	11	....	11	....	1	9
2046	19	....	17	2	19	....	19	....	18	1	....	19
2058	47	....	67	....	67	....	....	47	67	....	....	42
2059	8	....	....	8	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	8
2060	19	....	....	19	19	....	19	....	19	....	....	....
2073	....	94	....	94	94	....	94	....	94	....	91	3
2090	....	573	....	580	....	613	....	570	2	584	569	....
2100	18	....	....	18	18	....	18	....	18	....	16	2
2103	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....
2108	11	....	....	11	11	....	11	....	9	2	8	....
2114	13	....	....	13	13	....	13	....	....	13	9	....
2119	....	....	....	30	30	....	30	....	26	2	30	....
2127	5	10	....	19	20	....	1	19	....	20	1	19
2154	15	....	....	15	15	....	15	....	....	15	....	15
2156	4	3	....	5	7	....	4	3	....	7	....	7
2159	1	74	....	93	88	....	38	16	84	....	29	23
2163	25	....	....	78	70	....	34	3	12	30	13	1
2170	33	....	....	33	31	....	32	....	29	3	35	....
2172	10	11	....	14	17	4	20	1	18	3	17	4
2174	36	....	....	31	41	....	28	....	38	1	29	1
2178	3	19	....	22	20	....	22	....	20	2	22	....
2188	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7
2194	24	....	....	24	24	....	24	....	24	....	24	....
2197	....	10	....	10	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....
2205	6	12	....	10	21	10	22	10	10	22	22	11
2207	19	1	....	13	6	12	8	11	17	3	16	3
2208	8	....	....	8	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....
2217	15	3	6	12	13	4	12	6	15	3	12	6
2238	8	8	8	8	8
2244	17	17	17	17	17	17
2305	220	220	220	220	206	14	220
2313	31	31	31	30	30	26	4
2315	14	14	14	14	14	14
2372	18	18	18	18	18	18
2375	50	56	41	12	56	17	19	43
2396	50	50	50	50	50	2	21
2404	38	38	38	38	38	36
2408	3	9	15	15	13	2	15	2	13
2416	63	63	63	63	63	63
2425	15	15	15	15	15
2477	28	28	24	4	28	24	4
2714	12	10	10	14	16	8	13	10	13	10	12	12
2733	11	11	11	11	11	11



The CARPENTER

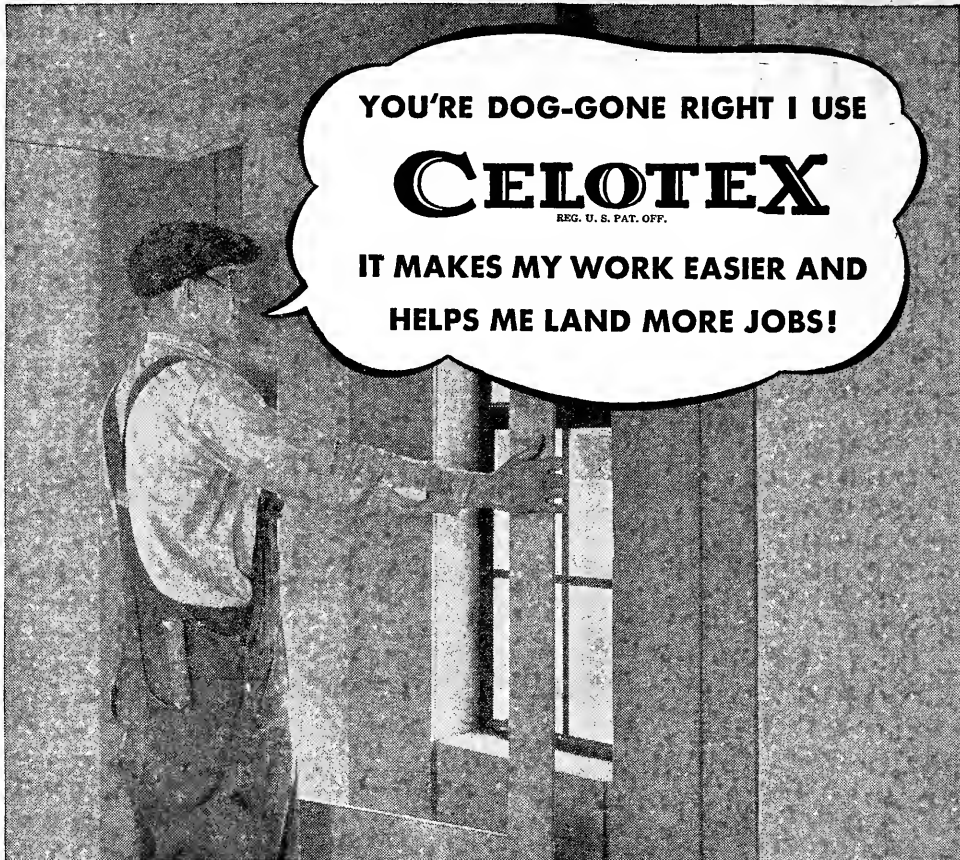


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Volume LVII. No. 1



JANUARY, 1937



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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

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Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

A LITTLE SMILING

Try a little smiling
When the world goes wrong!
Drop that tone of scolding,
Change to one of song;
Nothing lasts forever,
Love and beauty die,
Make the best of the present
Ere it passes by.

Clouds must come and sorrow,
'Tis the way of life;
Still the silver lining
Shines upon the strife,
And the sorrow lessens,
Bringing with it calm;
Ev'ry pain of living
Has its own sweet balm.

Try a little smiling,
Though the effort cost,
You will find that never
Is its radiance lost;
Through the darkness shining
Ev'ry star has place;
Try a little smiling
Trouble to efface.

—O'Reilly.

A SYNOPSIS OF REPORTS OF THE GENERAL OFFICERS



In order to give our membership a brief outline of the work performed by the General Officers since the 1928 general convention, we are presenting a synopsis of the reports that were submitted to the Twenty-third General Convention at Lakeland, Florida. We have endeavored to bring to your attention the most important parts which are of general interest.

THE REPORT OF THE GENERAL PRESIDENT

The report of the General President, Wm. L. Hutcheson, deals with the duties of that office during the eight year period ending June 30, 1936.

Under the head of "Organization" the report states:

"During the years covered by this report we have had a large fluctuation in membership as will be shown by the report of the General Secretary and in all the years of the existence of our Brotherhood the members have never had a more trying experience than they have in the recent past, but through it all your General Officers have endeavored to the best of their ability to care for the needs of the members of our Brotherhood and further the interests of the organization.

In endeavoring to be helpful to the Local Unions and give assistance to the members, in 1932, I as General President, issued the following dispensation to all Local Unions of our Brotherhood:

"The continued period of unemployment has affected the membership of our Brotherhood and placed on the Local Unions a burden because of many members needing help and assistance.

"Many Local Unions have helped their members who through lack of employment have been unable to pay dues and many Local Unions would do still more if they had the necessary funds.

"The present provisions of the General Constitution of our Brotherhood provide that when a member owes a sum equal to three months' dues he is not in good standing and is thereby suspended from all donations, and when a member owes a sum equal to six months' dues his name shall be stricken from the list of membership without a vote of the Local Union and if desiring to rejoin the Brotherhood he can only be readmitted as a new member, subject to such readmission fee as provided for in the By-Laws of the Local Union or District Council where he rejoins.

"BELIEVING IT WOULD BE HELPFUL TO THE MEMBERSHIP AND TO THE LOCAL UNIONS TO CARRY A MEMBER, AFTER HE BECOMES IN ARREARS, TWELVE MONTHS INSTEAD OF SIX MONTHS BEFORE SUSPENDING HIM FROM MEMBERSHIP, I HEREBY GRANT TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS OF THE BROTHERHOOD A DISPENSATION TO CARRY MEMBERS TWELVE MONTHS BEFORE REPORTING THEM AS SUSPENDED.

"This dispensation DOES NOT affect that provision of the Constitution in reference to a member owing three months dues after which he would not be entitled to donations as paid by the Brotherhood.

"I would also recommend that Local Unions fix, as an initiation fee for the readmission of members who have been dropped for non-payment of dues, a sum equal to the back dues of the member, provided he rejoins the Brotherhood in the same Local Union in which he was dropped from membership."

As the twelve months period of the dispensation would terminate at the end of April, the General President on April 12, 1933, continued the dispensation with a few changes. In a letter to all Local Unions he stated:

"The dispensation is continued, but Financial Secretaries are hereby instructed to report to the General Secretary that members have paid some

dues and are within the twelve months period, or report them as owing twelve months' dues and therefore dropped from membership.

"In reporting to the General Secretary that the members have paid dues so that they are within the twelve months period, then the Financial Secretaries are instructed to send to the General Secretary per capita tax on the members who have paid dues.

"This is also to notify our Local Unions that while there have been a few requests from Locals that the time of twelve months be extended; that any such extensions given are now cancelled and the twelve months period stands as per the dispensation granted April 19, 1932."

While the members in some Locals felt that the action in granting the dispensation was harmful, many expressed themselves as believing it was of material help to the membership. The dispensation was ended July 1, 1936.

Relative to organizing the lumber and sawmill workers, the report states:

"In administering the affairs of our organization we have had many perplexing problems confront us, one of which was the question of organizing the employees in the lumber and sawmill industry. In years past we of the Brotherhood assumed the position that if those employed in the lumber and sawmill industry were desirous of having an organization of their own we had no serious objections. However the efforts that were made to organize those workers were unsuccessful. The American Federation of Labor became interested in the organizing work and did organize a goodly number of Federal Unions. Those comprising the Federal Unions organized by the American Federation of Labor were desirous of being known as union men affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and applied to the American Federation of Labor for a label to be placed on their products, and some labels were issued by the Federation. Realizing that there would be overlapping jurisdiction if the Federation continued to organize Federal Unions of the employees in the lumber and sawmill industry the General Officers of our Brotherhood decided to request, of the American Federation of Labor, that our Brotherhood be given jurisdiction over these lumber and sawmill workers and said request was granted by the American Federation of Labor."

"To most people there would seem to be but little, if any, connection between the men who go into the woods to cut down the trees and the men who erect finished products in a building but it should be called to mind that while today there is a large number of employes performing the various operations involved in preparing the materials for use, nevertheless they are closely allied and therefore should be together in one organization for mutual benefits and it should also be remembered that years ago it was the custom of the workmen when erecting buildings to go into the woods, select the trees out of which they would construct the building, and they would not only select them but would shape and fashion and put the material in place. Not only would they erect the walls in that manner but they would also put on the roof, making out of the rough logs what in those days was referred to as shakes, now known as shingles. They would also split out of the log what was called puncheons for the floors and other finish and with their tools they would level, shape and smooth same. They would also make the doors and windows in a similar manner. As time went on the inventiveness of man brought into use tools with which workmen could more easily shape and fashion the materials needed. The first beyond that just referred to, brought into use the whipsaw and various types of hand planes for the making of flooring, ceiling, molding, trim, etc. As demands grew and the population increased it became necessary that more buildings be erected and there came about a system whereby one group of men felled the trees and when they were conveyed to the sawmills another group sawed them into timbers, lumber, etc., and another group employed in what is usually referred to as trim mills made them into sash, doors, trim, etc., and still another group that is usually referred to as construction carpenters did the erection and installation of the material in the buildings.

"That procedure and system has grown up to the present time until we now find there are large groups employed on each operation, or as you might say each division of the industry, in preparing the timber from the time the tree is felled until the finished material is installed in the buildings.

While we refer to the lumber and sawmills as being an industry, it is so closely allied with the erection of buildings that it should be included in what is referred to as the building industry, at least insofar as the men employed on the various operations above referred to are concerned.

"In organizing the men engaged in lumber and sawmill work I realized that they were working under different conditions than were members of the Brotherhood employed in building construction. Therefore in order to be helpful a dispensation was granted giving them permission to become affiliated with the Brotherhood and be known as non-beneficial members; exempting them from paying to the General Office the regular per capita tax of 75c per member per month, and they were, therefore, permitted to become members, paying 25c per member per month tax, which, in substance, is a service charge. I thought at that time, and still believe, that in granting this dispensation we were rendering them a great assistance by giving them an opportunity to become affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and, in my opinion, we are the one group of organized workers that can give greater assistance and more help in bettering their working conditions than can any other organization, or even they by their efforts alone.

"In granting them a dispensation to affiliate with our organization as non-beneficial members I had the thought in mind that when they desired to become beneficial members they could do so by paying to the General Office full per capita tax, as per the laws, rules and regulations as set forth in the General Constitution.

The report next states under the head of "Apprentices":

"Our Brotherhood has always been a strong advocate of the Apprenticeship System, but during the period of unemployment the manner of dealing with Apprentices in various localities practically collapsed, with the result that today our Apprentices and our Apprenticeship System is practically nil.

Therefore I would urge that each and every member of our organization give some consideration and do everything possible to encourage the training of Apprentices, as that is one of the methods whereby we can continue to maintain in our Brotherhood a higher standard of mechanics than we can by leaving to haphazard methods the acquiring of the fundamentals of our trade by those who are desirous of becoming affiliated with our organization."

Under the heading "Law" the General President states that in performing his duties of enforcing the laws of the Brotherhood he often finds them conflicting or confusing, therefore recommends some changes. The report deals in detail with the changes recommended.

The report under the head of "Appeals" states that since the last convention 1,466 appeals have been considered and passed upon, of which number 122 were taken from the decisions rendered, to the General Executive Board for review by that body, and 8 of the 122 appellants to the General Executive Board have appealed from the findings of that body to the convention.

Discussing the Legal Department, the report says:

"Through the legal department that we maintain, which is in charge of Attorney Joseph O. Carson, we have, since the last convention, handled many matters of concern to the Brotherhood and at all times our Attorney did, to the best of his ability, keep in touch with the lawyers who were defending our members in the legal controversies we have had in various parts of the country.

"More and more the laws as to the rights of organized labor are being cleared up, and particularly is this true with regard to injunction cases, and since the adoption of the Clayton Anti-Injunction Act by Congress passed in 1914, in which it was held that labor was not a commodity and that no

anti-trust law of the United States forbids labor to organize, it has gradually dawned upon the employer that labor had rights which should be respected, and the Act further provided that unless it was a case of dire necessity an injunction should not be issued without notice and an opportunity to be heard. These qualifying paragraphs have done a world of good in restricting the employer in what he assumed was his right to the aid of the Court before the other side was even heard.

"We have cases pending, of a local nature, wherein our right to strike, the right to insist on union-made trim, the right to demand and receive a certain wage, the right to work with none but members of our own organization, are involved but in none of these cases have the employers, thus far, been able to make any headway and neither are they against the entire organization as many of our cases were in the past.

"Since the last convention we have had several cases where members who were expelled for violation of the Constitution have sued, asking for damages and reinstatement in the organization, and in some instances damages alone were asked. It is pleasing to be able to report that none of these cases have been decided against the Brotherhood.

"In addition to the work performed by our Attorney as indicated above he also looks after the Bond Department.

Under the heading "Our Bond Department" the report states:

"As set forth in the report of the General Executive Board, early in the year 1932, we were notified by the bonding company that the premium on bonds had been increased 50 per cent. Request was made by the bonding company, who at that time was bonding the financial officers of our Local Unions and District Councils, that additional premiums be paid them. The General Executive Board refused to do so, contending that the then existing understanding with the bonding company did not expire until June 30, 1932. In the meantime, in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, namely; that all subordinate officers must be bonded through the General Office, the General Executive Board, as set forth in their report, decided that the Brotherhood would become the general surety and bond the financial officers of the Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils; therefore we now have what we refer to as our bond department, which is a part of our legal department, and since establishing the above it has functioned in a manner that has protected the interests of the members, as well as having provided a means for handling the matter of bonding Official officers and making adjustment of claims for loss in an expeditious manner.

"The General Executive Board in adopting rules to govern the matter of bonding local financial officers endeavored to make them as simple as possible and therefore adopted a blanket bond and the rules of same provide:

"That semi-annually the Trustees must make a report to the General Secretary, giving the financial and numerical strength of the Local Union.

"In the application for bond, on the Trustees semi-annual report for the year, always ended June 30th of each year, it is provided that the Trustees declare that the auditors have audited the books monthly of the Financial Secretary and Treasurer and checked the bank balances and they, in the semi-annual audit, have audited the accounts thoroughly and that the accounts so specified are true and correct.

"It is further provided that the three Trustees must sign the report but we get many of those reports that are not signed by the Trustees, and we get scores of them signed only by two Trustees and, in many instances, only one.

"The report also provides that it must be signed by the Financial Secretary who certifies that it has been read to the Local and approved, and the seal placed thereon, before sending the report to the General Office, but in many instances the Secretary does not sign it, the seal is not included, and there is no way of our knowing how thorough the Local has been.

"In many cases Locals have been very reluctant to prosecute the offending official and the bond provides that they must make, when an alleged shortage is claimed, a thorough and complete audit of their books and if the financial officer is found short they must go to their proper State prosecuting officer, disclose the facts to him, and see that he takes action to apprehend the wrong-doer. We have case after case where this has not been done until it was too late to catch the offending official, and we have had other cases where the Local refused, omitted or neglected to take the proper action which would give them the right to request refund from the General Office on defalcation.

The report next deals with the operations of our Printing Plant and says:

"Reviewing operations of the Printing Plant, the first and most important item of this report and one which will be closely examined is that of earnings, and in this regard, in spite of three years July 1, 1932, to June 30, 1935, each of which showed a deficit, it is gratifying to note a net surplus of \$64,-765.16 for the eight year period. This result has been attained by the exercise of the most rigid economy, the weekly payroll showing a decrease from \$1,305.50 on January 11, 1929, to \$589.50 on June 30, 1933. It should be noted that overhead as represented by rent, heat, etc., was practically unchanged each year.

"In listing machinery and effects in service today, it is a tribute to the care, skill and patience of our employes, to note that after twenty-one years of continuous operation three presses, one Linotype, two wire stitchers, one paper cutter and several other machines look as well and perform as efficiently as when installed in June 1915."

Then follows a statistical report of receipts and expenditures for the eight year period.

THE REPORT OF THE FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT

The report of First General Vice-President George H. Lakey deals with the work of that office performed during the eight year period ending June 30, 1936. It states:

"The office of First General Vice-President was created principally to assist in conducting the affairs of the Organization generally, under the direction of the General President, along with the specific duties outlined in Section 11 of the General Constitution, which provides that he shall devote his entire time to the United Brotherhood, with headquarters at the General Office; have power to approve or disapprove the laws of our subordinate bodies; have charge of and issue the label; and keep a record of same in accordance with the laws of the Brotherhood, etc. All this has been done, and herein will be found a tabulation showing the laws dealt with during this term of office.

"In dealing with the laws and rules as submitted great care must be exercised for the reason that the repeatedly changing conditions from 1928 to the present time caused our Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils to insert articles in their laws that were in direct conflict with the General Constitution, and the policies of the Organization. For instance, in many localities laws were proposed that would stop the acceptance of clearance cards during the depression, but if these were permitted to operate they would break down the entire fabric of our Brotherhood. Therefore, we had to assume the firm position that when a member submits his clearance card in due and proper form, and is able to identify himself as being the one to whom the card was issued then it must be accepted without further question.

"After conferring with the General President upon this matter he made a definite ruling in regard thereto. If this had not been done a member's

card would only have been good in his own home town. In that way it would have affected the broad principle of our Brotherhood that a member's card is good any place in the jurisdiction of our Organization.

"Next came propositions limiting the number of clearance cards that could be accepted. They predicated their limitation upon the number of members out of employment, and of course this had to be eliminated from all the laws submitting it.

"Again, we found that some of the laws submitted had not been changed in accordance with the amendments made to the General Constitution from time to time. In order to bring them up-to-date it was necessary for us to write many localities, asking that their antiquated laws be revised to conform to the changes made in our General Constitution.

"The strength of our Brotherhood lies in the orderly pursuance and strict observance of the rules made by ourselves in order that discipline may be maintained in all the various branches of our trade, and so that we may all act at one time for one common purpose.

In dealing with the subject "Apprentices" the report says:

"The law provides that the First General Vice-President shall gather information and assist in any way possible in bringing about an apprenticeship system that will be of real benefit to our apprentices. In 1907 Congress adopted what is known as the Smith-Hughes Act. The purpose of this legislation is to furnish means of giving instructions and training to apprentices, supplementing the practical training the apprentice receives while working on the job: Under this law a State Board of Education is provided in each State, and they pay fifty per cent of the cost of instructions with Federal aid provided to match the amount of either the state or local funds.

"In 1928 we had quite a number of well-established apprentice training schools, but about 1930, which was during the depth of the depression, our members objected to apprentices working while journeymen walked the streets. There had been a tendency upon the part of the Contractor to keep apprentices at work rather than pay a journeyman the full rate of wages. This situation practically wiped out the apprenticeship training system; however, we have now reached the turning point and members are giving more consideration to a well-established apprenticeship training system, so that the sons of our members may have a better chance to learn the trade, not only from the practical side, but with the latest educational advantages interspersed so that the boy may have a technical training as well as practical, every-day experience, and much thought and encouragement is being lent to localities where such an effort is being made.

"We have instituted indenture papers for apprentices, which specify the wages, hours and conditions under which he is to work. All this is under the supervision of the local union or district council, and each apprentice's indenture specifically states what his wages and working conditions are to be throughout the term of his apprenticeship, with the final provision that when the apprentice has completed his apprenticeship he shall be examined by a committee of competent mechanics to determine if the apprentice has received the proper training.

"The membership must realize that unless an apprenticeship system of training does receive a lot of encouragement from our local unions and district councils as well as state and provincial councils it will be very hard to reestablish an adequate apprenticeship training system that will serve its purpose and really be a benefit as intended. I only hope that some word of mine will lend them encouragement to proceed with this work, for after all it is the qualified mechanics we furnish the public that builds up our reputation of being able to furnish thoroughly competent mechanics to meet any demand.

Under the head of "Our Label" the report states that it has been found that our label is handled very carelessly in the mills where it is used, which seems to be due mainly to the negligence of the shop steward.

Attention is called to the provisions of Section 60 of our Constitution, Paragraph E, Section F, reading as follows:

"Each shop, mill or factory shall have a Shop Steward; he shall have supervision over the label, stamp or die; it shall be his duty to see that said label, stamp or die shall not be placed on any manufactured article other than that which is made under the agreement. It shall be his duty to see that the agreement with the District Council or Local Union with which he is affiliated is carried out in its entirety. The members employed in said shop, mill or factory shall hold meetings at least once a month."

"The Shop Steward shall be appointed at the regular monthly meeting for one month; the member working in said shop, mill or factory longest shall serve first."

"If these provisions were carried out honestly and fairly we would not have as much trouble as we have been experiencing on account of the number of labels that are reported to us as being lost annually. The number of labels that we have discovered that are being turned over to shipping clerks or someone else at the mill is exceptional, therefore, I would recommend that some change be made in our laws to provide for more direct supervision over the shop steward, who is supposed to be the custodian of our label, so that these illegal practices in regard to the use of our label may be eliminated. Many times we have found that a label which was reported lost in one locality will later show up in a distant city "beautifully" stamped upon non-union made material. Such acts have caused a lot of friction and confusion, but no doubt with closer supervision over each steward in the shops where our label is used, by the District Council and Local Union, these complaints can be eliminated entirely."

THE REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

The report of General Secretary Frank Duffy for the eight year period ending June 30, 1936, is largely statistical and covers in comprehensive form the large amount of data handled and compiled by that officer in the performance of his duties. Much information regarding the Brotherhood may be gleaned from this report.

From the report we learn that the organization consists of 1,906 Local Unions; 102 District Councils; 27 State Councils; 2 Provincial Councils and 240 Ladies' Auxilliary Unions.

"The membership as made up from reports, correspondence, charter lists, membership audits made from time to time as requested, and from other sources:

Membership in beneficial class.....	160,745
Membership in non-beneficial class.....	130,987
Unaccounted clearance cards.....	1,253
Double deductions	92
Reports starting with less than previous one ended.....	8
Honorary members	8,790

Total membership 301,875

A detailed report is also given of the Local Unions organized, consolidated, and lapsed during the eight year period as well as a list of the District, State and Provincial Councils, also the Ladies' Auxiliaries.

In dealing with "Members in Arrears" the report states:

"On account of the unemployment situation in the building industry more members went in arrears since the last convention than ever before. At the end of the year June 30, 1932, we had 100,013 members between three and twelve months in arrears, while thousands unable to pay their dues were

suspended, in accordance with the provision of Paragraph B, Section 45, of our General Laws.

"Upon the request of several Local Unions for an extension of time before suspension of a member takes place, the General President, under date of April 19, 1932, granted a dispensation permitting Local Unions to carry members on the books until they owed twelve months' dues, or an amount equal thereto, before dropping them from the roll of membership.

"This dispensation, however, did not alter the fact that when a member owed three months' dues or a sum equal thereto, he would be out of benefits and would not again be in benefit until three months after all his arrearages were paid in full, but simply extended the time of his suspension from six months to twelve months.

"When the year expired the General President renewed the dispensation under date of April 12, 1933, with the following provisions:

- (1) Financial Secretaries are hereby instructed to report to the General Secretary that members have paid some dues and are within the twelve months' period, or report them as owing twelve months' dues and therefore dropped from membership.
- 2) In reporting to the General Secretary that the members have paid dues so that they are within the twelve months' period, then the Financial Secretaries are instructed to send to the General Secretary per capita tax on the members who have paid dues.

"This carried with it orders to pay tax on members in arrears who did not owe twelve months' dues, or an amount equal thereto.

"When further information was asked for, the General President explained that—

"The dispensation granted on April 19, 1932, was renewed on April 12, 1933, with the understanding that Financial Secretaries pay per capita tax on all members who have been reported in arrears, as follows: Nine months after a member is reported in arrears, then the Financial Secretary must pay per capita tax on said member, or report him as suspended for non-payment of dues, and after paying per capita tax for that month the Financial Secretary should continue to pay from month to month on such member, and when the member pays up in full, then the Local should send back per capita tax to the General Office—which would be nine months on said member.

"It also means that members who were reported in arrears more than twelve months previous to the time of the dispensation was granted, on April 19, 1932, (but who paid enough dues to keep from being suspended for owing a sum equal to six months' dues before the dispensation was granted, and enough to keep within the twelve months' period after the dispensation was granted) should be reported to the General Secretary and per capita tax paid on them to bring them within the twelve months' period, or be reported as dropped from membership for non-payment of dues.

"The purpose and object of the dispensation was to be helpful to many of our members who had for ten, fifteen or perhaps twenty years, belonged to the Brotherhood, as under the dispensation they could still carry on as members of our organization and therefore retain their continuous membership, whereas if they became suspended for non-payment of dues they would then have to rejoin as new members.'

"The dispensation remained in force and effect until June 30, 1936, when it was cancelled by the General President and all Local Unions so notified.

Under the heading of "Audits," the General Secretary says:

"On account of discrepancies or errors in the monthly reports some Local Unions do not know their correct membership, or whether they are paying tax on more or less than they should, and in order to adjust same we send them blank membership rolls to fill out in detail and return to us as soon as possible. When received, an audit is made with the reports and records on file at the General Office, after which a report is sent to the Local Union

showing the standing of the members and the per capita tax due or over-paid.

Regarding complaints from members who do not receive our official monthly journal "The Carpenter," the report states that in most cases the cause arises from the fact that the only address given is "General Delivery" and when so sent and not called for, the journal is returned to the General Office at quite an expense. Others give their address as Labor Temple, Carpenters Hall, etc. If the Financial Secretary would send to the General Office the correct address of every member in good standing, these complaints would be eliminated.

The report further states:

"Financial Secretaries must also send to the General Office the names of members who are suspended or granted clearance cards so that their names may be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their union is located.

Financial Secretaries must obtain the same information from all members newly initiated or admitted on clearance cards, together with those who have changed their addresses, and forward same to the General Office on the blank furnished for that purpose.

Referring to our "Golden Jubilee" the report says:

"In 1931 we celebrated the Golden Jubilee or the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of our organization.

"The General Executive Board at a regular meeting of that body held at headquarters in Indianapolis, Indiana, on March 26, 1931, directed that in order to fittingly celebrate this great event and that a record of it be preserved for future years, the August, 1931, issue of our monthly journal "The Carpenter" be known as the Golden Jubilee Number, and that it be published under the supervision of the General President and General Secretary.

"That issue contains much valuable information, such as—

"A short history of the organization.

"A list of the Local Unions organized in 1881 and still existing.

"A list of the general conventions held and the dates,

"A list of the General Presidents and dates they served,

"A list of the General Officers in 1881,

"A list of the General Officers in 1931,

"Benefits paid since 1881,

"Hours worked per day in 1881 and wages paid,

"Hours worked per day in 1931 and wages paid.

"The records show that the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was organized in convention held in Chicago, Illinois, from August 8-12, 1881. At that convention thirty-six delegates were present representing fourteen independent Carpenters' Unions in eleven cities, with a membership of 2,042."

The report gives an itemized account of the stock as well as a statement of packages shipped during the period covered by the report.

Included in the report are also such important matters as: Monthly reports; Clearance cards; and Re-registration of "The Carpenter."

The General Secretary closed his report with a monthly itemized statement of receipts from all sources during the eight years.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL TREASURER

The report of General Treasurer Neale, for the eight year period ending June 30, 1936, deals with the financial affairs of our Brotherhood. It says:

"This report contains detailed statistical data, covering the total receipts turned over to me by the General Secretary and a detailed statement of the purposes for which all monies were expended, the name of the depositories in which our funds are now located, the amount deposited therein

and the rate of interest received on same. A statement relative to the auditing of the accounts each quarter by the expert licensed accountant. A monthly record of our receipts and expenses and a complete report of our disbursements. A monthly statement of amounts turned over to me by the General Secretary for deposit in our Home and Pension Fund. A detailed statement of monthly disbursements from said fund for the maintenance of our Lakeland, Fla., Home Buildings and Groves, and a complete quarterly statement of pensions paid to our members from January, 1930, up to and including the payment of pension for the second quarter of 1936. A detailed report of the expense of supporting our membership while on strike, locked out or affected by disastrous floods, fires, cyclones, etc. A complete record of donations made by the General Executive Board to the many localities for organizing purposes. A record of the reports of shortages of the financial officers of our subordinate organizations up to June 30, 1932, the amount of shortages and the methods of adjustment. A statistical record of disapproved claims and the reasons for disapproval. A short history of the several death and disability claims which we have been called upon to defend through the Civil Courts, and the disposition of same. A record of the causes of death and disability of all claims approved by us, the total amount of payments made monthly on the death of beneficial members, semi-beneficial members, beneficial members' wives, and disability claims, and a statistical record of the number of claims paid, age of all members at death or disability and the period of years in which they held continuous membership in the Organization, the average number of deaths per month, average cost per month, total cost of claims paid, total cost of strike benefits paid, total receipts and expenses covering each Convention's report since the year 1884, and a statement showing the total amount of death and disability donations paid to each Local Union yearly. Each item is set forth in as plain and comprehensive a manner as possible, so as to be readily understood by our membership.

Regarding the funds of the organization, the report says:

"The cash assets of our Brotherhood have been deposited and invested in accordance with the instructions of our General Executive Board as indicated below:

General Fund			
Indiana National Bank, active account--			\$156,447.10
		Int.	
		rate	
Home and Pension Fund			
Indiana National Bank, active account--		228,188.59	
United States Treasury Notes-----	2 7/8 %	60,000.00	
United States Treasury Notes-----	2 3/4 %	40,000.00	
Dominion of Canada Bonds-----	4 1/2 %	100,000.00	
Ind. National Bank certificate of deposit	2 %	100,000.00	\$528,188.59
Total cash assets both funds----			\$684,635.69

"The interest on all bank balances and investments of funds of the Organization have been turned over to the General Secretary and properly credited and deposited as funds of the United Brotherhood.

The accounts were audited regularly by the General Executive Board and by Certified Public Accountants whose statements certifying to the correctness of the account are printed.

The report next shows an itemized monthly account of the funds received from all sources, as well as the monthly disbursements, together with a synopsis showing the purposes for which the money was expended.

Regarding the Home and Pension Fund, the report states:

"The funds for the payment of the pension and maintenance of the Home in Florida are derived from a per capita tax of 35c per member per month, or \$4.20 per year, the proceeds from the sale of fruit from our Citrus Groves, and from part of the initiation fees on new members. Now we have on the

pension roll over 9,500 members, and that number is increasing every month, and if we paid the maximum amount of \$15.00 per month, the cost for pensions alone would exceed \$142,500.00 per month, to say nothing about the cost of maintaining the Home and Groves, to which should be added an average of about \$20,000.00 per month. Thus you will see that to maintain our Home and Pension system in accordance with the law as now enacted, we must have a dues paying membership of around 500,000.

The report shows the total amount of receipts transferred from the General Fund to be \$5,333,049.05, and the total expenditures for the same period, \$4,851,-717.89.

Under the head of "Our Benevolent System" the report states:

"In administering this branch of our department we have made it a point to do so as expeditiously as possible, for when a claim is received by us and the evidence shows the claim is legal, a check for the amount due is invariably mailed to the Secretary of the Local Union the same or following day. Our promptness has evidently been very much appreciated by our Local Unions and the beneficiaries as evidenced from the many favorable comments we have received.

"Since our last Convention report we have passed favorably on and paid 23,174 claims, involving an expenditure of \$4,968,632.86, an average of \$621,079.10 per year or \$51,777.42 per month. This shows a small decrease in the yearly and monthly average as recorded in the previous Convention report, which is no doubt due to the falling off in our membership during the late depression period. The records show we have approved during the past term 13,722 full beneficial members' claims, 2,125 semi-beneficial members' claims, 6,640 beneficial members' wife claims, and 687 disability claims. The cost of maintaining our death and disability donations during the past eight year term indicates that 24 cents per month paid into the General Fund for per capita tax on each member is used for the payment of these donations. However, this amount fluctuates. As the membership increases the percentage of cost diminishes, or vice versa. We have subdivided all claims paid under four different classes, Beneficial, Semi-beneficial, Wives claims and Disability claims, and set out the amount paid under each classification, both monthly and yearly covering the eight year period.

Commenting on the "Disapproved Claims" the report says:

"During the past term of eight years, we were required to disapprove 1,686 claims for death and disability donations. In 923 of these claims the record showed the member had permitted himself to fall in arrears by owing a sum equal to three months' dues and had not squared up in time to become in benefit standing prior to his death, the death of his wife or at the time he met with the accident responsible for his disability, in accordance with our General Laws. We have repeatedly called to the attention of our Local Unions and our members the penalty provided in our Constitution for members in arrears, and still we continue to have altogether too large a percentage of claims disapproved on this point. One hundred and fifty-nine claims for wife funeral donation were disapproved as the evidence showed that the claimant was a semi-beneficial member and under the provisions of our General Laws was not eligible to wife funeral donation. One hundred and thirty-five claims were disapproved because they were not filed within the constitutional time limit, the law providing that all claims for death donation must be filed with our department within six months from the date of death, and all disability claims must be filed with us anytime within two years from the date of the accident responsible for the disability, failure to do so invalidating the claim. One hundred and eight disability claims were disapproved on the grounds that the evidence showed the disability was not directly due to accidental injuries, but instead, was brought on by some disease with which the member had been previously afflicted, our laws providing that a member to be entitled to disability donation must be both totally and permanently disabled to such an extent as to debar him from ever again following any branch of the trade for a livelihood, as a result of acci-

dentel injuries. Forty-six claims were disapproved where the records at the General Office showed the Local Union was over three months in arrears for per capita tax, the law providing that a Local Union, when three months in arrears to the United Brotherhood, shall be suspended from all donations until three months after all arrearages are paid.

The report gives a statement of litigated death and disability donations, appeals from decisions rendered, and other information.

In closing the report the General Treasurer states:

"It may be of interest to you to know that during the past thirty-four years that I have served this Brotherhood as its General Treasurer I have handled over forty-five million dollars and that a proper accounting of same has been verified by the expert accountants and the General Executive Board at each auditing period."

REPORT OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

The report of the General Executive Board, with which is combined the report of the Board of Trustees, outlines the work performed by those two bodies for the eight year period ending June 30, 1936.

The report states that during the past eight years there were many trying days for our members and local unions in endeavoring to hold union conditions when there were ten men idle for every one man job. Great credit must be given to those pioneers who held thir local unions intact and stood the acid test by sacrificing their personal welfare so that the unions could live and function.

Concerning amendments to the General Constitution, the report states that the 22d general convention submitted 18 propositions for consideration, 17 of which received the necessary vote and were incorporated in the Constitution.

Under the head, "Proposition to Increase Per capita Tax for Pension Purpose," the report states:

"The proposition of Local Union No. 58, Chicago, Ill., to increase the per capita tax 25 cents per member per month for the Home and Pension Fund beginning January 1, 1930, was ordered submitted to a referendum vote of our membership.

"The General President reported to the General Executive Board that the recent general vote on the proposition of Local Union No. 58, Chicago, Ill., to increase the per capita tax 25 cents per member per month beginning January 1, 1930, this increase to go to the Home and Pension Fund in orrder that Pensions be paid to those entitled to same resulted as follows:

For Increasing the Per Capita Tax.....63,321

Against Increasing the Per Capita Tax.....30,988

"The payment of pensions having been carried by referendum vote. The General Executive Board decided that \$15.00 per member per month, beginning January 1, 1930, be paid quarterly.

Concerning the rules adopted by the Board governing payment of Pension and admission to the Home the report says:

"Consideration was given to the form of Application to be made to the General Executive Board for members desiring admission to the Home at Lakeland, Florida.

"Consideration was also given to the form of application to be made to the General Executive Board for members preferring the Pension after which the matter was referred to the General President to draw up rules to be submitted to the Board at its next meeting. The General Executive Board ruled that the pension be paid quarterly and that no fractional part of the quarter shall be allowed. Our 22nd General Convention held in Lakeland, Florida, in October, 1928, gave the General Executive Board power to draft and put into effect regulations for the governing of the Home and the administration of the pension fund, and that they be further empowered to make such

amendments to the regulations from time to time as experience may show to be necessary for the efficient and proper management of the Home and the administration of the Pension Fund.

"The General Executive Board decided that beginning October 1, 1931, pensions would be paid quarterly in advance.

"The General Executive Board concurred in the recommendation of the Convention that \$150,000.00 due the General Fund from the Home and Pension Fund be cancelled.

Referring to "Convention Date," the report states:

"In accordance with the referendum vote taken under date of October 22, 1928, giving the General Executive Board authority to decide where our next General Convention shall be held, and the date it is to be held, the General Executive Board decided that the next General Convention of the United Brotherhood shall be held at our Home in Lakeland, Florida, beginning November 7, 1932.

"In the meantime Local Union No. 11, Cleveland, Ohio, issued a circular letter to all Local Unions proposing to postpone the convention until the year 1936. When properly endorsed, this proposition was submitted on March 7, 1932, to referendum vote of our members.

When the votes were received and counted, the proposition to postpone the convention until the year 1936, was carried by a large majority.

"The General Executive Board then decided that our next General Convention be held at our Home, Lakeland, Florida, beginning December 7, 1936.

A ruling by the General Executive Board with regard to the Home and Pension Fund, says:

"The General Executive Board in checking the accounts of the United Brotherhood, found that expenses were charged to the General Fund that should have been charged to the Home and Pension Fund in administering the affairs of the Home and Pension. The General Executive Board after a careful checkup directed that as the Pension went into effect on January 1, 1930, the sum of \$1,500.00 per month be turned over to the General Fund from the Home and Pension Fund.

"Under the head of "Death of Former General Officers" is listed the names of the following General Executive Board Members who died since our last general convention: Brothers W. A. Cole of the Sixth District died May 1, 1928; James P. Ogletree of the Fourth District, died June 7, 1933, and W. T. Allen of the Second District died June 7, 1936.

The Board reports under the head "Samuel Gompers Memorial Monument":

"The Samuel Gompers Memorial Monument Committee requested all International and National Organizations to solicit funds for this cause from our Local Unions.

"The General Executive Board, at that time, realized the financial condition of our Local Unions and decided at its meeting on April 9, 1929, to donate Five Thousand (\$5,000.00) Dollars to this memorial.

"The Samuel Gompers Monument was erected in the triangular park, Massachusetts Avenue at Tenth Street N.W., Washington, D. C., and was dedicated October 7, 1933.

Under the heading, "Appointment of General Officers" it is reported:

"On September 1, 1929, after the resignation of First General Vice-President, John T. Cosgrove, Second General Vice-President, George H. Lakey, as per our Constitution, became First General Vice-President, and James Gauld was appointed Second Vice-President.

"On the death of Board Member James P. Ogletree June 7, 1933, the General President appointed J. L. Bradford as Board Member for the Fourth District on September 13, 1933.

"Upon the resignation of Board Member J. W. Williams on January 8, 1935, the General President appointed R. E. Roberts as Board member for the Fifth District.

"June 19, 1936, The General President appointed S. P. Meadows as Second General Vice-President to take effect July 1, 1936, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James M. Gauld.

"June 19, 1936, the General President appointed Wm. J. Kelly as Board Member for the Second District to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. T. Allen.

"All the above appointments have been approved by the General Executive Board.

Under "Requests for Appropriations," it is shown that

"134 Appeals were made to the General Executive Board for financial assistance by Local Unions and District Councils, to be used for different purposes.

"The Board granted financial assistance in twenty-four cases; denied financial aid in eighty-six cases, and referred twenty-four cases to the General President to have further investigations made and appropriations made if conditions warranted.

The report next covers trade movements which shows that during the eight years applications were made by 464 Local Unions, of which number 459 were sanctioned.

Under the heading "Litigation," the Board reports:

"During the past eight years many attacks were made upon our organization through the Courts by Employers, and sometimes by our own members and Local Unions, and others. In every case the General Executive Board authorized the General President to put forth every effort to the end that the rights of our members and our Organization be protected. The General President has reported from time to time the status of the cases.

Dealing with the Audit, it is stated:

"As per the laws the General Executive Board engaged the services of expert accountants who made quarterly reports to the Board, and each time they reported that the records were well maintained and properly safeguarded.

"In making this report on the income and expenses for the past eight years the General Executive Board has reviewed all the records in detail. All receipts as recorded were traced into the bank accounts and the recorded entries were checked in detail and were verified by examination of receipt books, and by comparison with the published financial statement by the General Secretary.

Relative to "Banking in Canadian Bank," the report states:

"On account of the high rate of exchange on monies received from Canada in payment of per capita tax, supplies, etc., the General Executive Board authorized the General Treasurer to open an account in the Canadian Bank of Commerce of Montreal, Canada, and pay all Canadian Bills by check through said bank.

Since the General Treasurer reported that a number of checks sent members in payment of Pension have been outstanding since April 1, 1933, the checks were ordered canceled by the Board and the General Treasurer ordered to draw duplicate checks and return amount to the Home and Pension Fund.

Dealing with the representation of our organization at other conventions, the report says:

"The Delegates to the Annual Conventions of the American Federation of Labor, The Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., The Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L., and the Annual Conventions of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress during the past eight years submitted detailed reports regularly to the General Executive Board, and after they were carefully analyzed and considered these reports were ordered printed in our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter" for the information of our membership.

Regarding our affiliation with the Building Trades Department, it is stated:

"The General President reported that on June 14, 1934, President Green of the American Federation of Labor, officially requested the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to become affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

"This request was carefully considered by the International Officials of the three organizations, resulting in a joint application being made by the three International Organizations for affiliation with the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

"The application was accepted by the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. on June 14, 1934, and the three organizations admitted thereto.

Referring to the "International Wood Workers Convention," the report states:

"The International Union of Wood Workers were holding their convention in Heidelberg, Germany, in July, 1929, and the General Executive Board decided that as we were affiliated with the International Union of Wood Workers the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America would be represented by two delegates.

"April 20, 1934, we received notice from Mr. W. Hauwaert, General Secretary, International Union of Wood Workers, that they had amalgamated with the International Federation of Building Workers, and as we felt the International Union of Wood Workers would lose its identity, we notified Mr. Hauwaert, on May 22, 1934, that our Brotherhood would not be a part of the new organization."

Regarding the appeals taken from the decisions of General Officers, the Board reports that 159 were taken from the decisions of the General President to that body, of which number 157 appeals were sustained and two referred back for further review. One appeal was taken from the decision of First General Vice-President which was sustained by the Board. Forty-eight appeals were taken from the the decisions of the General Treasurer. In forty-one cases the decisions were sustained, five were referred back to gather further information, two were reversed and claims ordered paid, and three appeals were taken to the convention from the action of the Board.

Next follows the agreement between our organization and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers and the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

The report also includes such other important matters as Rulings made by the Board and the Bonding of local financial officers.

THE MECHANICAL MAN

(By H. H. Siegele)

CHAPTER VI.



MOB is a loosely organized crowd of people, who seek justice but want revenge. They have no conscience, and are almost without reason. They spurn pity, and mock to scorn, mercy. The crowd the hired man saw, armed with sledge hammers, gunpowder and dynamite, was just such a crowd—but the philosopher is here to speak for himself:

"There was but one thing to do, and that was to act and act quickly. Without debating the question, the hired man turned to the key-board and pushed

the button, 'Sing.' Instantly the huge terrifying figure of Isenman was transformed into a Caruso, and sang. The crowd stopped! For a moment they were in a rage, but before the first stanza of the song was half done, the sledge hammers were lowered to the ground, and the fury of the crowd was subsiding. Before the second stanza was done, the sledge hammers, gunpowder and dynamite, had been smuggled out of the crowd and hid behind a fence. When the song was over, the crowd was as calm and composed as any group of peace-loving religious worshipers. Then the hired man explained to them that

the trouble was not in the mechanical man, but in the arrangement of the key-board and in the way it was operated; and in order to demonstrate this, he directed Isenman to fill up the hole his caterpillar-like feet had made. The hole filled, he pushed the button, 'Go,' and Isenman went, squatted down before his shed and crawled in. Assuring the crowd that the farmer and his wife would be all right, but needed rest, the hired man sent them away.

Almost a week passed before the farmer and his wife were back on their feet. The hired man, of course cared for them, and with the key-board he directed Isenman to do the work that had to be done around the place. The farmer, because of what had happened, was afraid to go on with Isenman. It was too risky he told the hired man, to have him around.

"But the hired man looked at it from a different angle. He was sure the trouble was all in the arrangement of the key-board. There were keys he told the farmer, that had to be eliminated altogether, and the rest had to be classified in such a way that Isenman would become a help to all, rather than to just a few. He suggested that such keys as 'Education, Divorce, Kill, Religion, Preach, Government, Vote' and Politics,' should never have been placed on the key-board. The button 'Eliminator,' he suggested could very profitably be changed to 'Agents Reform.' 'That might come in rather handy sometime,' he said with a suspicious twinkle in his eyes.

"The rest of the keys, recommended, to be classified somewhat on this order: The farmer's wife's key-board to be limited to buttons pertaining to house work, as 'Home Making, Cooking, Sewing' and 'Caring For The Baby.' The buttons with reference to farm work to be fairly divided, and placed on two separate key-boards, one for the farmer himself, and one for the hired man. Then he recommended extra key-boards, which were to be operated exclusively by the various tradesmen, such as carpenters, bricklayers, electricians, plumbers, lathers, plasterers and painters. Each key-board to have only buttons relating to the particular trade it represented. . . . These recommendations the farmer approved, and immediately they started to make the changes; but scarcely had they finished the job, when the

well-dressed agent stepped into the room. He told the farmer that the mortgage was due, and that if it was not paid at once, he would have to take over the farm. The farmer explained, that because of the accident, they had been unable to get to the market, but that as soon as he could possibly get there he would sell his wheat, and pay the interest. That was all he could do. He was sure, even if he sold everything he had, he could not pay the mortgage in full. Then he appealed to the agent to be reasonable and fair with him—that he would, no doubt, in another year be able to pay off the mortgage. But the agent was firm. He said that his company was operating on the Isenman basis, and when the button was pushed, things had to come or burst.

"When the hired man saw the scoundrel was bound to take the farm, he arose, went to the key-board, and said;

"Look here, you old skin-flint, we have revised this key-board, and the button marked, 'Eliminator,' which you forgot to explain, or didn't want to, we have changed to read, 'Agents Reform.' This revised version will take care of fellows like you, and all other catch-trap schemers, who are as feelingless and inhuman as Isenman himself—"

"And, placing his finger over the button, 'Agents Reform,' he said, in a firm even tone:

"Now listen to me,—we offered you a fair proposition, but you wouldn't take it, now you cancel this mortgage, or I'll push the button!"

"And the agent did."

When the philosopher had ended this story, his mind, which had drifted into the realm of his imagination, came back into the realm of realities, where machine efficiency is in a very definite way, making unemployment permanent.

The end.

How D'ye Feel?

"Corkin," said the bottle.

"Rotten," said the apple.

"Punk," said the firecracker.

"Fine," said the judge.

"First rate," said the postmaster.

"Grand," said the piano.

"Keen," said the knife.

"Ripping," said the trousers.

"Juicy," said the orange.

"All done up," said the shirt.

Editorial



THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1937

Unemployment Count Is Needed

HOW many unemployed are there in the United States?

This question has never been definitely answered. The American Federation of Labor has probably given the nearest to the correct answer, but its figures are only estimates.

More than estimates are needed. There should be definite knowledge. The best hope for successful treatment of any disease lies in knowing what the disease is, its cause and its extent. Unemployment is a disease of the utmost seriousness affecting society. When we know the extent of unemployment there will be more hope of doing away with it.

Neither the present nor past national administrations have determined the

actual proportions of unemployment. It has been charged that politics has been a factor in blocking a census of the unemployed. Whatever the reason, no census has been taken.

Labor is particularly interested in knowing all the facts about unemployment, and its best interests will be served by an impartial, accurate and searching survey of the subject. If it insists upon such a survey, it will be acting in the best interests of the nation.

Accidents

FROM a study published recently by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, it is gratifying to note a steady decrease in the number of deaths due to accidents, both in the mechanical and in the building trades. The sense of gratification can be extended because of the fact that the average number of deaths in the United States, resulting from all forms of accident, also decreases gradually and this as opposed to the grievous condition that a rate of mortality attributable to automobile accidents increases steadily.

The knowledge that the number of accidental deaths in the mechanical and building trades is decreasing should not lull us into a comforting but false sense of security. Modern mechanical devices are highly complicated, and though constructed with every safeguard, they tend, if carelessly handled, to destroy. The price of safety is unceasing vigilance and unremitting care, but the worth of the result far exceeds the cost.

Face your deficiencies and acknowledge them; but do not let them master you. Let them teach you patience, sweetness, insight.

When we do the best we can, we never know what miracle is wrought in our life, or in the life of another.—Helen Keller.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Official Information



GENERAL OFFICERS
Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE

Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT

GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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GENERAL SECRETARY

FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER

THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, JAS. L. BRADFORD
1900 15th Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for January, February and March, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of January, February and March; the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify General Secretary Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Puget Sound D. C. Signs Agreement

Mr. Frank Duffy, Gen. Sec'y.,
U. B. of C. and J. of A.,
Carpenters' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dear Sir and Brother:

It is with considerable pleasure that we inform you that an agreement was signed between the Puget Sound District Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers and the Pacific States Lumber Company, of Selleck, Washington, thus ending one of the strikes which have been in effect in the lumber industry since May 4, 1935.

It is requested that the General Office take such steps as are necessary to place this operation on the fair list again in the Eastern cities.

Fraternally yours,

Lawrence Moody, Sec.

Gulf Coast Gas and Oil Company Refuses to Hire Union Carpenters

The Gulf Coast Gas and Oil Company is building a gas station in Kokomo, Indiana, according to Recording Secretary E. L. Heckman, of Local Union No. 734, on which they are employing non-union carpenters. All efforts on the part

of the Local Union to have this company employ union men having failed the Local desires our members to be made acquainted with the unfriendly attitude of the company toward the Local Union.

Gulf Refining Company Employs Non-Union Carpenters at Jackson, Miss.

The Gulf Refining Company, with a branch office in Jackson, Mississippi, has been making improvements to their service stations in that city and have been employing a local contractor on these projects.

This contractor, according to John T. Suber, financial secretary of Local Union 1471, has persistently refused to co-operate with the Local Union or employ any carpenters who are members of our organization and has been altogether unfriendly.

The officials of the Local Union have appealed to the local manager of the Gulf Company but without results. Therefore the Local Union desires that the membership be made acquainted with the position taken by the Gulf Refining Company toward the members of the union.

Manufacturers of Electrical Goods Employ Non-Union Carpenters

Landers Frary and Clark, manufacturers of electrical goods known as the "Universal" with headquarters in New Britain, Conn., have recently erected a new building in that city with non-union carpenters.

The efforts of the officials of Local Union 97 of New Britain, Conn., also the Building Trades, to have this company employ union men proved unsuccessful, according to Recording Secretary Chester F. Jakobowski. Therefore the Local desires our members, especially in the West and South, to be informed of the unfriendly attitude of this company toward our organization.

Traveling Members Attention

Local Union No. 1337 of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, desires our members to be informed through "The Carpenter" that the amount of carpenter work now going on in that city is not sufficient to keep all of the local members steadily employed, therefore members coming to Tuscaloosa in search of work will only meet with disappointment.

Labor Day Float

The miniature house here shown was entered as a float in the Labor Day parade by Local Union No. 755 of Superior, Wisconsin. It won first prize as well as having received favorable mention in the press.

The lumber was donated to the chairman of the float committee and the labor for its construction donated by members of the committee appointed by the president of the Local. The director of Superior Vocational School, Mr. Rudolph Hanson, gave the use of the Vocational School shops in which to work evenings and Saturday morning to build the house.



It is an English type colonial condensed from a plan in the American Builder, size 43.4" x 28.6" reduced to 25 per cent of original. Sash and frames ridge roll chimney and all practical frame throughout. Signs on side of truck read:

**BUILD A HOME OF YOUR OWN AND
BE INDEPENDENT**

Carpenters Local Union No. 755
Home Owners and Home Builders.

The two men in the picture reading from left to right are: Brother M. M. Krieps, president Building Trades, and C. J. Lindstrom, secretary.

The floor lamp standing by truck was first prize won by Brother Frederick C. Schuster of Local Union 755 for having on his person and apparel the greatest number of union labels at the Labor Day picnic grounds—9 labels.

New Charters Issued

2800	Newport, Ore.
2685	Juneau, Alaska.
2778	Dee, Ore.
1217	Greencastle, Ind.
1232	Burnet, Texas.
2598	Hellier, Ky.
1242	Akron, Ohio.

Delegates From Local 416, Chicago, Killed on Way to Convention

It was with sorrow and regret that the delegates attending the 23d general convention at Lakeland, Florida, received the sad news that Brothers Paul G. Beckman and Fred P. Dorenbos, delegates from Local Union 416, Chicago, Illinois, met their death on December 4 as the result of an auto accident at Cordele, Georgia, en route to the convention.

The members were accompanied by their wives, one of whom Mrs. Fred Dorenbos was also killed, while Mrs. Beckman was so seriously injured it necessitated her removal to the hospital.

When the news was received the delegates in convention stood in silence for the period of one minute in tribute to their memory, and a resolution of condolence was read and adopted extending to the bereaved families the sympathy of the delegates and of the United Brotherhood.

Oldest Living Member of Local 260 Dies

Niles Justus Engelke, familiarly known as "N.J." to the members of Local Union 260, Waterbury, Conn., died October 30, 1936, at the age of 93.

Brother Engelke was born in Pine Plains, N. Y., October 7, 1843. He joined Local Union 260 on July 10, 1893, and served that Local Union as financial secretary for 38 years.

He was a veteran of the Civil War, having fought with the Union forces.

Brother Engelke was held in high esteem by the members of Local Union 260 and his pleasant smile and ready wit will be missed at the meetings.

Charter Member of Local 2764 Dies

In the sudden death of J. C. Rogers, which occurred December 1, 1936, Local Union No. 2764 mourns the loss of one of its most active members.

Brother Rogers' death came as a result of an accident, having been struck by a freight train, when returning from his work, killing him instantly.

No member worked more zealously for the betterment of his fellow workers than Brother Rogers. He was 58 years old and a member of the Church of Christ.

Besides his wife and daughter he leaves a host of friends and relatives to mourn his death.

DEATH ROLL

G. W. PATTY—Local Union No. 462, Greensburg, Pa.

"Kickback" Practitioner Fined \$1,000; Is First Conviction Under Wage Law

The first prosecution under legislation aimed at the "kickback" practice of chiseling contractors on government work resulted last September in the conviction by a Federal court at Toledo of Meyer Herscovitz of New York. He was found guilty of falsifying his records and withholding wages from employees and fined \$1,000.

Herscovitz, who has several aliases, now trades under the firm name of M. & H. Painting and Decorating Company. He has obtained a number of contracts under the public works program, including the post office at Cincinnati. It was on that job that Herscovitz perpetrated the abuses that brought him to trial.

Charges were lodged against Herscovitz by William J. Gallagher of Washington, general organizer of the Painters, who was a "star" witness at the Toledo trial.

Gallagher testified that his information came from Joseph Inderidden and E. C. Brundy, business agent for the Painters at Cincinnati, who had discovered that Herscovitz was paying painters 90 cents an hour, although his sworn reports to the government declared that he was paying the prevailing rate of \$1.10.

When the case was called Herscovitz was not in court and his lawyers asked for a continuance, which was disallowed after a process server testified that when he served a summons on the contractor the latter said it was unnecessary for him to appear, "because he had everything fixed up in Washington."

"No man can tell whether he is rich or poor by turning to his ledger. It is the soul that makes a man rich. He is rich or poor according to what he is, and not according to what he has."—Henry Ward Beecher.

Women can support the cause of collective bargaining by the collective buying of Union Label goods.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

An Appeal For Co-operation from Local Unions

Editor, "The Carpenter":

This is an appeal to all carpenters. It voices the feeling of the seventy-two thousand members of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union, affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. We want it printed in "The Carpenter" so that it may be carried to all corners of the country.

We have here in the West, a few operators who persistently refuse to have any dealing with our organization; who will not discuss collective bargaining; who unfailingly discharge any man whom they discover is a member of our Union, and who are now operating with a full quota of scabs as their crew.

Foremost among these companies are, the Henry McCleary Timber Company of McCleary, Wash., of whom the signers of this letter were former employes, the Carlisle Lumber Company, of Onalaska, Wash., and the Biles Coleman Lumber Company, at Omak, Washington. These plants are all being picketed.

The time has arrived when the general membership of our organization must remember their obligation, and keep a watchful eye on all products which pass through their hands. The products of all scab plants must of necessity be used in the United States, and it is the hope and wish of the membership of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union, that their brothers of the Carpenters and Joiners, will examine carefully all doors, sash, finished and unfinished lumber, and make sure that none of the products they handle comes from a non-union plant.

It is a known fact that the above mentioned firms are doing all in their power to start the wedge, whereby they hope to cause the disintegration of the entire Union. They have set up an organization whose sole purpose is to carry on the battle against us by every

fair and unfair means, and on all fronts. Therefore, the fight we are now waging, to be effective, must have the backing of all Union men.

There are enough Union Made products on the market to supply the needs of the nation. It is our sincere hope that these fair goods will be used, and that the products of scab plants be isolated to their respective warehouses. When a Union carpenter knowingly, or through ignorance of its source, uses non-union lumber products, he is working directly against his brother members who are on the picket line, suffering losses of all kinds and denying themselves all but the scant necessities of life, for the cause of Union Labor. A carpenter who knowingly hangs a scab door automatically places himself on a par with the man who walks through our picket line here.

Think this over brothers! If an injury to one is an an injury to all, so is a benefit to one a benefit to all. We want to see our Union, the Lumber and Sawmill Workers, recognized as the undisputed bargaining agency for the wood workers of the entire Northwest. With your whole hearted co-operation we cannot fail, without it the struggle will be much harder. In the words of the immortal Benjamin Franklin, 'We must all hang together, or else we may hang separately.'

Fraternally,

Members McCleary Strike
Committee, Lumber and
Sawmill Workers. Local
No. 2660.

Roy T. Lonborg, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 2660. Elma, Wash.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 207

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary No. 207 of Spokane, Washington, is a busy, happy group of Union women.

Since September we have nearly doubled our membership. We have made

one quilt which was sold to a member and one which was sold by tickets and drawing. These were made at all day meetings at the various homes where covered dish lunches were served. We held a Halloween party and at our last meeting a Thanksgiving celebration at which Brother Dowler, General Representative and Brother Writer, President of Washington State Council of Carpenters, were honor guests.

A tree in connection with Local No. 98; a membership Christmas get-together and a public card party will complete 1936. There are many interesting plans for 1937.

We invite other Auxiliaries to communicate with us or to visit us when in our vicinity:

Sella Beebe, V. P.,
L. A. 207. Spokane, Wash.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 232

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 232 of Bakersfield, Calif., organized January, 1930, is very active in promoting the use of the union label. We have a special committee appointed to keep us posted on both fair and unfair goods and services, so when a business becomes fair to organized labor we can give them our fullest support.

Our social service work has been varied and numerous, consisting of cash, groceries and other goods as needed. We gave a cash donation last spring to the Red Cross for flood relief. We are now making crib quilts for the Infants Friend League.

The Womens Relief Corps presented us with a beautiful silk United States flag which we salute at the opening of each meeting.

Nine of our Charter members are still with us. Last winter we conducted a membership campaign ending with a St. Valentines party, and initiated seventeen candidates.

We regret the loss of a very active and much loved charter member Past President Minnie Cremer who passed away last February while visiting in Lakeland, Fla. She had made many previous visits to the Carpenters' Home and last autumn suggested we make a yoyo spread for the Home. We received many compliments on its beauty while it was on display in two of our leading furniture stores, which praise

we feel was due Sister Cremer who designed the spread.

Last January we celebrated our anniversary with a French Hunters Dinner followed by a card party to the public at a nominal charge. We have had either a pot luck dinner and social gathering of the carpenters and their families or a public card party once each month during the past fiscal year, our sewing club making most of the prizes for the games.

Our birthday parties each month are very enjoyable, with refreshments, games with prizes and a birthday gift to each honored member from the special hostess. We have a drawing once a year so each member may learn who will be her guest during the coming year. We have a picnic each summer in a local park with games for everyone and prizes for the winners.

We are looking forward to a very busy winter in both work and pleasure.

Rose Brandt, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 232. Bakersfield, Cal.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 262

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On October 25, 1935, the Redwood Auxiliary of San Bernardino, Calif., obligated our charter members, installed our officers, and presented us with our charter. We are known as Valley Auxiliary No. 262, of El Monte, Calif.

We celebrated this event October 15, 1936, by having a "Get-together" of the Auxiliary members and the wives of the Brothers of Local 1507. While the Brothers held their meeting the ladies enjoyed several games of Bunco. The Brothers joined in the games after the close of their meeting.

The Auxiliary members had pieced and quilted a "Colonial Lady" quilt which was on display. After the prizes were awarded to the winners of the Bunco games the chances on the quilt were disposed of, netting a nice sum, and the quilt was won by the daughter of one of the members of the Auxiliary.

Refreshments of cake and coffee were served, and as we had a surplus of cakes, other numbers were drawn and cakes given as consolation prizes. Then "Happy Birthday" was sung as the one big candle on our three-tier birthday cake was lighted, after which the cake was cut and passed around so all could

share. Everyone seemed to have had a pleasant time.

The carpenters of Local 1507 meet every Thursday evening at the Womens Club House of El Monte, and our Auxiliary meets the first and third Thursdays. Our first meeting is for the transaction of business and the other meeting is for a social time, at which meeting we serve refreshments to the Brothers of 1507.

Our membership is widely scattered, as some live in Altadena, Arcadia, Alhambra, Baldwin Park, El Monte, Monrovia, Monterey Park, Puente, Rosemead, San Gabriel, and Wilmar. We hope the coming year will see a substantial increase of our membership. We would like to see letters from other Auxiliaries, telling us of their progress.

Mrs. Proudfit,
Baldwin Park, Cal.

Race Suicide Is Real

Statistical data seems to make it quite clear that the western world is committing slow suicide by curtailment of the birth rate. On the other hand, Oriental peoples, with lower social and economic standards, continue to grow.

A recent Associated Press dispatch from Tokio quotes the governments statistics bureau as announcing the margin of birth over deaths for 1935 was in excess of 1,000,000.

In five years Japan has gained 4,801,255, her official census for 1935 being 69,251,260.

More than anything else, this population gain accounts for the rapid rise of Japanese industry and the national expansion policy which threatens markets deemed secure for western nations for centuries.

Like the Japanese, Americans were until fairly recently a fertile people. In the years prior to 1880 our birth rate was between 35 and 40 per 1,000 people. Now it has dropped to about 18 for the nation per 1,000. On the Pacific Coast it is but 13.

Japan's birth rate for the last five years has been nearly twice ours. At the present rate our population will reach a stationary basis between 1950 and 1960, while that of Japan will have gained between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000.

The lesson of such a comparison is too obvious to require comment.

60,000 Texans Are on Old-Age Pension List; Total Will Number Nearly 120,000

The salutary benefits of pensions for the indigent aged and the number of people who come under the old-age pension system are strikingly revealed in the report by Orville S. Carpenter, director of the Old-Age Assistance Commission, which administers the old-age pension law recently enacted by the Texas Legislature.

The payments from the pension funds are so large that a special legislative session may be necessary to provide the additional money necessary to meet the State's obligation to the increasing number of pensioners, Carpenter said.

He estimated that \$925,000 would be distributed in August to about 60,000 pensioners and that \$1,100,000 would remain in the Treasury after the payments. State funds for pensions in July and August were augmented with a Federal grant of \$1,181,000. Liquor taxes, which go to the pension funds, are running about \$300,000 a month and in September they will total about \$500,000. "They will help a lot," Carpenter said, "but they won't solve the problem. We will get along all right until January, but then we will need more money.

Pointing out that 60,000 pensioners were approved from the first 95,000 applications investigated, Carpenter added that more than 100,000 applications remain to be studied. He believed the percentage of the initial group would not continue through all the applications, as the first 40,000 approved were taken largely from relief rolls. Before direct State and Federal relief was discontinued in favor of pensions and other types of aid, the Relief Commission had 41,000 on its rolls over 65 years old.

Although not having specific information as to how many on relief rolls had not been approved for pensions, Carpenter said his office had "been relieved from pressure by county officials who during July were demanding action," indicating that local relief situations had been improved.

"If those on relief have been taken care of," he explained, "it is reasonable that the percentage of the remaining applications found eligible will be much smaller. I think the total will be less than 120,000.

Craft Problems



CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON IC.

"The basis of all good design is nature." We are quoting from our preliminary remarks of the last lesson. This statement, though, needs qualifying. Structural designs do not so much follow the natural outlines as they do the means of support. For example, objects of nature joined permanently at the bottom decrease in size from the bottom up, as the trunk of a tree, a stalagmite, the neck of a giraffe, and so forth. Those things that grow downward, or are fastened at the upper end, decrease in size downward, as a stalactite, an icicle, the legs of a giraffe and so on. The reader can, no doubt, think of other and even better examples than these given here; and, of course, will also recognize the fact that there are no rules without exceptions. In designing, those things that are fastened at the bottom, whether they support or not, usually taper upward, as a column, a flag-pole, a pyramid. Those objects that are fastened at the upper end usually taper downward, as a table leg, a pendant, a cane. In these examples we have good basic principles for the designer to follow, but besides these, there are the general

withstands storms is deeply rooted into the ground; every mountain has a natural firm foundation, and an iceberg has a base that goes deep into the sea, otherwise it could not stand. Space will not permit other equally true applications of nature to good design. While the major purpose of structural design is service, at the same time it carries

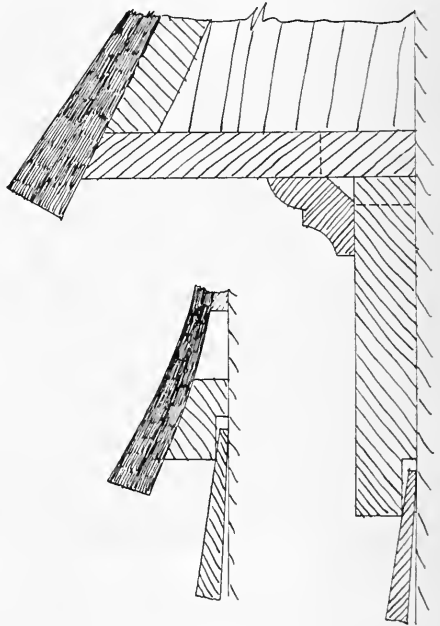


Fig. 587

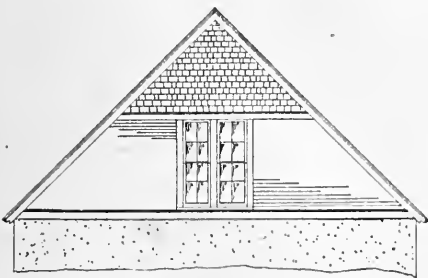


Fig. 586

outlines of trees or of mountains, which all, to a greater or to a lesser degree, taper to a point at the top. This principle is relatively true in good designs for buildings. Moreover, every tree that

with its secondary decorative values. But coming to decorative design, which represents almost exclusively conventionalized reproductions of nature, taken from the field of plant life, animal life or from the very universe itself. The purpose of decorative design is to bring about a pleasing, or a more nearly pleasing appearance, supplementing and supporting structural design with the element of beauty. Beauty, figuratively speaking, abhors the extremes, and therefore must have order. Nature is orderly in her processes of building and of beautifying. Take a tree—there are the roots, the trunk, the branches

and the foliage, all in their proper order. If it chanced to be a fruit bearing tree, the manner in which the fruit comes into existence is always orderly. Again, a flower exhibits such excellent arrangements of its various parts and

parts that must be recognized by the observer as distinguishing features, as for example: "The red rose," "The big tree" or "The irregular shape." Here we have emphasis of color, size and of shape.

In the last lesson we dealt with corners for stucco work. The illustrations were in the form of details, showing different forms of construction. In this lesson we are taking up a study of methods of joining the various outside finishes with each other. Fig. 586 shows a gable in which the upper part represents shingles, the middle part siding

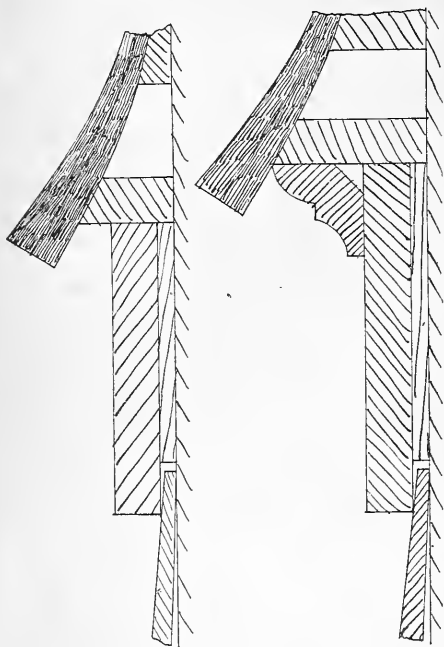


Fig. 588

of its various colors, that one is forced to admit that nature unmolested by damaging elements is always orderly. Order and beauty are products of good taste, and he who would cultivate good taste, can do no better than to study daily at the feet of that universal teacher, Nature. Besides, there are certain basic principles of good taste laid down by this great teacher and discovered by students in her school, which in their order, are: Harmony, proportion, balance, rhythm, and emphasis. Almost any natural object used by the decorative designer reveals these five principles. Take a flower or a leaf, for instance: They have harmony in structure, color and arrangement; they are well proportioned with other objects of their kind and in themselves; they balance perfectly, one side with the other, one color with the other and in their structure; they have rhythm—there is an element of poetry that runs through their whole make-up; they have emphasis, that is to say, there are outstanding

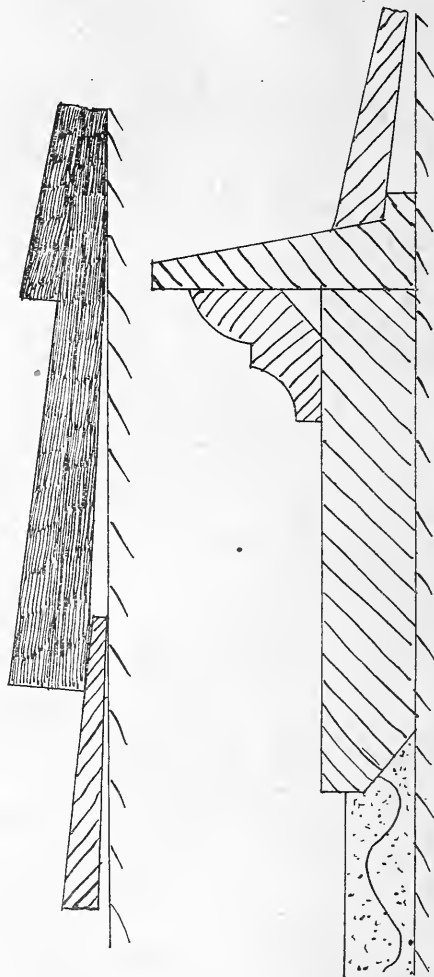


Fig. 589

and the bottom stucco. The following illustrations will show details of the different joining constructions.

Fig. 587 shows by the main drawing a joining of shingles onto siding by means of a sort of belt course with a wide drip. The construction as shown, does not necessarily need the bed moulding, which would simplify it. When the bed moulding is used as shown the frieze

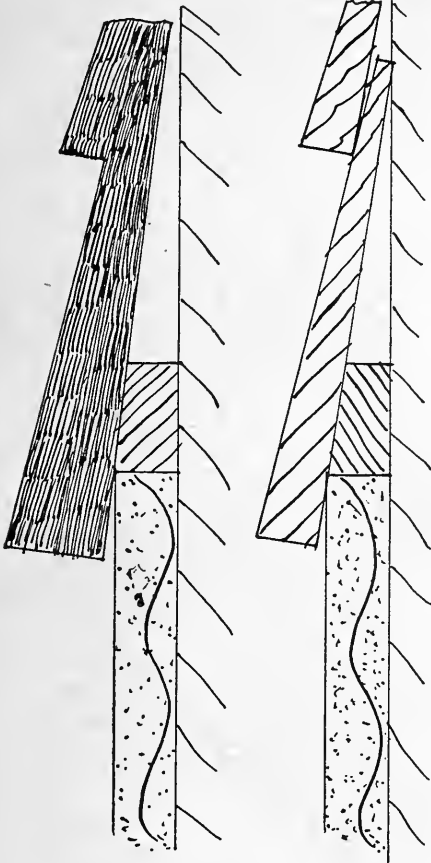


Fig. 590

and the plancier could be reduced in width somewhat as shown by the dotted lines. The inset drawing represents a method of joining shingles over siding without a frieze and without a moulding. Fig. 588 shows to the left a detail of a belt-course joint between shingles and siding, having a blocked-out frieze, but no moulding. The detail shown to the right is similar in construction, excepting that the drip is wider and a bed moulding is shown, although the moulding can be omitted and yet leave a good construction.

Fig. 589 shows to the left a simple joint with the shingles lapping over the

siding. This is not a bad construction, provided it harmonizes with the rest of the outside work. To the right is shown a watertable joint between stucco and siding.

Fig. 590 shows to the left a simple but substantial construction for joining shingles over stucco. To the right the same method is shown for joining siding and stucco. Fig. 591 shows to the left how to form for a cement watertable coming between stucco and siding. The irregular lines represent metal lath. To the right the watertable is shown with the form removed, but shingles are shown instead of siding.

While the opening remarks of this lesson do not directly apply to the craft problems we have just treated, nevertheless, indirectly the principles laid down there apply to the application of all of them. Those who would use them, as they are, or in a modified form, must choose and apply something that will harmonize with the rest of the work, and to do that properly requires the skill of a designer.

It should be remembered that in these lessons we are endeavoring to pre-

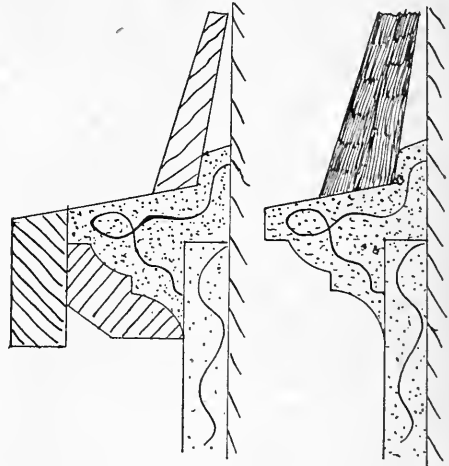


Fig. 591

sent as many forms of construction of the various carpentry subjects, as is possible within the space limit allotted to us. There are subjects from which, in treating them, we must necessarily omit many things that would perhaps be of interest to our readers, but on the other hand, there are some subjects that can be treated more fully and some that so far as the illustrations are concerned,

do not take a great deal of space for explanations, as for instance this lesson. We could have brought into this lesson another subject, but we feel that one subject at a time is enough, at least, limiting a lesson to one subject will avoid confusion in the subject matter. Besides, we feel that the preliminary remarks are more or less as important as the craft problems. In fact, a study of them will guide the student in mak-

ing proper applications of the details shown by the illustrations. Moreover, if we were to limit these lessons to explanations of illustrations, they would become so technical and dry, that reading would become a perfunctory matter, if it would be done at all. We prefer to inject into these lessons, along with the craft problems, elements of human interest, such as personal experiences, humor and matters of information.

**BLUE PRINT READING
AND ESTIMATING**

(By L. Perth)


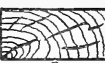
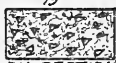
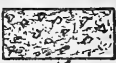
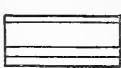


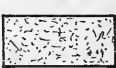


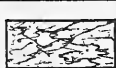
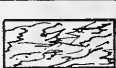
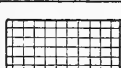
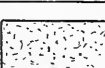
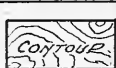

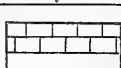




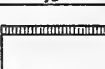


CHAPTER IX

When Notes Are Unnecessary

A well prepared drawing contains very few notations. Being a graphical language it is confined chiefly to the use of symbols which convey ideas to

language of drawing.

Objects and their different views are being represented by a system of lines. Materials used in construction must be indicated to keep the workman informed what the structure is to be made of. This could be accomplished by affixing a notation to each specific material used on the job. Thus whenever a portion of the building is to be made of concrete

<i>INDICATION OF MATERIALS.</i>					
<i>MATERIAL</i>	<i>IN PLAN OR ELEVATION</i>	<i>IN SECTION</i>	<i>MATERIAL</i>	<i>IN PLAN OR ELEVATION</i>	<i>IN SECTION</i>
<i>WOOD ROUGH</i>	 1	 2	<i>CONCRETE</i>	 13	 14
<i>WOOD FINISH</i>	 3	 4	<i>STONE PLASTER STUCCO</i>	 15	 16
<i>BRICK</i>	 5	 6	<i>MARBLE</i>	 17	 18
<i>TERRA COTTA</i>	 7	 8	<i>EARTH</i>	 19	 20
<i>TILE STRUCTURAL</i>	 9	 10	<i>METAL</i>	 21	 22
<i>TILE DECORATIVE</i>	 11	 12	<i>STEEL STRUCTURAL</i>	 23	 24

our mind by means of the eye rather than through the medium of any other faculty.

It is an accepted fact that the greatest part of information is acquired through our vision. Likewise it is much easier to perceive a symbol than it is verbal description. Symbols are, therefore, very essential as characters in the

the legend "concrete" should have appeared as close to that part of the building as possible. This holds good for other materials of construction such as wood, steel, tile, stone, plaster, marble.

This method of indicating materials would have proven utterly impractical. First of all the repetition of the same

legend everywhere the particular material is used. Secondly, there frequently is very little space available on drawings for notes especially when drawings are made to a small scale.

Therefore a simpler method had to be devised, which would simplify the problem and yet make it understandable and effective. This was accomplished by adopting a standard system of indicating various materials by means of symbols. A different symbol was established for each material and since an object may be shown on the drawings in plan, elevation or in section, in many cases the symbol in plan differs from the one in section.

The accompanying diagram contains symbols for the most commonly used materials in the erection of buildings.

To elucidate the meaning of this diagram we will go over a few of these symbols and explain how they are being used.

In Fig. 1 the symbol for rough timber construction is shown. This is the usual way to represent the end of timbers. Fig. 2 indicates timber in section. Finished wood work in elevation and section is shown in Fig. 3 and 4.

There are symbols for two kinds of tile used in building construction, structural tile and decorative tile. The term structural means tile used for structural purposes in masonry. This usually is hollow clay tile, terracotta or gypsum tile generally used in partition walls.

Decorative tile is sometimes called "ceramic tile" and is used for wainscoting and floors in bath rooms and kitchens of residences and for decorating purposes in various parts of public buildings, theatres, apartment and office buildings.

Concrete work is generally shown in section by means of the symbol in Fig. 13 and 14. This same material in plan or elevation will be indicated by a simple outline.

The usual way to represent earth is shown in Fig. 20. While in Fig. 19 the plan of a piece of ground is indicated. The curved lines marked "contour" are those shown on the surveyors maps and represent the various elevations of the different portions of ground if the soil happens to be of a rolling nature.

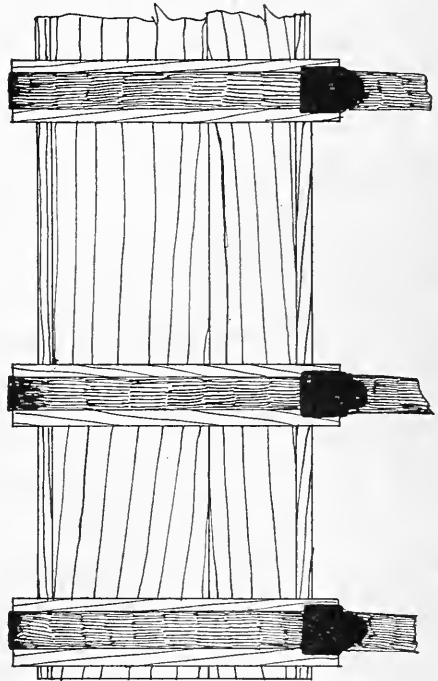
It is suggested that these symbols be diligently studied and committed to memory. The diagram should be carefully preserved and referred to when-

ever the occasion arises and the student wants to definitely establish a certain material on the plan he is working from.

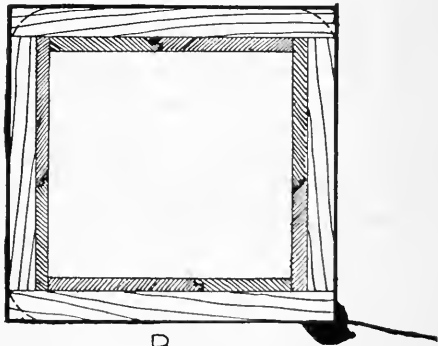
A New Fangled Form

(By H. H. Siegele)

Some years ago, on a certain job, I listened to a noon-hour discussion about column forms. Among the vari-



A



B

Fig. 1

ous kinds of forms represented in that group, was what I am calling, a new fangled form, as the title of this article

indicates. I have never seen the scheme in use; however, I remember having seen a few of the bands that were purported as having been used on some other job for holding this new kind of column form together. The bands were made of very pliable metal, so it would bend easily. Fig. 1, A, shows an elevation in part, of a column form with

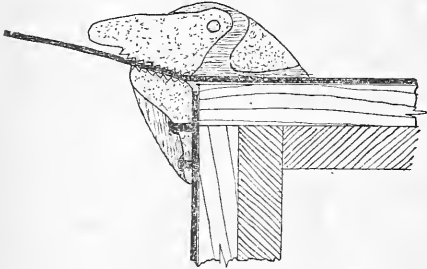


Fig. 2

three bands in place. At B I am showing a plan. Fig. 2 shows the toothed device which holds the band at the corner where it is fastened. As nearly as I can remember, this device was something on the order of the toothed dogs found on wire-stretchers. The scheme seemed plausible, as well as convenient and economical; since the

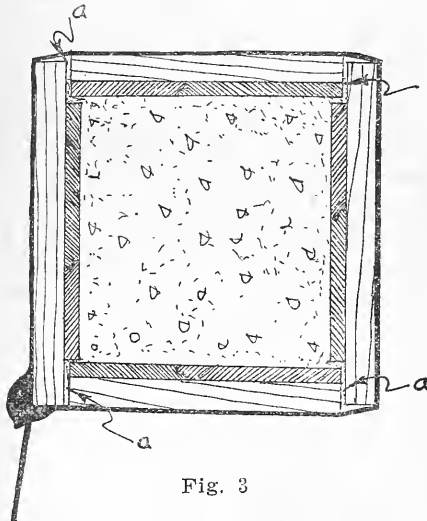


Fig. 3

forms could be used over and over without the use of a nail anywhere. But after giving the matter more thought, I wondered whether something like what I am showing in Fig. 3, a, a, a and a, wouldn't take place when the concrete is poured into the forms. Of course, if all the slack of the band

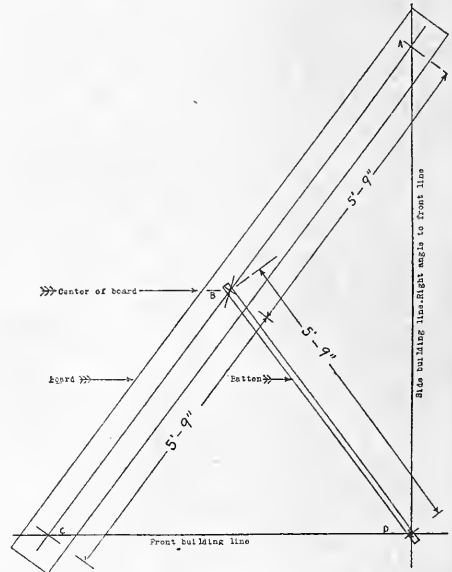
is taken up, I can see no reason why it should not be practical, and give satisfactory results. To me it seems, that if the corners were rounded as I am indicating with dotted quarter-circles, Fig. 1, B, the danger of spreading would be greatly reduced, if not eliminated entirely for that would make possible a more nearly perfect taking up of the slack. The corner where the band fastens, should not be rounded.

I am offering this article on the new fangled form for what it is worth. It might or it might not be practical.

Job Kinks for the Carpenter

How To Square Up Foundation Lines of a New Building

Take any stiff board and strike a chalk line through the center of it lengthwise. Locate the center of the length on said chalk line. Take a batten (1" x 2" or 3") half the length of the board. Locate the several points as laid down in the detail. Proceed—locate



point "A" on either front or side lot line, then locate point "D" on corner to be squared from and then a line through "D" and "C" will be at right angles to first line as located, "A" and "D". This might be termed circling the square, as no matter where you should locate point "D," the rule applies.

Wm. E. Clapp,
Santa Cruz, Calif.

Lattice Fences and Useful Decimal Table

Editor, "The Carpenter":

There have been published in "The Carpenter" many illustrations of Lattice Fences, all of which are surmounted with a PLAIN CAP and neck mould, so I am submitting a crude sketch of a fence showing the Lattice extending above the top rail and terminating like

.27—17/64	.61—19/32	.94—15/16
.28— 9/32	.62— 5/8	.95—61/64
.29— 9/32	.63— 5/8	.96—61/64
.30—19/64	.64—41/64	.97—31/32
.31— 5/16	.65—21/32	.98—63/64
.32— 5/16	.66—21/32	.99—1.000
.33—21/64		

Frank De Guerre,
L. U. No. 22.

Reasons For Buying Homes

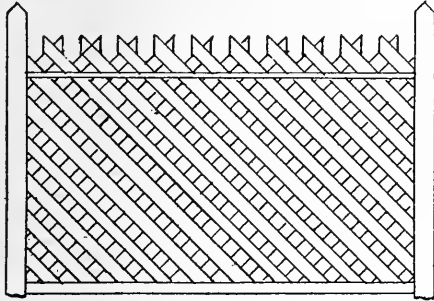
Out of every 100 American home owners, 50 buy their first house "to have a better place to bring up the children." The next greatest motive which impels the average couple to purchase a house is just the sentimental longing "for a home of our own." Investment runs a very poor third as a reason for home ownership, according to a study just completed by the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company.

The questionnaire, which went to 20,000 of the company's policyholder families in 30 states, revealed that the average American couple buy their first home when they have been married five years; when the husband is 32 and the wife is 29. The average price paid by the families reporting in the survey was \$4,899, almost exactly two years' salary, for the average annual income reported by these home owners was \$2,452.

New homes were built by 31 per cent of the families, while 69 per cent purchased older houses. There were children in 61 per cent of the families at the time of the purchase of their first home, while 39 per cent of the original home buyers were childless.

Slightly more than one-fourth—26 per cent— of the families had at the time of reporting bought other homes since their original purchase. The average price paid for the second home was \$5,914—almost exactly a thousand dollars more than the price of the first. But more than half—58 per cent—are still living in the homes originally purchased, while 16 per cent have forsaken home ownership and are now living in rented quarters.

By far the most frequent reason given for relinquishing ownership was moving to another city. The next most prevalent reason was to secure a larger and better house, while financial reverses were found to have caused approximate-



Pickets. This style of fence is cheaper and much more artistic than usual style, and, when built, looks much better than drawing.

I am also submitting a small Table of Decimal and Common-Fractional Equivalents, that I think may prove useful to many readers of "The Carpenter."

.00— 0000	.34—11/32	.67—43/64
.01— 1/64	.35—11/32	.68—43/64
.02— 1/64	.36—23/64	.69—11/16
.03— 1/32	.37— 3/8	.70—45/64
.04— 1/32	.38— 3/8	.71—45/64
.05— 3/64	.39—25/64	.72—25/32
.06— 1/16	.40—25/64	.73—47/64
.07— 1/16	.41—13/32	.74—47/64
.08— 5/64	.42—27/64	.75— 3/4
.09— 3/32	.43—27/64	.76— 3/4
.10— 3/32	.44— 7/16	.77—49/64
.11— 7/64	.45—29/64	.78—25/32
.12— 1/8	.46—29/64	.79—25/32
.13— 1/8	.47—15/32	.80—51/64
.14— 9/64	.48—31/64	.81—13/16
.15— 9/64	.49—31/64	.82—13/16
.16— 5/32	.50— 1/2	.83—53/64
.17—11/64	.51— 1/2	.84—27/32
.18—11/64	.52—33/64	.85—27/32
.19— 3/16	.53—17/32	.86—55/64
.20—13/64	.54—17/32	.87— 7/8
.21—13/64	.55—35/64	.88— 7/8
.22— 7/32	.56— 9/16	.89—57/64
.23—15/64	.57— 9/16	.90—57/64
.24—15/64	.58—37/64	.91—29/32
.25— 1/4	.59—19/32	.92—59/64
.26— 1/4	.60—19/32	.93—59/64



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ly one-fourth of the losses of home ownership among policyholder families.

Exactly 49.9 per cent of the families reporting gave "a better place to bring up children" as the prime reason for the purchase of their first home, while 47 per cent listed "tired of moving around." "We wanted a permanent home," or similar closely related reasons, including 17 per cent who could name no other motive than "just to have a home of our own." The investment angle was mentioned by 32 per cent as one of their reasons; only 6 per cent acted on the advice of parents or others.—New Orleans Daily Journal of Commerce.

Criticism

He who fears criticism is hopeless. Only those who do things are criticized. The idler is lost sight of in the march of events, but the doer is watched and criticized. To hesitate for fear of criticism loses the battle while the doers march on to victory and triumph. Indecision is a great harbinger; but to hesitate for fear of criticism is cowardly. If your cause is right, be not afraid of criticism; advocate it, expound it, and if need be, fight for it. Critics have been and always will be, but to the strong-minded they are a help rather than a hindrance. As the horse spurts forward when prodded with the spur, so the doers forge ahead under the lash of criticism. Take your part on life's stage and play your part to the end; stand for that which is good; be a doer, not a drone; look the world in the face and let the critics criticize.

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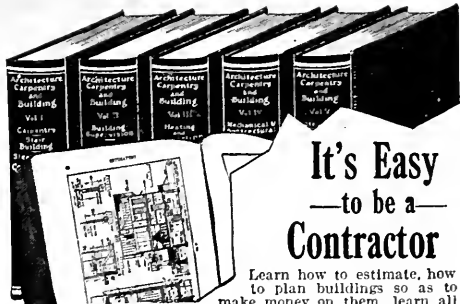


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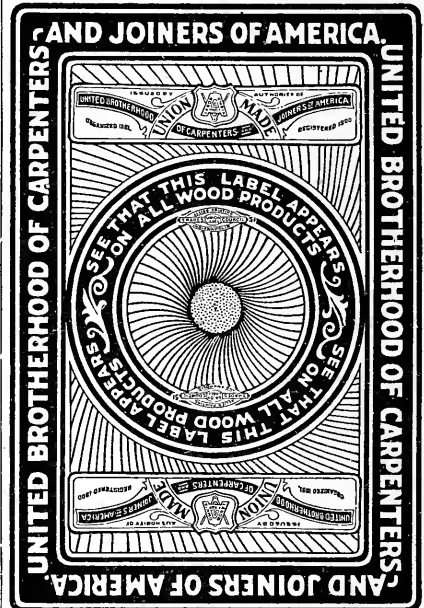
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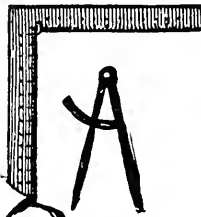
FRANK DUFFY

General Secretary

222 E. Michigan St.
INDIANAPOLIS . . IND.



The CARPENTER



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Volume LVII. No. 2



FEBRUARY, 1937

“GRIT”!

(By James Edward Hungerford)

Set your course,
And never quit—
Show the world that you have “GRIT”;
Know you’re RIGHT—
Then go ahead;
Don’t be “downed”, and don’t go “dead”;
Keep your eyes
Upon the GOAL;
Work toward it with heart and soul!
Do your BEST,
Through thick and thin—
And the “prize” someday you’ll WIN!

Some may tell you
You will fail,
As you strive along the trail;
Some may tell you
There’s no hope,
As you struggle up the slope,
But don’t worry—
Keep right on,
And some day the light will dawn,
And you’ll find
That you have won,
As a million men have done,
Who have harked
To scoffs and sneers,
As they worked through weary years.
Set your course,
And never quit—
World can’t beat a man with “GRIT”!



THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

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SAFETY FIRST!

(By James Edward Huugerford)

Said the Rabbit to the Tortoise,
"You will never have a 'rep';
You have never tasted of the joys
Of being full of PEP!
When e'er we have a place to go,
You CREEP along—I FLY!
You go a mile, or so, 'on low';
A hundred I—'ON HIGH!'"

"Quite right," the Tortoise grimly said,
"But heed THIS, as you run:
I'll be ALIVE, when you are dead—
Slain by some hunter's gun!
You rabbits speed to get somewhere,
Like these wild humans do,
And often ere arriving there,
The REAPER snatches you!

"It's wiser to go slow, and THINK,
And use your sense and wits,
Than put your future 'on the blink'—
Perhaps be blown to bits!
I creep along, and watch my step—
Obey each SAFETY-RULE;
I may not have a 'rep' for 'pep'—
But Rabbit, I'm no FOOL!"

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LUMBER AND SAWMILL WORKERS AT THE CONVENTION



HE General President in his report to the twenty-third general convention held at Lakeland, Florida, from December 7 to 15, 1936, said:

"In administering the affairs of our organization we have had many perplexing problems confront us, one of which was, the question of organizing the employees in the lumber and sawmill industry. In years past we of the Brotherhood assumed the position that if those employed in the lumber and sawmill industry were desirous of having an organization of their own we had no serious objections. However the efforts that were made to organize those workers were unsuccessful. The American Federation of Labor became interested in the organizing work and did organize a goodly number of Federal Unions. Those comprising the Federal Unions organized by the American Federation of Labor were desirous of being known as union men affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and applied to the American Federation of Labor for a label to be placed on their products and some labels were issued by the Federation. Realizing that there would be overlapping jurisdiction if the Federation continued to organize Federal Unions of the employees in the lumber and sawmill industry the General Officers of our Brotherhood decided to request, of the American Federation of Labor, that our Brotherhood be given jurisdiction over these lumber and sawmill workers and said request was granted by the American Federation of Labor.

"To most people there would seem to be but little, if any, connection between the men who go into the woods to cut down the trees and the men who erect finished products in a building but it should be called to mind that while today there is a large number of employees performing the various operations involved in preparing the materials for use, nevertheless they are closely allied and therefore should be together in one organization for mutual benefits and it should also be remembered that years ago it was the custom of the workmen when erecting buildings to go into the

woods, select the trees out of which they would construct the building, and they would not only select them but would shape and fashion and put the material in place. Not only would they erect the walls in that manner but they would also put on the roof, making out of the rough logs what in those days was referred to as shakes, now known as shingles. They would also split out of the log what was called puncheons for the floors and other finish and with their tools they would level, shape and smooth same. They would also make the doors and windows in a similar manner. As time went on the inventiveness of man brought into use tools with which workmen could more easily shape and fashion the materials needed. The first beyond that just referred to, brought into use the whipsaw and various types of hand planes for the making of flooring, ceiling, moldings, trim, etc. As demands grew and the population increased it became necessary that more buildings be erected and there came about a system whereby one group of men felled the trees and when they were conveyed to the sawmills another group sawed them into timbers, lumber, etc., and another group employed in what is usually referred to as trim mills made them into sash, doors, trim, etc., and still another group that is usually referred to as construction carpenters did the erection and installation of the material in the buildings.

"That procedure and system has grown up to the present time until we now find there are large groups employed on each operation, or as you might say, each division of the industry, in preparing the timber from the time the tree is felled until the finished material is installed in the buildings.

"While we refer to the lumber and sawmills as being an industry, it is so closely allied with the erection of buildings that it should be included in what is referred to as the building industry, at least insofar as the men employed on the various operations above referred to are concerned.

"In organizing the men engaged in lumber and sawmill work I realized that they were working under different conditions than were members of the

Brotherhood employed in building construction. Therefore in order to be helpful a dispensation was granted giving them permission to become affiliated with the Brotherhood and be known as non beneficial members; exempting them from paying to the General Office the regular per capita tax of 75c per member per month, and they were, therefore, permitted to become members, paying 25c per member per month tax, which, in substance, is a service charge. I thought at that time, and I still believe, that in granting this dispensation we were rendering them a great assistance by giving them an opportunity to become affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and, in my opinion, we are the one group of organized workers that can give greater assistance and more help in bettering their working conditions than can any other organization, or even they by their efforts alone.

"In granting them a dispensation to affiliate with our organization as non beneficial members I had the thought in mind that when they desired to become beneficial members they could do so by paying to the General Office full per capita tax, as per the laws, rules and regulations as set forth in the General Constitution."

The report was unanimously approved.

In connection with this matter the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the convention:

"Whereas, The trade autonomy of the United Brotherhood provides in letter and spirit for a complete organization of all branches of the wood-working industry; and

"Whereas, this autonomy was so recognized and extended by the American Federation of Labor when the United Brotherhood was granted jurisdiction over all those employed in the wood-working industry; and

"Whereas, the United Brotherhood assumed the tremendous task and responsibility of organizing these thousands of wood-workers of the Pacific Northwest and other lumbering districts of the United States and Canada, and through a highly efficient organizing campaign formulated by the Executive Board on the basis of this autonomy, have been successful in organizing some

100,000 or more in the major divisions of the timber industry, namely, logging, saw mills, plywood and veneer, box and shook, shingle weaving, furniture factories, specialty stocks, etc., and these workers are now organized in numerous active Local Unions which have greatly increased the wages and bettered the working conditions in the industry; therefore be it

"Resolved, that we, the delegates in convention assembled, affirm and endorse the organizational policy pursued by the Executive Board in the wood-working industry."

In the meantime the General Executive Board directed the General President to appoint a sub-committee of the Board to confer with a like committee from the delegates of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers to consider their problems and complaints and report to the convention.

The General President appointed,
Board Member Guerin of the First District,
Board Member Kelly of the Second District,
Board Member Muir of the Sixth District.

On the sixth day of the convention the sub-committee of the Board submitted the following report:

"To The Officers and Members of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"Dear Sirs and Brothers:

"We, your subcommittee consisting of T. M. Guerin, Wm. J. Kelly, and A. W. Muir, appointed by the Board to confer with a sub-committee of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers, met a committee representing that organization, namely:

O. M. Orton, Aberdeen, Washington.
Homer Hancy, Tacoma, Washington.
Frank Chapman, Snoqualmie Falls, Washington.

Al Hartung, Vernonia, Oregon.

Don Helmick, Forest Grove, Oregon, and discussed with this committee the problems of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers at some length. Two meetings were held with the subcommittee, but we were unable to arrive at any conclusions that were acceptable to this committee and your subcommittee was requested to meet the entire delegation

and discuss the problems confronting that group. We did meet the entire delegation and presented them with the following proposition:

"First: Owing to the complex nature of the industry in which the Lumber and Sawmill Workers are engaged we felt that any hasty decision made for the purpose of settling the questions involved here would not accomplish, but hinder, the purpose desired by these people, as well as our organization. We, therefore, recommend that a committee of the General Executive Board be appointed. This committee to proceed to make a comprehensive study of the industry at the base of operations and endeavor to find some basis by which the Executive Board, in behalf of the United Brotherhood, can accomplish the purpose for which this organization was organized. It is distinctly understood that this committee must make a first hand survey, meeting the representatives of the men interested on the ground and after the completion of the survey to make such recommendations to the entire Executive Board as they deem will cover the situation; these recommendations to cover all questions at issue and this to be done as speedily as possible.

"Second: We agree that a label be designed for use on all logs and bill stuff so as to identify them from the non-union product of like nature.

"Third: It is agreed that the following firms:

Biles-Coleman Lumber Company, Omak, Wash.

Henry McCleary Timber Company, McCleary, Wash. (This Company has sawmill at Shelton.)

Carlisle Lumber Company, Onalaska, Wash.

Willamette Valley Lumber Co., Dal-las, Ore.

Oregon Lumber Company, Dee, Ore.

Bridalveil Lumber Company, Bridal-veil, Ore.

South East Portland Lumber Co., Portland, Ore.

West Fir Lumber Company, West Fir, Ore.

Stimson Lumber Company, Forest Grove, Ore.

be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, by this

convention, and all Local Unions of our Brotherhood be advised to be on guard against material coming from these places and refuse to handle same, as the members of our organization who were working for these firms are all on strike and the operations are being picketed.

"Fourth: We agree, if the subcommittee so recommends, that an organizing campaign be continued in this industry in a practical manner, using men as organizers who speak the language of and understand the industry.

"Fifth: So that the delegates to this convention will understand the subject and the importance of the lumber and sawmill industry, we recommend that the lumber and sawmill delegates be requested to address the convention and give the delegates a word picture of the industry and all its complications.

"Your committee, in recommending the above, feels that this is the only sane, logical and business-like way of handling this situation, and your committee was hopeful that the delegates here representing these men would accept the proposition, as we believe it is a basis for building a firm foundation that will ultimately create organization among these people and a permanent basis for them to proceed under, but, owing to the fact of the instructions these men seem to be under, while apparently they are in a receptive mind, they do not feel at liberty to agree to same.

"Your committee does not feel justified in going any further, or making any additional propositions until a first-hand survey is made so that whatever action is taken by the Executive Board will be based on facts gained by a close contact with the men and the industry involved.

"Your committee therefore recom-mends that the result of these confer-ences be placed before the convention and an expression of the delegates se-cured with the idea in mind of carrying out the recommendations of your sub-committee.

Respectfully submitted,

T. M. GUERIN,
WM. J. KELLY,
A. W. MUIR.

"The report of the subcommittee was adopted by unanimous vote of the con-vention."

In accordance with the recommendation of the committee the following delegates addressed the convention:

Brother Dennis Nichols, Aberdeen, Washington,
 Brother Dan Perillard, San Pedro, California,
 Brother Fritz Igel, Portland, Oregon,
 Brother O. M. Orton, Aberdeen, Washington,
 Brother Homer Haney, Tacoma, Washington,
 Brother Don F. Helmick, Forest Grove, Oregon.

They explained the difficulties they have to contend with and the problems they have to meet. They all pleaded for the co-operation of the Carpenters. They made it clear that they belong to us; that no other organization can give them the assistance, help and encouragement that we can. They asked for organizers who understand them and their work. They want a union label from the Brotherhood so that their work and employers may be designated fair, and claimed they wanted to remain with the Brotherhood.

SOME IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT OUR LAST GENERAL CONVENTION

Delegates to 23d General Convention Pledge Allegiance to Craft Unions Resolution No. 16

Submitted by Thos. F. Flynn, L. U. 13; Einar Larson, L. U. 181; Fred Harm, L. U. 80; Hugh Russell, L. U. 80; Charles Redpath, L. U. 58; A. Rudy, L. U. 11; Geo. C. Ottens, L. U. 1527; Charlie Holzman, L. U. 1539; M. J. Sexton, L. U. 13; M. J. Walsh, L. U. 73; D. Brims, L. U. 13; Henry J. Mock, L. U. 242; Gust. Lindquist, L. U. 58; Maurice Johnson, L. U. 58; Eric Pihl, L. U. 58; F. E. Gastrow, L. U. 314; Daniel Butler, L. U. 578; John R. Stevenson, L. U. 80; Ernest G. Gomoll, L. U. 2174; Ted Kenney, L. U. 1922; H. H. Pfohl, L. U. 1922; Joe Froehlich, L. U. 1784; A. Sommer, L. U. 1784; Herman J. Saller, L. U. 1596; Edward Thompson, L. U. 878; John Howat, L. U. 764; Ralph B. Steeves, L. U. 67; Walter Jensen, L. U. 91; Geo. Siebert, L. U. 2264; Walter E. Gebelein, L. U. 1596; Arthur C. Ward, L. U. 8; Walter A. Said, L. U. 1635; Mathew Haimerl, L. U. 440; C. R. Conrad, L. U. 224.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Twenty-Third Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

"Whereas, It is natural in the progress of human events for men to differ in their opinions on various questions confronting the trade union movement and it is natural that differences of opinion shall arise from time to time, there has always been an orderly method of settling these differences of opinions by compromise agreements or having the

matter brought to an issue and decided by what the majority felt, in their opinions, was the correct method, and

"Whereas, There is appearing in the labor movement of this country at the present time a movement, which, if allowed to run rampant without the proper contest, will have a tendency to divide the labor movement and tear down the conditions that have been secured through the valiant fights and contests that have been waged down through the ages for the betterment of the human race, and to give the movement a backward step of at least half a century, and

"Whereas, The labor movement has been built upon the firm foundation of majority rule and as there is no other sane rule whereby any democratic government, whether it be labor or government itself, can decide questions at issue, and

"Whereas, This movement commonly known as the CIO has been set up in opposition to majority rule and is attempting to take us back to the days of the Knights of Labor, the I. W. W., the One Big Union, and others of a similar nature which ran their course down through the times and proved that the methods they espoused were not and could not be of any permanent good to the great masses of the workers, and

"Whereas, A Committee for Industrial Organization was organized to combat the decisions of the American Federation of Labor, which decided by an overwhelming majority vote against this method of organization, and

"Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was organized as a Craft Union, taking in all branches of the industry, and through this method has shown by the progress that has been made throughout the Americas that this is the only sane method of organization for the skilled mechanic who must spend years of effort to become proficient in his trade, and has proven beyond question the benefits that can be derived by consolidating our efforts in crafts unions, therefore be it

"Resolved, By the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in their Twenty-Third Convention assembled, that we hereby reiterate our faith in the organization that has brought us together as one craft whereby we have been able to decide the questions peculiar to our own industry without the interference of others who do not realize the complex problems confronting us, and be it further

"Resolved, That as the American Federation of Labor has decided the question of Industrial Organization by an overwhelming majority vote, we hereby pledge our allegiance to the continuation of this policy and commend our General Officers and delegates to the American Federation of Labor for their stand on behalf of Craft Unions; and be it further

"Resolved, That we instruct our officers to continue their efforts to maintain Craft Organizations and to do all in their power to prevent any encroachment upon the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and that all Local Unions of the Brotherhood be instructed to give no comfort to any movement which has a tendency toward the tearing down of our organization and the building up of industrial organization."

The committee is unanimous in condemning the efforts of Lewis and his wild dreams of industrial unionism. Under this system that he is advocating it would be the best politicians who would get the work and not the men skilled in their crafts.

We feel that our Craft Unions, although not perfect as yet, are years ahead of Lewis' mad ideas which have been tried before, and the efforts of brighter men than Lewis admitted that it was fallacy.

If work got slack in the coal mines, and it is bound to with the advent of oil burners, Lewis' Coal Miners would in a short time be following crafts for a livelihood, to the exclusion of the men who spent the best years of their life to learn their business.

Therefore, as above stated, the committee concurs in this resolution and urges our General Executive Board to contact all Local Unions in the Brotherhood in an effort to show our membership the fallacy of such a dreamy movement.

We, your committee, concur in this resolution.

The report of the committee was adopted by unanimous rising vote, the delegates applauding as they rose.

* * *

Favors Tax Deductions in Building Construction and Repairs Resolution No. 9

Submitted by Local Union No. 283, Augusta, Georgia.

"Whereas, H. R. 12395 known as the "Revenue Act of 1936" approved June 22, 1936, provides in Title I, Section 24, Paragraph (2) that "In computing net income no deductions shall in any case be allowed in respect of—Any amount paid out for new buildings, or for permanent improvements or betterments made to increase the value of any property or estate, and;

Whereas, such a provision is discriminatory against building trades mechanics in that any building improvements whatever to existing enterprises will be made only of dire necessity and not upon the basis of desirability, and:

Whereas, such legislation tends to further increase our relief army of building trades mechanics, and forces the government to appropriate these funds for work relief at sub-standard wages per month; therefore be it

Resolved, by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in Convention assembled, that we voice our objections to this limitation on new buildings as deductible items in the Revenue Act of 1936, and request all interested groups to assist in inducing Congress to amend said act to allow substantial deductions to be made from returnable tax monies for funds paid out for new buildings, or for permanent improvements made to existing buildings."

It is our opinion that this resolution could be made effective if the different States would contact their legislators, and show them that this would be a means of relieving the unemployment situation. If the price of buildings or alterations of buildings could be made deductible in computing one's income tax, it is our opinion that it would stimulate the building industry and employ large numbers of our men now on relief.

We, your committee, after due consideration, concur in this resolution.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

* * *

Oppose the Manufacture of Furniture in Penal Institutions

Resolution No. 17

Approved and presented by the Local Union of Furniture Workers No. 1579, through President Gastrow, of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters.

"Whereas, The State and Penal institutions of the United States are and have been engaged in the manufacture of wood furniture, and

Whereas, Many of the men engaged in the private production of furniture are members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and are being deprived of a livelihood through the manufacturing and selling

of furniture by the State and Penal Institutions; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Twenty-Third General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America protest against this practice and recommend that the incoming Executive Board use its good office to eliminate, if possible, said practice on the part of State and Federal Penal Institutions."

This subject was discussed, at length, and we feel that if the Local Unions in the various states were to call their Governors' attention to the facts as presented this could be stopped.

Other states in the Union prohibit the manufacture of prison-made furniture solely through the efforts of Union men, and there is no reason, in our opinion, why this evil cannot be corrected.

The General Executive Board should use every effort, in conjunction with our Local Unions, to point out to our Legislators the necessity for abolishing prison made goods. Our men, it seems, must become convicts in order to work at their trade.

The committee concurs in this resolution.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

(By Wm. Green, President, A. F. of L.)



AS the George-Deen Act providing annually 12 millions of dollars for vocational education goes into effect, it will be well if plans and policies were very carefully worked out to accord with Section 6 (a) of the Act:

"No part of the appropriations herein authorized shall be expended in industrial-plant training programs, except such industrial-plant training be bona-fide vocational training, and not a device to utilize the services of vocational trainees for private profit."

In the first place plans for vocational education presume exact and detailed information of the occupations necessary to carry on the business and of the changes likely to change or eliminate these occupations. Some occupations re-

quire skilled craftsmanship for which apprentice training is necessary. The appropriate union must control this type of education even though the public school may carry out the program. The welfare of the boy or girl concerned and maintenance of standards of workmanship are the controlling purposes.

When the occupation requires machine operation or training that is not craftsmanship, the machines and the work conditions exist in the shop or on the employers' property. It is such educational projects where so-called co-operative relationships have been set up between the schools and the industry that unsatisfactory results and even scandalous situations have developed where the educational development of the individuals has been forgotten in an effort to help industry reduce its

costs of training its work-force. Labor questions the validity of public expenditures for this type of education.

Before the George-Deen Act goes into effect, Labor believes that a Presidential Commission should be created to advise upon plans and policies for the administration of this educational work. It is significant that professional agencies concerned with related problems in training technical engineers are consid-

ering educational plans that provide general scientific training, leaving specialization to plant experience. This suggestion seems to contain some wisdom for the education of producing workers where technical changes keep the work processes in constant flux.

It is high and opportune time to think through the fundamentals of vocational training and its relationship to the whole of education.

THE MARRIED WOMAN

(By H. H. Siegele)

“**A**LTOGETHER too many women are holding jobs that men should have,” the philosopher began. “They seem to have forgotten that homemaking and motherhood belong exclusively to them, and that these are honorable and legitimate. Our country is now suffering from unparalleled unemployment largely because women have forsaken their God-given heritage, the home, and are usurping man’s place in industry.”

The philosopher was not advocating that women should be kept out of industry, entirely; that would not be fair, but there exists a great deal of involuntary “single blessedness” among the women who are holding jobs, that reduces them to an abnormal existence, just as it forces the men who should have such jobs into a secondary place in life.

“The woman,” the philosopher continued, “who has honestly fulfilled the duties that belong to her sex and still wants to serve, let her take up the study of fine arts, and through them make an additional contribution to society. Let her not meddle with the plans of the Creator by forcing male and female into reverse order, and thereby throwing the very laws of nature out of adjustment.

“Millions of our best women are unable to find suitable mates, primarily because they themselves are holding the jobs that should be held by men who could then qualify as acceptable husbands and providers. Moreover, the married woman who is gainfully employed, excepting to provide for her family, is committing an unpardonable crime against society, and at the same time paving the way for her kind to

become the Benedict Arnold of the human race.”

The philosopher paused a moment, and then went on:

“Let’s see,—here is a man who is drawing a good salary, and could easily support a family, besides lay up money for old-age; but his wife is also holding a job that would support another family, and because both are employed, they do not have children, yet they are keeping some family somewhere from its legitimate means of support. Such a couple is contributing negatively to society, just as all the rest of them are doing. The results are an abnormal social order, in which those who have the family do not have the means of support; while those who are taking to themselves the means of support for two families, do not have even one family. The present unemployment situation, bad as it is, would be materially reduced, if only the married women could be mobilized back to homemaking; but if all the women who are gainfully employed for reasons other than for their own or for their family’s support, could be kept out of industry, the unemployment situation would practically vanish.”

The philosopher is well aware that no individual woman, or even individual groups of women could accomplish this reform. It must come, if it ever comes, through a mass mobilization of women back to the home, and back to the doing of those things that rightfully belong to their sex.

“But how,” the philosopher asked, with a smile, “can married women who hold jobs be induced to take up homemaking again, in preference to industry? They can’t be induced. In the first place, it will be necessary to edu-

cate the men. The husbands of such women should learn to recognize the fact that they lose dignity and self-respect, by permitting their wives to work for wages. There are, however, thousands of men who will not permit their wives to be gainfully employed so long as they are financially able to support them. Those men have a chivalry that is entirely lacking by men who allow their wives to hold jobs. Besides that, employers who give women preference over men, will have to be educated to the point where they will at least give the men an equal break with the woman, otherwise the employment of women will continue to increase while men will gradually but surely land in the kitchens, of not homes, but of places to sleep."

The philosopher was speaking of the jobs that married women are holding—married women who have husbands that are well able to support them. And if those women could be returned to homemaking, thousands of new homes all over the country would have to be built, thus giving employment to a great many workmen, both skilled and unskilled. Most of those both-employed couples are, as was mentioned before, childless, and instead of maintaining a home, they do a sort of light house-keeping, which means, in many instances, a little two-room apartment. More than that, some of those couples do not even do light housekeeping, but merely keep a room to sleep in, while they take their meals at eating houses.

"Many of the women," the philosopher went on, taking up another phase of the question, "after they have held positions for a number of years, unfortunately, find it hard, if not impossible to adjust themselves to house-keeping and homemaking. This is one of the main reasons why so many of them continue working after they marry. Those women, if they have home ideals, in most instances such ideals are abnormal, resulting in a definite loss in good citizenship to the whole country. On the other hand, women who in their early life devote themselves to home life, and thoroughly learn the art of cooking and house-keeping, utilizing their spare time in a study of art in everyday life or otherwise—when they marry, they will not be satisfied to live in a little old dinky apartment, but they will demand real

homes, especially if their husbands are able to provide them. These women would benefit the whole country by their high standard of citizenship—good citizenship. Back to homemaking for women, is a matter of citizenship, even more so than the use of the ballot, much as that has added to their civic rights."

It should be remembered in connection, with what has already been said about women in industry, that a large percentage of them, after they have mastered a job, are also married to it. That is to say, they will not marry, and as a result we have a decreased demand for houses, which directly or indirectly affects the welfare of every working man, and especially the carpenter.

"Whether we are willing to recognize it or not," the philosopher concluded, "a great deal of the unemployment throughout the world is due to two things; the inventions and improvements of labor-saving machines, and the part women are playing in operating them. Pushing buttons is making unemployment permanent for men, and employment permanent for women."

Fighting Silicosis

A device which many scientists believe will prevent silicosis was demonstrated recently at Letchworth Village, New York. The demonstration was conducted by engineers of the Division of Industrial Hygiene of the State Labor Department. A bowl-like cover is put about the business end of the drill, covering the hole which the drill makes, and catching the cloud of dust which rises from the drilling.

From this chamber, the dust is drawn into a long tube, and most of it is deposited in a tank. The finest particles are sucked with the air from the exhaust through another tube into a heavy fabric bag, which allows the air to escape, but imprisons the silica dust.

Whether this device is all that the engineers claim for it or not, it is obviously a great step in advance, and there is no reason to doubt that it can be perfected.

Workers and public authorities alike should never accept the doctrine that any hazard arising from industry is truly unavoidable. That is the plea of those employers who would rather spend other peoples' lives than their own money. Labor should have none of it.

Editorial



THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1937

The Thirty-Hour Week

THE action of the Tampa convention of the American Federation of Labor in making the thirty-hour week without reduction in earnings the paramount objective of the Federation and instructing the Federation's Executive Council to have such a bill introduced in the next Congress of the United States and "devote their best efforts to secure its enactment into law" gives added importance to this measure designed to provide work for millions of jobless who still pound the pavements looking for employment which those who own and operate industry withhold from them.

The thirty-hour week for railroad employes is already on the legislative pro-

gram of the standard railroad labor organizations for the coming Congressional session.

The thirty-hour week bill sponsored by Senator Black of Alabama and Representative Connery of Massachusetts, during the last Congress, but which failed of enactment, provided for closing the channels of interstate commerce to certain articles and commodities in connection with which persons are employed more than five days a week or six hours a day.

In recommending its enactment by the Senate, the Senate Judiciary Committee declared:

"The thirty-hour week, without decreasing wages, would supply jobs and purchasing power; would increase production; reduce costs of production, and raise the living standards of the average American family."

It was estimated that the measure would regulate the working hours of around twenty million toilers in the interest of millions of unemployed workers. The facts and arguments which made the thirty-hour week bill a statesmanlike measure in the last Congress are equally persuasive now.

Joy of Accomplishment

Give thanks for the hard job! If it were not for the difficult thing there would be no joy in accomplishment nor any reward for effort. There is always room at the top because getting there is a hard thing to do. But bear in mind, once you are there it is the difficulty of reaching you that makes your place secure. If winning were always easy then the top would be crowded and where would be the challenge, the struggle that so stirs the spirit of a man? Difficulty is what saved the world from becoming but a mire of mediocrity.

What we have done for ourselves alone dies with us; what we have done for others and the world remains and is immortal.—Pike.

Official Information



GENERAL OFFICERS
Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, JAS. L. BRADFORD
1900 15th Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, B. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

Amendments to Constitution, Laws and
Ritual

Approved by the Twenty-third General
Convention, held at Lakeland,
Florida, December 7
to 15, 1936

NOTE—The proposed changes to the
Constitution, Laws and Ritual are
indicated by Boldface Type.

QUESTION NO. 1

Shorter Hours of Labor

Section 3, Paragraph 6, to read:
"Thirty-Hour" instead of "Forty-Hour."

QUESTION NO. 2

Admission of Local Unions

Section 29, Paragraph A. After the
word \$15.00 on line four, add the fol-
lowing: "For outfit necessary for the
institution of their Local Union." After
the word "General Office" in the last
line of this Paragraph, add: "The char-
ter is at all times the property of the
General Office," making the paragraph
read as follows:

"Paragraph A. Section 29. A Local
Union may be organized by ten or more
journeymen carpenters or joiners who
must apply to the General Secretary and
send Fifteen Dollars (\$15.00) for outfit
necessary for the institution of their Local
Union. Then the General Secretary
shall forward charter and complete out-
fit, provided the applicants are qualified,
according to the Constitution and Laws
of the United Brotherhood. The outfit
shall consist of the following articles:
Seal, rituals, gavel, one hundred page
minute book, one hundred page ledger,
one hundred page day book, one Treas-
urer's cash book, one Recording Secre-
tary's order book, one Financial Secre-
tary's receipt book, one Treasurer's re-
ceipt book, one pad of official letter-
heads, one pad of applications, twenty
due books, twenty Constitutions and
the usual amount of report blanks fur-
nished by the General Office. The char-
ter is at all times the property of the
United Brotherhood."

All correspondence for the General Executive
Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

QUESTION NO. 3

Section 31, Paragraph C. The nomination of local officers shall take place on the first regular meeting night in June, but may be reopened the night of election, except when the Australian ballot is used.

QUESTION NO. 4

Section 43, Paragraph E.

"When a candidate is rejected for three consecutive meetings in the local union to which he first applied, his initiation fee shall be returned and the Recording Secretary shall notify the General Secretary of such rejection."

His application shall not again be accepted before a period of six months from date of rejection.

QUESTION NO. 5

Section 44, Paragraph B: Strike out "but a member does not fall in arrears until the end of the month in which he owes a sum equal to three months dues." The paragraph would then read: "Monthly dues shall be charged on the books on the first of each month."

QUESTION NO. 6

Section 44, Paragraph C. The per capita tax to the Home and Pension Fund be increased Twenty-five Cents per member per month.

QUESTION NO. 7

Section 44, Paragraph E. After the word "reported" in line 6, add: "as having paid dues or."

The first Section of this paragraph, would then read:

"When a member falls in arrears for three months' dues, he must be reported to the General Secretary as being in arrears in the report for the third month, and per capita tax shall be deducted for that month, and he shall not be again reported until he falls six months in arrears, when he shall be reported as having paid dues or as suspended, but not again deducted from the membership."

The balance of this section is to remain as it is at the present time.

QUESTION NO. 8

Section 45: add to Paragraph A.

"The acceptance of dues from a member who is in arrears shall not act as a waiver of any of the provisions or requirements of these laws."

QUESTION NO. 9

DISABILITY DONATIONS — Section 51.

The General President in his Report said: -

"Section 51 of our Constitution makes provision for the payment of disability donations to members who are permanently disabled for life by accidental injuries.

The records will show that a large percentage of the members who receive disability donations again become affiliated with the Brotherhood by rejoining as Honorary members, and work as journeymen, thereby showing that they were not permanently disabled, as one who is permanently disabled would not be able to work as a journeyman carpenter. Furthermore, as Honorary members they pay but a small amount toward the expense of carrying on the work of our organization.

In the early beginning of our Brotherhood it was logical to give consideration and arrange to assist members who became disabled, but today, in most of the States, if not all, there is in existence a compensation law which makes provision for the payment of a stipulated sum to men who are injured, and I am, therefore, of the opinion that we should give serious consideration to discontinuing the payment of disability donations, due to the fact that in a majority of instances the payment made by the Brotherhood is more of a bonus than a disability donation, for the reasons above referred to, namely, that a great percentage of those receiving disability donations again become affiliated with the Brotherhood as Honorary members and continue to work at the trade."

After seriously considering that part of the General President's report where in he refers to Section 51; namely, Disability Donation, your Committee on Constitution and Law feels that the General President's suggestion is worthy of consideration by this convention. Therefore, in order to stop a very apparent unjust drain on the treasury of the U. B., we recommend the abolishing of Section 51 in its entirety.

QUESTION NO. 10

Section 56, Add new Paragraph to be known as "M": -

"Any member who by preaching, advocating or counseling disorder, dissension and disobedience of authority at a Local Union or District Council meeting, after proper charges have been filed against him and proper notice

given within the laws specified by the constitution and laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, if found guilty of such charges, shall be guilty of acting in violation of his oath of obligation and the penalty prescribed therein would become effective at once."

QUESTION NO. 11

"Section 60, Paragraph E. After the word "Agreement" on fifth line add 'Said label must be applied to the article in the shop or mill where manufactured and must at no time be removed for use from shop or mill.' After the last word in this paragraph, namely, "month" add, "Shop Steward must be selected by Local Union or District Council and serve for ensuing month." "

The section as amended would then read:

Each shop, mill or factory shall have a shop steward; he shall have supervision over the label, stamp or die. It shall be his duty to see that said label, stamp or die shall not be placed on any manufactured article other than that which is made under the agreement. Said label must be applied to the article in the shop or mill where manufactured and must at no time be removed for use from shop or mill. It shall be his duty to see that the agreement with the District Council or Local Union with which he is affiliated is carried out in its entirety. The members employed in said shop, mill or factory shall hold meetings at least once a month. Shop steward must be selected by Local Union or District Council and serve for ensuing month.

QUESTION NO. 12

CHANGES IN RITUAL

Opening The Meeting

(The hour of meeting having arrived, and a quorum being present, the President shall take the chair and give ONE RAP with the gavel, upon which all officers and members will be seated, and a general silence shall be observed.) PRESIDENT.—Brothers, we are about to open the meeting of Local Union No. —, of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for the purpose of considering such measures as will tend to perpetuate our organization, spread its principles, elevate our trade, and advance our interests individually and collectively. All who are

not members of this Order will please retire.

(The President will then address the candidate as follows) PRESIDENT.—(To Candidate.) In this Brotherhood you will be required to take upon yourself an obligation that you are not now, and never will, so long as you remain a member, become a member of any revolutionary organization, or give aid, comfort or support to any such organization. To do so is to forfeit your membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. I assure you that this obligation will in no way conflict with your religious belief, political opinions, or domestic duties. However, it is my duty to inform you that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America does not RECOGNIZE the Communist Party as a political organization. With this assurance, are you willing to take the obligation?

(Answer-----)

(Note: If answered in the affirmative, the President will then proceed to the center of the room and face the candidate.)

(PRESIDENT) (To Candidate) Please raise your right hand and repeat after me the following obligation: You will use your name where I use mine:

Obligation

I, -----, of my own free will and accord, in the presence of these members, here assembled, do solemnly and sincerely promise, on my sacred honor, that I will never reveal, by word or deed, any of the business of this United Brotherhood, unless legally authorized to do so. I promise to abide by the Constitution and Laws, and the will of the majority, observe the local trade rules of this Order, and that I will use every honorable means to procure employment for brother members. I agree that I will ask for the Union Label and purchase union-made goods, and employ only union labor when same can be had. And I further agree that, if at any time it should be discovered that I have made any misstatements as to my qualifications for membership, I shall be forever debarred from membership and donations in this order. I pledge myself to be obedient to authority, orderly in the meetings, respectful in words and actions, and charitable in judgment of my brother members. To all of this I

promise and pledge my most sacred word and honor, to observe and keep, and the same to bind me as long as I remain a member of this Brotherhood. **And, I further affirm and declare that I am not now affiliated with and never will join or give aid, comfort, or support to any Revolutionary Organization or to any organization that tries to disrupt or cause dissension in any Local Union, District Council, State or Provincial Council or the International Body of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.**

PRESIDENT.—(To Newly Initiated Members.) You have now been admitted into the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and as a member thereof you are entitled to all the rights, benefits and privileges as a member thereof, as specified in the General Constitution, and having assumed the duties and honors of a member of the United Brotherhood, we extend to you the hand of fellowship and instruct you how to enter the meetings of the Local Union, and intrust you with the quarterly password, to which you are now entitled. To gain admission to the meetings of the Union, you must knock twice on the inside door. When the Warden opens the wicket, you will give him the quarterly Password.

(Here the President gives each new member the Password. After that the President will return to his Chair, give ONE DISTINCT RAP, when the members take their seats. He will address the Conductor.)

PRESIDENT. — Brother Conductor you will now lead the newly initiated Brother to the Financial Secretary's desk, where he will hand in his name and address, and comply with all other requirements of the Constitution and Laws. He will then obtain his card of membership.

(Note.—The Financial Secretary in the meantime should have the card of membership prepared, to avoid delay. After complying with this, the Conductor will escort the new member to his seat.)

QUESTION NO. 13

Add to Paragraph D, Section 31 the following:

"Honorary members are not eligible to hold office."

Minutes of the General Executive Board, Indianapolis, Indiana

October 26, 1936.

A special meeting of the G. E. B. was called on the above date at Headquarters. All members present.

The General President informed the Board that since the last meeting of the Board he learned that the Lumber, Timber and Sawmill Workers of the Northwest, at a convention held in Portland, Oregon, on September 18, 19 and 20, 1936, had formed an organization known as: "The Federation of the Wood Working Industry."

A copy of the proceedings of that convention had been sent to him and he submitted it to the Board.

The proceedings were read and carefully considered. The proceedings show that this convention was called: "The First General Convention of the Federation of the Wood Working Industry."

Many resolutions of all descriptions were introduced and acted upon.

A set of officers consisting of a President, a First Vice-President, a Secretary-Treasurer and a General Executive Board were elected.

Portland, Oregon, was selected as the city in which its Headquarters be located.

After careful consideration of the proceedings, the G. E. B. disapproves of any such action on the part of any Local Union or District Council of the Brotherhood. If any misunderstandings or disagreements exist, they should be taken up with the General President and General Executive Board as provided for in our laws.

* * *

The General Secretary submitted a communication and set of resolutions from L. U. 1859, Furniture Workers, Minneapolis, Minn., proposing the formation of:

"THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF FURNITURE AND FIXTURE WORKERS OF AMERICA

The G. E. B. disapproves this action on the part of L. U. 1859 as such a move is unnecessary.

* * *

Appeal of L. U. 638, Morrilstown, N. J., from the orders of the General President to affiliate with the Morris, Union and Vicinity District Council cannot be considered by the G. E. B. as L. U. 638 has not complied with the orders of the General President.

Paragraph A, Section 57, of our general laws specifies that;

"A member who has a grievance or who has had an injustice done him in any way, or any Local Union having any grievance, may appeal to the General President for redress, subject to a further appeal to the General Executive Board and a final appeal to the General Convention, except violations of Trade Rules, but in no case shall an appeal act as a stay of proceedings, except as provided in the constitution and laws of the United Brotherhood."

October 27, 1936.

The General Executive Board decided to pay each member on the pension roll the sum of \$12.00 per quarter beginning January 1, 1937.

After a general discussion on the good and welfare of the order the G. E. B. adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board, 1936

December 3, 1936.
New Florida Hotel,
Lakeland, Florida.

The G. E. B. met in regular session on the above date at the New Florida Hotel, Lakeland, Florida. All members present.

The General President reported the arrangements made for the holding of the Twenty-third General Convention in the auditorium of the Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida.

A communication was read from Mr. H. C. Atkins, President of the E. C. Atkins and Company, Indianapolis, Ind., in which he advised his company had forwarded a shipment of souvenir lead pencils for distribution to the delegates in appreciation of the many courtesies received from our membership.

The Puget Sound District Council, Lumber and Saw Mill Workers, extended the thanks of the membership to the General President and General Executive Board for donating Five-thousand dollars for the relief of the Brothers on strike in Omak, Wash.

Appeal of L. U. 740, New York, N. Y., from the action of the General President in refusing to grant a dispensation to accept members who had left the organization and went over to the Machinists. The G. E. B. reaffirms its former decision. As the matter involves a dispensation, the Board has no jurisdiction.

Falls Cities District Council, Louisville, Ky.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective January 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Falls Cities District Council, Louisville, Ky. (Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective March 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Indianapolis, Ind., L. U. 69.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.15 to \$1.40 per hour, effective January 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Bradford, Pa., L. U. 124. (Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, 8 hour day, 44 hour week, effective December 10, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Danville, Ill., L. U. 269.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective January 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Binghamton, N. Y., L. U. 281.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½ to \$1.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Lockport, N. Y., L. U. 289.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½ to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Joplin, Mo., L. U. 311.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour, effective December 21, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Galesburg, Ill., L. U. 360.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.12½ per hour, effective January 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Marion, Ind., L. U. 365.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to \$1.00 per hour and the 40-hour week, effective January 6, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Franklin, Pa., L. U. 682.—Movement for the 5-day week, effective January 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Peru, Ind., L. U. 932.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, 8-hour day and the 5-day week, effective February 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Bloomington, Ind., L. U. 1664.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to \$1.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Hutchinson, Kan., L. U. 1587.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective March 1, 1937. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Kelso-Longview, Wash., L. U. 1707.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, 6-hour day and 5-day week, effective January 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Atchison, Kan., L. U. 1980.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.00 per hour and the 40-hour week, effective December 7, 1936. Official sanction granted.

Everett, Wash., L. U. 2110.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.33½ per hour, effective November 15, 1936. Official sanction granted.

December 7, 1936

Brother Cozzens, delegate from L. U. 20, New York City, N. Y., to the Twenty-third General Convention at Lakeland, Florida, appeared before the G. E. B. relative to the refusal of the General Office to pay four death claims a year ago. In the hearing it developed that L. U. 20 paid these death claims in order to avoid lawsuits. It also developed that L. U. 20 did not send these claims to the general office.

The matter was referred to the General President for further investigation.

December 9, 1936.

A delegation of six representatives of the Lumber, Timber and Sawmill Workers attending the Twenty-third General Convention of the Brotherhood as fraternal delegates, appeared before the General Executive Board relative to their claims of jurisdiction and explained what they had to contend with on account of the claims of other organizations.

They asked for the use of the label of the Brotherhood.

They also took up the question of representation in the convention.

After a lengthy discussion the Board directed the General President to appoint a sub-committee of the Board to confer with a similar committee from the Lumber, Timber and Sawmill Workers and report their findings to the convention.

The General President appointed: Board member Guerin of the First District, Board member Kelly of the Second District, Board member Muir of the Sixth District.

The action of the Twenty-third General Convention in session under date of December 15, 1936, in recommending cancelling the amount owed the Home and Pension Fund by the General Fund was reported to the G. E. B., and concurred in.

Fire Insurance on General Office Building, \$54,000.00 covered by Merchants Fire Assurance Corporation, Policy No. 35225, expiring October 12, 1941, was received and referred to the General Secretary.

Manufacturers' Public Liability Policy No. P. M. 38402 expiring October 12, 1937, was received and referred to the General Secretary.

Standard Workmen's Compensation and Employers' Liability policy No. Z. 805660, expiring October 12, 1937, was received and referred to the General Secretary.

Appeal of Mrs. Sarah Pindus from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for death benefits account the late Meyer Pindus, L. U. 2090, New York, N. Y. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 1131, Port Washington, Wis., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim account the late Alvin Schils, L. U. 1131. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 921, Portsmouth, N. H., from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for disability donation in behalf of Frank W. Trueman, L. U. 921. The decision as rendered by the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

A detailed report of the delegates to the 1936 Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in our Official monthly journal.

A detailed report of the delegates to the 1936 convention of the Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in our official monthly journal.

Detailed report of the delegates to the 1936 convention of the American Federation of Labor was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in our official monthly journal.

Request of the Columbia River District Council, Lumber and Sawmill Workers, for financial aid was considered and referred to the General President.

Request of L. U. 1607, Ft. Smith, Ark., for financial assistance after being considered was referred to the General President.

Request of the Klamath Basin District Council, Klamath Falls, Ore., asking for an appropriation of \$2,500.00 to be expended for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Request of the Santa Clara Valley D. C., California, for an appropriation of \$300.00 to be expended for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Request of the Marine Firemen, Water-tenders and Wipers' Association of the Pacific Coast for appropriation for the relief of their members on strike, after due consideration was denied.

Request of the District Council of Office Equipment Workers, Hion, New York, for an appropriation for relief of their members on strike was denied.

Appeal of L. U. 1443, Englewood, N. J. requesting that the name of Orving Westervelt of that Local be restored to the pension roll was referred to the General President.

December 17, 1936

Request of the Puget Sound District Council, Seattle, Wash., for an appropriation for relief of Timber and Sawmill Workers on strike in Omak, Wash. After careful consideration the Board appropriated the sum of \$3,000.00.

There being no further business to be considered the Board adjourned. Next meeting to be held at Headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

Report of the Delegates to the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L.

To the General Executive Board:
Brothers:

The Thirtieth Annual Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Floridan Hotel, Tampa, Florida, beginning November 11, 1936, and lasted the balance of the week.

Seventy-three delegates were present representing nineteen international organizations with an average membership of 650,566.

Income and Expenses

Total receipts ending June 30, 1936-----	\$14,954.81
Total expenses for same period -----	11,545.51
Balance on hand July 1, 1936 -----	\$ 3,409.30

Report of President Williams

In his report President Williams said:

"Reports received from our affiliated International and State and Local Building Trades Councils show there has been an increase in the employment of Building Tradesmen.

"While most of the construction work is done by the Government, there is also a gain in private construction where private or individual money is being used. However, we find there are a great many building mechanics and laborers still unemployed and while there is a tendency to show there is a shortage in mechanics and laborers in the Building Industry, our investigation shows to the contrary. We are anticipating a revival of Building Construction throughout the country which should be well under way early in the coming year at which time we hope to see our members fully employed.

"In some localities, the members of the Building Trades Councils have been endeavoring to have the wage scales restored which were in effect previous to the depression and in each case our records show the efforts of the Local Councils were successful to a very large degree. Especially do we find this true where the solidarity in the Building Industry has been established and where

the trades are working together harmoniously.

He further stated that on October 13, 1936, he submitted the following Report to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L.:

"It is with great pleasure that I submit the following report pertaining to the Building Trades Department, its National and International Organizations.

At the Convention of the American Federation of Labor in Atlantic City in October, 1935, an agreement was reached by the representatives of the nineteen national and international organizations comprising the building crafts and a Committee was appointed to work out a reorganization of the Building Trades Department. D. W. Tracy, Harry Bates, Wm. L. Hutcheson, M. J. Collieran, Wm. J. McSorley and L. P. Lindelof, all International Presidents of their respective organizations, constituted this committee and it was its duty to work out a reorganization of the Building Trades Department and to set up machinery to settle jurisdictional disputes arising in the building industry.

"The Reorganization Committee called a special convention of representatives of affiliated organizations which was held in Washington, D. C., March 25, 1936, and a complete reorganization of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was consummated. Officers were elected in accordance with the Constitution of the Department and a policy and principle for settling jurisdictional disputes was adopted. However, it was decided that this policy and principle would not be effective until a referee, which was provided for, was selected. The matter of selecting a referee was left in the hands of the Reorganizing Committee.

"On September 29th, Secretary-Treasurer M. J. McDonough and myself were called into a conference with this Committee, together with Dr. John A. Lapp, who had been selected by the Reorganization Committee to act as Referee, as per the action of the Special Convention. The officers of the Building Trades Department were officially notified that Dr. John A. Lapp had been selected to act as Referee and was to take official charge of his duties beginning October 1, 1936. The Rules of Procedure as adopted by the Special Convention of March 25, 1936, were placed in the

hands of the President of the Building Trades Department and Dr. Lapp, the Referee. This Procedure for dealing with jurisdictional disputes is now in full force and effect.

"I am very much pleased to say that peace and harmony prevails in the Department since its reorganization and the Department is now functioning for the benefit of its affiliated membership and to the best interest of the affiliated national and international organizations, and its State and Local Building Trades Councils with greater co-operation from all sources to the satisfaction of those whom we serve. The Department is 100 per cent in affiliation and is prepared to meet the issues whatever they may be with perfect confidence and security.

"I take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation and that of my colleagues to President Green and the members of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for their untiring efforts in endeavoring to create harmony within the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

In connection with this matter the Joint Committee of Six made its final report which herewith follows:

"We, the Joint Committee of Six representing the Building Trades groups and created by the agreement entered into in Atlantic City, New Jersey, October 14, 1935, having partially reported to the special convention of the Building Trades Department held in Washington, D. C., March 25, 1936, do now respectfully make this our final report:

"Your Committee having reported to the special convention above referred to that:

"There being a desire on the part of the entire building industry, as well as the public, that means and methods be found whereby the costly and troublesome question of jurisdiction over work be economically and expeditiously disposed of, so that construction may proceed uninterruptedly with the understanding that there shall be no abandonment of work pending a decision;"

then proposed:

- (a) A Tribunal shall consist of a referee, who shall be selected by the committee of six who were designated to adjust the Building Trades controversy.
- (b) The Referee shall be governed by

the following procedure in settling jurisdictional disputes that may arise:

1. The referee shall hold meetings at least four times each year, and at other times when he, in his discretion, deems it necessary.
2. The referee shall receive only from International Unions claims for jurisdiction, or control, over work to be done. All International Unions of the Building Trades Department shall be notified and sent a copy of any claims made, same to be by registered mail and receipt returned.
3. The referee shall investigate each claim and determine whether it has already been disposed of.
4. The referee shall not permit any controversy that has been settled, and an agreement accepted and agreed to by the organizations involved to be reopened.
5. If claim has not been settled already by decision or agreement, the matter shall be set for hearing and decision.
6. The referee shall state the controversy which is to be considered and request the claimants to present their evidence at the next regular meeting, set by the referee, when evidence may be presented orally, by brief, or both.
7. Should there be two claimants, one of which fails to present its case within the stated time, the work in question shall be declared to be in the possession of the organization who presented its case before the referee.
8. Should there be more than two claimants, any organization which fails to present its case within the stated time, shall be eliminated from further consideration in regards to work in dispute.
9. The referee shall in each instance consider all evidence presented, relevant or pertaining to the controversy and render his decision within ten days after the hearing, if possible, and send the decision to the organizations involved and to the Secretary of the Building Trades Department, who shall compile and keep a correct record of same. The Secretary of the Building Trades Department shall send copies of all decisions to all International Organizations, Local and State Building Trades Councils.

10. Any decision or interpretation rendered by the referee, in which the procedures involved in arriving at such decision or interpretation have been consistent with the Articles hereof, shall be accepted by and be binding upon all organizations affiliated with the Building Trades Department. Failure of any affiliated organization to accept and abide by such decisions or interpretations shall constitute cause for suspension or expulsion from the Building Trades Department by the vote of the Building Trades Convention following the report of the Executive Council which shall act as a fact-finding court.

This partial report and proposal—accepted by the special convention—was in conformity with the authority vested in your Committee by the Memorandum of Understanding in settlement of the Building Trades Department controversy, signed by the proper officers of each of the organizations affiliated with this Department.

The final report now being submitted records the action of the Committee in the establishment of a tribunal for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes between national organizations affiliated with the Department. This action is in obedience to the instructions contained in the agreement reached at Atlantic City and consistent with the direction of the special convention of March 25, 1936.

Your Committee selected and received the acceptance of the appointment of Dr. John A. Lapp of the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works as Referee. Dr. Lapp assumed his duties as Referee on October 1, 1936.

Your Committee promulgated Rules of Procedure to be followed in averting or in the settlement of jurisdictional controversies between the respective trades. These rules of Procedure are as follows:

The following are the rules of procedure under the plan for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes approved by the Convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, March 25, 1936:

1. Disputes over union jurisdiction will generally arise locally and the

first effort to settle them will be local. Wherever in any community any plan for the settlement of such disputes is in effect it shall be used in the first instance to bring about an agreement or settlement. Any local agreement or settlement will be for the particular job only. An appeal may be taken directly to the Referee by any International Union affected by the terms of any local agreement or settlement.

2. If no local settlement is achieved then the President of the Building Trades Department, under Rule 37 of the Constitution of the Building Trades Department, notifies the International Presidents of the unions concerned, and directs that they or their representatives adjust the dispute. Failure for five days to adjust the dispute or to meet, places the matter automatically in the hands of the President of the Building Trades Department, who shall render a decision. Any decision by the President of the Building Trades Department shall be for the jurisdiction of the job only.

3. Any international union aggrieved by a decision of the President of the Building Trades Department or aggrieved by any local settlement that was not appealed to the President of the Building Trades Department may bring such appeal to the Referee.

4. Two or more international unions may by agreement submit a jurisdictional question to the Referee for a decision without the necessity of proceeding under Section 37, but before rendering a decision the Referee shall present the proposed agreement to all of the International Unions in the same manner as in the case of other jurisdictional claims.

5. When the Referee receives a claim from an International union for jurisdiction over certain work a copy of the claim shall be sent by registered mail to each one of the nineteen unions of the Building Trades Department, with a request that unions having objections or counter claims must submit them to the Referee within a certain length of time. Among such counter claims to be requested is whether the issue

has already been decided by a binding national decision.

6. The Referee may hold preliminary hearings or request briefs on the question whether the subject of the claim has already been decided.

7. When the Referee has satisfied himself that the subject has not been decided he shall set a date and place for hearing and notify all parties to the dispute. Such hearings shall not be held within fifteen days following the settlement of the date.

8. The claimant shall be heard first and shall be subject to the cross-examination of representatives of other contesting unions and by the Referee. Representatives of counter claimants shall next be heard in rebuttal of the claim and, likewise shall be subject to cross-examination by representatives of the claimant and by the Referee. Rebuttal testimony may be offered by the claimant. Oral arguments may be presented by the parties to the dispute. A period of at least one week shall be allowed for the filing of written briefs. A copy of each brief shall be submitted by the party making it to the other party or parties and five days additional shall be allowed for counter briefs, copy of which, likewise, shall be submitted to the other parties. The Referee may order a demonstration of the work involved in the dispute or may proceed with representatives of the parties concerned to view the work in operation. Should the Referee be dissatisfied with the completeness of the case presented to him he may direct a re-hearing on the points on which the deficiency appears. Decisions shall be rendered within ten days after the completion of the hearing, which date shall be computed from the last date of the filing of briefs. The decision shall be announced as provided in the rules set up for the Referee by submitting the same to the parties to the dispute and to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. The Building Trades Department will, according to the rules, submit the same to all International Unions and to all Local Building Trades Councils throughout the United States.

The selection of the Referee and the adoption of the Rules of Procedure

were reported to President Williams and Secretary McDonough of the Building Trades Department under date of September 30, 1936, and through these officers of the Department the Presidents and Secretaries of the International Unions, as well as the state and local building trades councils were advised.

The Rules of Procedure were necessary to guide the Referee and any contesting International Unions in view of the fact that the Constitution of the Building Trades Department as of September 1, 1934, has not been amended and Section 37 thereof must be observed while at the same time the organizations are bound by their agreement of October 14, 1935, to observe the requirements adopted by the special convention of March 25, 1936.

It is obvious that any organization proceeding under Section 37 of the Constitution of the Building Trades Department may appeal to the Executive Council and thereafter to the Building Trades Department itself.

Likewise Section 38 of the Constitution of the Building Trades Department provides still another method of settling disputes with the right of appeal to the Executive Council and to the Department itself accruing to either contestant organization.

In the interest of eliminating confusion resulting from a multiplicity of provisions, your Committee recommends the amendment of Section 37 by eliminating the last sentence therefrom and substituting therefor the following:

Any International Union aggrieved by a decision of the President of the Building Trades Department may appeal to the Referee whose decision shall be final and binding.

Your Committee also recommends that the Constitution of the Building Trades Department be further amended by eliminating Section 38 thereof in its entirety, and that the Constitution and By-Laws to govern local councils be amended by eliminating Section 37 thereof in its entirety, and substituting in each instance the foregoing rules of procedure in lieu thereof.

Committee of Six:

D. W. TRACY,
President.
L. P. LINDELOF,
Secretary.

WM. J. MCSORLEY,
HARRY C. BATES,
GEO. H. LAKEY, for
WM. L. HUTCHESON,
M. J. COLLERAN.

The report was adopted.

Section 1 of the Constitution was amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. This organization shall be known as the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and shall be composed of national and international building trades organizations, recognized as such, duly and regularly chartered by the American Federation of Labor. Membership shall be confined to national and international building trades organizations that are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and which are universally employed in the building and construction industry, either in erection repair, alteration or demolition."

The eight vice-presidents were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing term and the Convention adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. H. LAKEY,
FRANK DUFFY,
J. W. WILLIAMS,
CHAS. HANSON,
JOHN R. STEVENSON,
WM. J. KELLY,
AL RUDDY,

Delegates.

Report of the Delegates to Twenty-ninth Convention of the Union Label Trades Department

To the General Executive Board:

Brothers—Will say the Convention was well attended, and our Brotherhood was represented by George H. Lakey and Frank Duffy.

The meeting of this Department was one of the most constructive and harmonious held in recent years, and showed that splendid co-operation from every direction has been brought about by the officers of the Union Label Trades Department.

The financial condition of the Department is healthy, and the new avenues of publicity opened up dealing with radio, general publicity, advertising, Labor Day publicity, legislative interests, together with Union Label ex-

hibits has put the thought of the advantages of the recognition of the Union Label in the minds of millions of working people who seem to realize the advantages that can come from producing union labeled goods.

Since the last meeting of the Union Label Trades Department the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, National Brotherhood of Operative Pottery, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, The Commercial Telegrapher Union and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada have affiliated.

The future program outlined for the Department is one that is bound to bring a new interest in the recognition of Union Labels, Buttons, etc.

Under the caption "A New Menace" it was reported that a very active campaign was conducted by manufacturers to bring about recognition of Trade Marked goods rather than the recognition of the Union Label, and largely exposes the methods adopted to get away from the idea of recognizing the Union Label, whereas if a manufacturer can show the label on his products it is a guarantee that those goods were made under fair conditions and not under sweat-shop or prison conditions, and in many instances the Trade Mark put on goods by the manufacturer covered up the identification that really the goods were made in a penitentiary, or under the most rotten sweat-shop conditions.

We have joined with the Union Label Trades Department in all of their activities and are doing everything possible to assist with the work in which they are engaged, and we feel that there has been more recognition brought to our own particular label than ever before.

All during the convention it could be seen that very active interest was being taken by all those participating, and we feel it was well worth everything it cost us to help in the work of this Department, and we propose to continue in our efforts to assist in bringing about healthy labor conditions through legislation and every other avenue that can be adopted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

President—Matthew Woll.

First Vice-President—Joseph Obergfell.

Second Vice-President—A. A. Myrup.

Third Vice-President — Charles P. Howard.

Fourth Vice-President—John J. Mara.

Fifth Vice-President—T. A. Rickert.

Secretary-Treasurer—I. M. Ornburn.

President Woll and Secretary Ornburn, as well as members of the Executive Board are to be congratulated on their activities and zealously spread out the benefits that come from the Union Label Trades Department.

Respectfully submitted

GEO. H. LAKEY,

FRANK DUFFY,

Delegates.

Notice from A. F. of L.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, has issued the following statement:

"The unanimous decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the validity of the Ashurst-Sumners Act, which bars the shipment of prison-made goods into states where the manufacture and sale of convict-made goods in competition with those manufactured by free labor is forbidden by state statute, is heartening to Labor. Because the American Federation of Labor sponsored the Ashurst-Sumners Act, its officers and members view the decision with a feeling of deep satisfaction. The implication involved in the decision is very important. Even a superficial study of it justifies the conclusion that the shipment and sale of goods manufactured by child labor in states where the employment of children is prohibited by statute can be effectively barred. While the American Federation of Labor will continue to press for the adoption of the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, it will sponsor and support legislation designed to immediately prevent the employment of children and the exploitation of child labor in industry.

"It is clearly evident that the decision of the Supreme Court points the way through which Labor can effectively deal with the evils of convict and child labor competition."

Traveling Members Attention

Local Union No. 651 of Jackson, Michigan, through its Recording Secretary, Ira Quackenbush, informs the General Office that many telegrams are being received from surrounding Local Unions making inquiries about the Goodyear Tire Company buildings now in course of construction in that city. They advise all traveling carpenters to stay away as there are plenty of local men to take care of all the work to be done. There is very little carpenter work on the type of buildings being constructed by the Goodyear Company.

Has Served as Conductor of Local 151 Over Quarter of a Century

The photo here shown is that of Brother Henry A. Pineau, a member of Local Union No. 151 of Long Branch, N. J., born April 12, 1857. He became a member of our organization in 1889



and has been in continuous good standing ever since.

Brother Pineau joined a Local Union at Narragansett Pier, R. I. and later transferred to a Local at Newport, then to Local Union 901 of Long Island and came to Local Union 151 on clearance card October 16, 1909. He has held the office of Conductor since coming to Local Union 151 and has never missed a meeting.

Local Union 151 as well as Brother Pineau is proud of his long and active membership in the Brotherhood.

Resolution By Local Union No. 416 United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Whereas, our highly respected and esteemed brothers, Paul G. Beckmann and Fred P. Dorenbos and their wives had the extremely sad misfortune to meet with an accident while enroute to the convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, in which Brother Paul G. Beckmann, Brother Fred P. Dorenbos, and Mrs. Dorenbos lost their lives, and Mrs. Beckmann sustained severe injuries, and

Whereas, we deeply sympathize with the so sadly and untimely bereaved families, therefore

Be It Resolved, that we the members of Local Union No. 416, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in meeting assembled, hereby desire to express our heartfelt sympathy with the bereaved families, and

Whereas, during their many years of active membership Brother Beckmann and Brother Dorenbos had shown outstanding devotion and loyalty to our Organization, and had served us most conscientiously and efficiently in their respective official capacities, therefore, their most sad and untimely passing to the great beyond leaves a void in our ranks, and fills our hearts with profound sadness,

Be It Therefore Resolved, that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and

Be It Further Resolved, that copies of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved families, and that a copy be sent to our General Office for publication in the official journal of the United Brotherhood, and that these resolutions be inscribed on the minutes of this meeting to betoken the high esteem in which we hold the memory of the departed brothers.

Chas. M. Jones, Pres.

Adopted by Local Union No. 416, December 21, 1936.

Albert Dinse, Sec. pro. tem.

Member of Local 235 Dies Suddenly

Deep sorrow came to the members of Local Union 235 of Riverside, California, on learning of the sudden passing of George A. Coombs, an active and honored member of the Local Union whose death occurred December 28, 1936, at the age of 72 years.

Brother Coombs was born in Augusta, Maine, August 31, 1864. He came to California as a young man and took up his residence in Riverside in 1896, in which year he joined Local Union 235.

Brother Coombs will be greatly missed by the members of the Local Union as well as by his many friends.

Death Takes Charter Member of Local 461

Joseph Severson, charter member of Local 461 passed away November 12, 1936, at Highwood, Ill., at the age of 71 years. When the Local Union was chartered Brother Severson was elected president and continued in that office for several terms. His counsel and advice were always of the best.

He came to the United States when a young man and joined the army and fought in the Indian uprisings.

Brother Severson was a sincere trade unionist and always believed in building a better and stronger organization.

He possessed untiring energy and was interested in civic affairs and the advancement of the community in which he lived.

He was elected mayor of the city of Highwood, Ill., for four terms.

The passing of this long esteemed friend and brother will be mourned by the officers and members of Local 461.

Death Claims Oldest Member of Local 541

Henry Wesley Hewitt, oldest living member of Local Union 541, Washington, Pa., died in that city December 13, 1936, at the advanced age of 85.

Brother Hewitt was born in Washington County, Pa., July 30, 1851, and resided in that county all his life.

He joined Local Union 541 in the year 1900 and always attended the local meetings while his health permitted.

His funeral was held December 15 and attended by a large number of friends and acquaintances.

DEATH ROLL

JAMES GAVIGAN—Local Union No. 1373, Flint, Michigan.

G. A. SMITH—Local Union No. 1426, Elyria, Ohio.

Union Label Law Upheld by Court

A jury in Recorder's Court in Detroit, Mich., found Ben Sussman, part owner and proprietor of the Sussman Print Shop, guilty of willfully using the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council. He was sentenced by Judge Edward F. Jeffries to pay a fine of \$50 or serve 30 days in jail.

A warrant against Sussman was secured by the Allied Printing Trades Council on June 19, but delays in court procedure postponed the trial for four months.

Counsel for Sussman urged the dismissal of the case because of the alleged unconstitutionality of the union label law, which was passed by the Michigan Legislature in 1891 and has remained on the statute books ever since without anyone successfully challenging its constitutionality. The Court denied the motion to dismiss.

Witnesses for the Allied Trades Council proved to the satisfaction of the jury that most of Sussman's testimony under oath was false and intimated that they would be justified in making a charge of perjury against him.

President Reifin and Secretary Wisdom of the Trades Council said the defense counsel offered them \$50 to drop the case. They refused to do so, claiming that a similar attempt to "buy off" the president of the Council had been made on one of his visits to Sussman's shop.

The Allied Printing Trades Council included Moe Sussman, father and partner of Ben Sussman, in their complaint of illegal use of the label. The Court instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of "not guilty" with regard to Moe on the ground that it had not been conclusively proven that he was connected with the business or knew about the job on which the label was illegally used being printed in the Sussman shop.

According to the American Medical Association 7,709,942 persons, one every four seconds throughout the year, were admitted to the nation's hospitals in 1935.

There are union shops and non-union shops. A demand for the Union Label shows that union shops are preferred.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 251

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 251 of Fresno, California, held their annual Christmas festival at the Union Hall December 23, 1936. A beautiful Christmas tree, decorated in silver and bright colors, was set in the front of the hall surrounded by other Christmas trimmings and greenery.

A splendid program consisting of readings and music was presented, after which community singing in which all participated was enjoyed.

Following the program came dancing and refreshments.

The hall was filled to capacity this year as the membership is increasing rapidly and the members of the Carpenters' Locals and their families were invited and responded generously.

The Auxiliary held a bazar and dinner on December 11 which was well attended.

The members have been meeting at the different homes to sew, making articles that are later sold and the receipts turned into the treasury of the union.

The Auxiliary now is in its fifth year and very proud of its progress.

Recently three members have been appointed as delegates to attend the meetings of the Labor Council.

The advantages to the organization of looking for union labels and trading with union people are constantly before the members.

We enjoy reading reports from other Auxiliaries and shall be glad to hear from any of them and invite any who might be in Fresno to call on us.

Mrs. Alice Sweet, R. S.,
L. A. No. 251. Fresno, Calif.

A Union Label revival meeting is the best method to obtain Union Label converts.

27,448 Given Old-Age Pensions in N. Y. City

The first checks issued in New York City under the new Federal and State social security laws were mailed to 27,448 needy men and women 65 years of age and older on October 1, 1936. William Hodson, commissioner of public welfare, said the number included 1,371 persons between 65 and 70 never before eligible for public old-age assistance.

The former New York law fixed 70 years as the age the needy must reach before they were eligible for pensions. The Federal Social Security Act established 65 years as the age which state laws must adopt in order to secure the contributions from the Federal Government. The last Legislature amended the law by reducing the age limit from 70 to 65 years in accordance with the Federal Act. Of the total pension fund paid out by New York City, the State provides 30 per cent, the city 25 per cent, and the Federal Government 45 per cent.

First Tramp—I hear times is gittin' better.

Second Ditto—'Tain't so; they're gittin' worse. Everywhere I asked fer a handout today they offered me nuthin' but work.

* * *

She (back from a honeymoon in Switzerland): "Don't you remember that wonderful gorge in the Alps, dear?"

He: "Sure do; it was the squarest meal I ever had."

The most humane way to exterminate a grouch is to suffocate him with kindness.

* * *

Blessings are never properly estimated until trials and afflictions teach their worth. No one can appreciate a bountiful meal like he who is hungry.

Craft Problems



CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON C

It is not necessary in these modern days for anybody who can afford it to live in a house that is not comfortable. The unfortunate thing, however, is that this statement is not applicable to all. There are still many who, because they do not have the means, must live in places that do not merit the name of houses, much less of homes. If all those places which are unfit for human habitation could be eliminated and in their stead houses built that would measure up to the modern standards of comfort and convenience; and if the inhabitants of those places could be given the security of stabilized employment, then most of our economic troubles would have an end. It is unfortunate, we repeat, that all are not permitted to enjoy the modern comforts and conveniences that

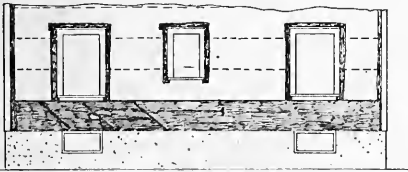


Fig. 592

science and inventions have made available.

The use of insulating is becoming more and more popular every year; not only because it insures a greater amount of comfort, but because it saves on the cost of heating homes in cold weather and because it makes it possible to keep them cool during the hot summer months. There are many kinds of insulating materials on the market, mineral wool, quilting, and insulating boards known by various trade names. Besides these, there are many kinds of building paper available, which also, at least in part, furnish insulation. Building paper is not only the cheapest kind of insulation that can be used, but it is one of the oldest. The price of it is so

reasonable that no home needs to be built without its use. While there is a wide field to choose from, it is not our purpose here to discuss the merits or demerits of the various kinds of building paper—that belongs to the adver-

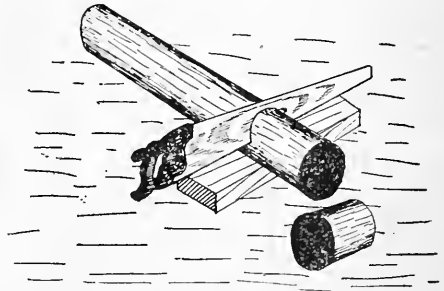


Fig. 593

tiser—but a cheap quality of building paper, if properly applied, is much better than no paper lining at all. A building paper, though, that is water-proof has outstanding advantages over the cheaper grades. This brings us to our illustrations.

In Fig. 592 we are showing a side of a house, in part, where we take up the application of building paper. The shaded parts of the drawing represent paper already in place. The dotted lines represent the joints of paper that is yet

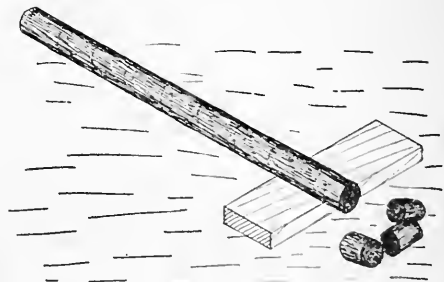


Fig. 594

to be put on. It will be noticed that at either end a strip of paper is shown extending out from the corner boards. These strips of paper are either fastened to the corner of the building before the

corner boards are put into place, or else they are fastened to the corner boards and put into place with them. The strips of paper shown at either side of the windows and over the top, are usually fastened to the building before the frame is set, although, we have seen the paper fastened to the window and door frames before they were set. The method of applying is not important; the im-

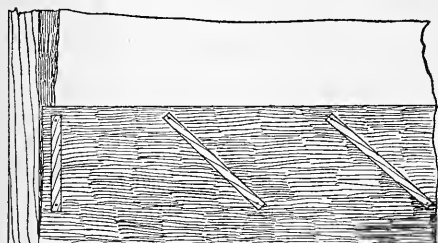


Fig. 595

portant thing is to get the paper strips on so they will give plenty of lap both for the frame and for the other paper when it is applied. The purpose of these paper strips at the corners and around the windows, is twofold: First, it stops the air from passing through around the window and door frames; and second, if it is applied properly, it prevents leaks around the frames.

At the bottom of Fig. 592 we are showing a full-width strip of paper in place, ready to receive either siding or shingles. To the left we are showing a method of fastening the paper with laths, which we will further explain when we come to Figs. 595 and 596. To the right the paper is shown fas-



Fig. 596

tened to the wall with roofing nails. The heavy dots represent nails.

Fig. 593 shows an old method of cutting rolls of paper with a saw into widths that will be suitable for use at the corners or around the window and door frames. Another method of cutting paper strips, especially for windows

and doors, is shown by Fig. 594. In this method a full-width strip of paper is cut to the proper length, and then rolled up again into a rather small roll, somewhat as shown by the drawing. Now place it on a block, and with a hand-axe cut it into small rolls, which when they are unrolled will be suitable for the requirements. We show by dotted lines approximately how such a roll would be cut. For most purposes the widths of the strips can be arrived at by guess; if, though, a definite width is needed, then the roll should be marked before cutting. At the bottom-right we are showing three small rolls already cut.

A detail of the fastening of the paper shown to the left in Fig 592, is shown by 595. It will be noticed that the laths are held up from the bottom edge of the paper, and that they are nailed only at the ends. The purpose of this is shown by the next figure, 596, where a siding board is shown in place, and the laths have been loosened at the

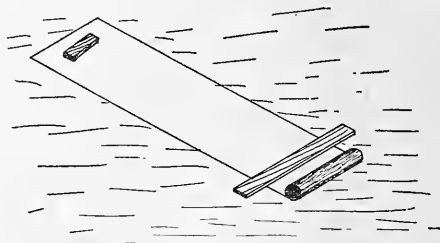


Fig. 597

bottom end and turned to the position shown and fastened. When the siding is done up to these laths, they are removed, and the same process is repeated with the laths on the next strip of paper, and so on until the siding is done.

How to cut full-widths strips of paper to a certain length, say, to be used between window and door frames, is shown by Fig. 597. The end of the paper is held to the floor with a block of wood, as indicated by the drawing, and then enough paper is unrolled to make the strip. This done, a short straight-edge is placed on the paper, as shown, where it is to be cut. With the feet on the straight-edge, so as to hold it in place, take the roll of paper with one hand on either end, and tear the paper along the straight-edge from one side to the other, leaving it somewhat

as shown by Fig. 598. If several of the same length strips of paper are needed, cut them in the same manner, one on top of the other, until you have the required number.

There are many other ways of cutting paper. Some carpenters fasten the paper to the wall just as it is unrolled, and when they come to the corner board or to a window or door casing, they take a knife or a nail and cut the paper, using the casing or corner board as a guide.

In applying paper, it should always be so placed that the laps will throw

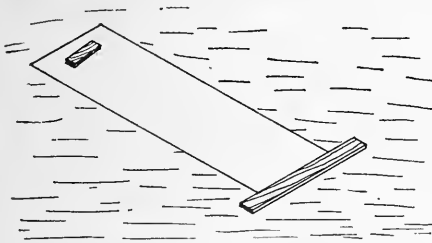


Fig. 598

the water out. Over window and door frames, the paper should lap over the lip on the watertable, or over the tin flashing, whichever the case might be. One-half inch lap, as a rule, is enough for most purposes. The paper should be thoroughly concealed by the siding or shingles. It is a mark of unpardonable carelessness to allow edges or points of paper to stick out under the courses of shingles or siding.

BLUE PRINT READING AND ESTIMATING

(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER X

The General Survey of a Set of Plans

Dr. Samuel Johnson once said: "Knowledge is of two kinds; we know the subject ourselves, or we know where to find the information upon it." This is very true in the case of plan reading.

A set of plans may contain a few drawings and again it may consist of fifty and more sheets, and the true ability to read drawings implies not only one's proficiency in interpreting the contents of single blue print but also the knowledge of how a set of plans should be studied with the minimum

waste of time, which drawings should be tackled first and above all, the skill of finding information not contained in the drawing at hand and the capacity to refer to the proper drawings where such information may possibly be found.

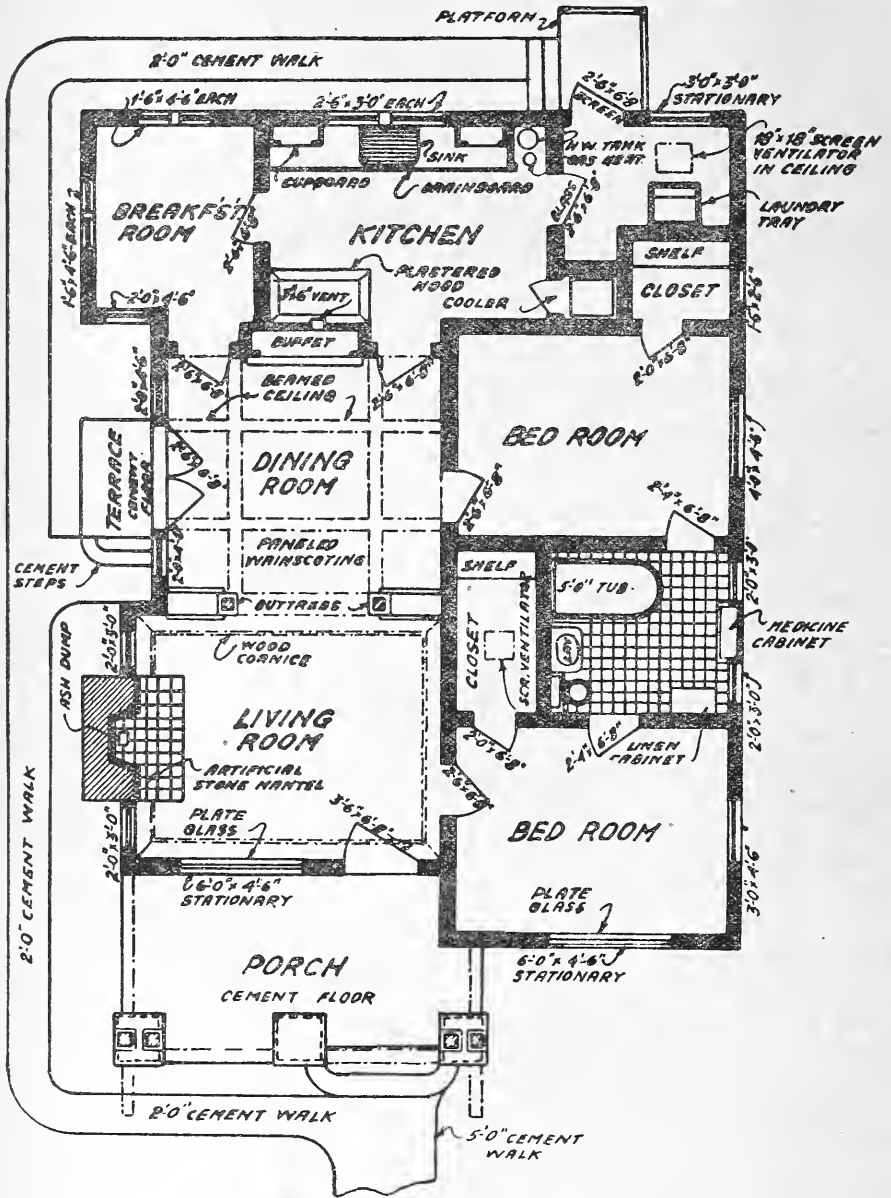
No matter what we do, there is always a good rule to follow: "Do first things first," and it is wise to adhere to this rule when studying a set of drawings.

The first thing to do when handed a set of prints is to ascertain that all the drawings necessary for the performance of the work are contained in the set. One should know what these drawings are and whether they are there or not.

Look at the title and determine what the particular sheet is covering. Whether it is the general plan, east elevation, plot plan or details of the main stairway. Note the scale, and also the date this document has been issued. The title of a well executed drawing should contain the following data: The name of the Architect or Engineer, or both, who are responsible for the design of the structure. The name of the owner, his address and location of property upon which the building is to be erected. The nature of the work, whether it is a residence, school, bridge, church or apartment building. It should contain the name of the specific part of the structure, such as: plot plan, rear elevation, cross section or details. The scale must always be given and if there are several views on the same drawing made to different scales there should be a note to that effect as: "Scale as noted" or "Scale $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 3 inches equal one foot." This means that the scales mentioned were used in presenting the various parts shown on this particular sheet. The date should be given on each drawing. This is very essential for it is a general occurrence that prints are being made from drawings which are in the course of preparation, of drawings only partially completed, and if apparently completed they were not properly verified. Then too there are drawings which have been completed, checked and properly attested by all parties responsible for its design and after all this has been done it has been decided to make certain changes. These changes are being made on the completed tracing and new prints are being made incorporating these changes. The procedure established in first class

drafting rooms requires that a special column entitled "Issue" should be incorporated in the body of the title. And as changes on the drawings occur these

Thus, you readily can see that you may have before you half a dozen prints of the same drawing and only "one" of them is absolutely correct and that is



must be recorded in the column, giving essentially: the date, the nature of the change, its location and the initials of the individual who made the change.

the one which carries the latest date of issue. There should also be noted in the main title the total number of sheets

contained in this particular set of plans and the consecutive number of each sheet. Thus the notation: "Sheet 7 of 23" or "Sheet 13 of 23" means that the complete set consists of 23 sheets and that you have sheet "7" or sheet 13." This affords the possibility of establishing the fact whether all the drawings pertaining to the job are in the set.

Then there are the signatures or initials of the parties who were responsible for the design, preparation, tracing, checking and approval of each drawing. This facilitates the task of locating the right individual if any specific information should be required or anything goes wrong. This is particularly important in large establishments employing several hundred draftsmen each one or a group of men handling a specific part of the entire job.

The next step is to establish the general dimensions, over-all length, width or height. Then the next smaller dimensions, and so on until all details are covered. It should also be borne in mind that no drawing should be considered as completely investigated unless every figure, note, symbol and line has been conscientiously and honestly studied, interpreted and understood.

There also is such a thing as the capacity for adjustment. By this we mean that there are not two sets of plans alike as long as they are prepared by different parties, and while the general principles covering the preparation of drawings are universally the same, there are individuals who take it upon themselves to make a departure from the generally established practice taking it for granted that the man on the job will somehow find out what they meant or if important data is missing the operative will know where to obtain it.

This is quite clearly illustrated in the accompanying drawing of a floor plan, where the most important dimensions such as overall length and width, sizes of rooms, thickness of walls are most conspicuously missing. The drawing is well executed and supplies a lot of information with reference to other parts such as doors, windows, walls and materials. There is no doubt however that the missing data may be found elsewhere on the same sheet or perhaps on another drawing, and it is up to the man who handles the job to determine where it may be found. That is the main reason why it is advisable to make

a general survey so to speak of the entire set of prints before proceeding with the job. For if certain drawings are missing or some important information is incomplete it is best to adjust these deficiencies before starting the actual work.

Removable Base Board

(By H. H. Siegele)

On building some portable display steps for a show window, we found that the base board prevented the first section from hugging the wall. To make the first step fit over the base would have destroyed its usefulness for other arrangements, but by cutting the base, as shown by dotted line in Fig. 1, and removing the part to the right, the

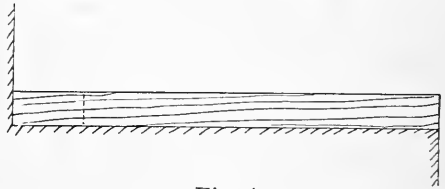


Fig. 1

steps could be placed close to the wall and against the stationary base, as shown by Fig. 2. Then the question came up as to the need of a base board when the steps were taken from the show window, and we solved the problem by fastening two metal dowel pins into the removable part of the base, somewhat on the order shown by Fig. 3. A hole bored into the end of the stationary base to receive the end dowel, and another hole into the floor,

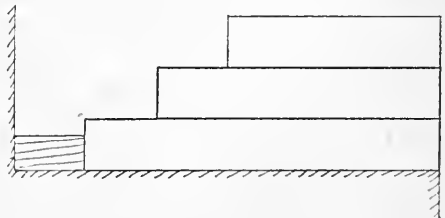


Fig. 2

about one-half inch from the wall into which the edge dowel was to be inserted, completed the job. The position of the removable part of the base as shown by Fig. 3, suggests the operation of removing the base as well as the operation of putting it into place. Details showing how the dowels, which consist

of spikes with the heads cut off, are shown by Fig. 4. The dotted lines indicate approximately how far the dowels

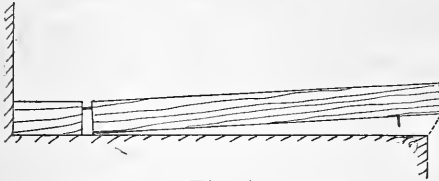


Fig. 3

are inserted into the removable base board. The dowels must be carefully located and placed, while the holes into the end of the stationary base and into

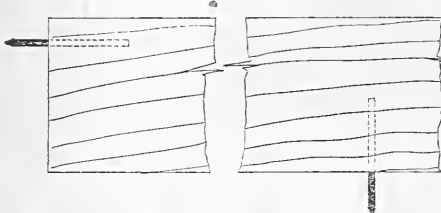


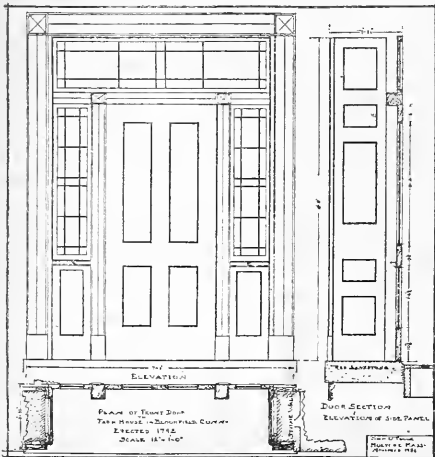
Fig. 4

the floor must be bored in such a manner that when the dowels are put into them the joint will be tight and the base will hug both the floor and the wall. Should the base lean away from the wall, when it is in place, then the floor dowel should be bent toward the wall enough to bring the base board tight against the plastering.

A Colonial Entrance

Editor, "The Carpenter":

When visiting at a farmhouse in Con-



necticut last summer I saw a good example of old time craftsmanship which I thought would be of interest to the men of today. So I made a drawing of the front entrance which I am submitting for publication in the Craft Problem department of "The Carpenter."

I was told that the building was erected in 1792. All the sash, doors and trim were made by hand. The wood is native white pine.

John O'Toole,

L. U. No. 656.

Holyoke, Mass.

Widespread Increase In Building Reported

Figures showing widespread upturns in privately and publicly financed construction in 37 eastern states during the first 11 months of 1936 have been announced by Administrator Ickes of the Public Works Administration.

"A gain of almost 60 per cent in private construction and 54 per cent in publicly financed building has taken place," Ickes said.

The announcement was based on figures obtained by F. W. Dodge Corporation, a statistical firm, comparing present construction levels with those of 1935.

Privately financed building started in 37 eastern states during the 11 months' period totaled \$1,223,831,600 as compared with \$769,264,400 for the same period in 1935. The volume of publicly financed construction totaled \$1,251,768,700 as against \$811,244,000 for the corresponding period of 1935.

The statistics did not cover construction west of the Rocky Mountains.

Five Million Youths in Army of Idle

The tremendous tragedy of millions of unemployed youths was emphasized as one of America's greatest problems, requiring for its solution the joint efforts of governmental agencies and labor, employer, social welfare and educational groups, by speakers at the recent conference in New York City sponsored by the American Youth Commission and the American Council on Education.

"The crux of our youth problem, of course, is unemployment," said Homer P. Rainey, director of the Commission. "If we were able to give every adult

above sixteen years of age wholesome and satisfying employment many of our other problems would be greatly reduced, and some of them would disappear."

Mr. Rainey said there were about 20,100,000 young people between the ages of 16 and 24 in the United States. Of these, he added, 4,000,000 were in schools and colleges, 500,000 in schools part time, 7,600,000 employed on non-work relief jobs, 2,800,000 married women, leaving about 5,200,000 youths out of school and unemployed.

Reducing the figures to a percentage basis, he declared that "perhaps the most reliable estimates are that 40 per cent of the youth (persons between 16 and 24 years) in the whole country are neither gainfully employed nor in school."

Among remedies for this deplorable condition, Mr. Rainey included lengthening the compulsory school age limit to 18 years in all States and the extension of library work, teaching, leisure time programs and playgrounds where hundreds of thousands of youths might be employed. He lamented the fact that the inauguration of these opportunities for employment was prevented by the lack of funds in every community in the United States.

Miss Blooblood—My ancestry dates back to before the days of Charlemagne. How old is your family?

Count Nocount—I really can't say. You see, all our family records were lost in the deluge.

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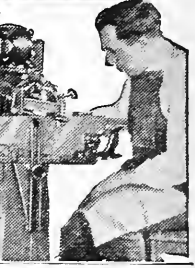
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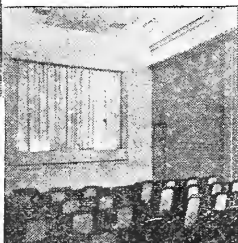
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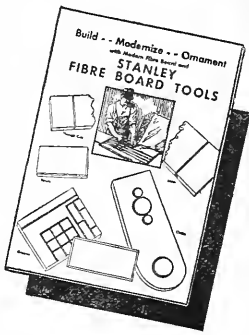


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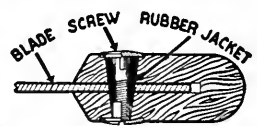
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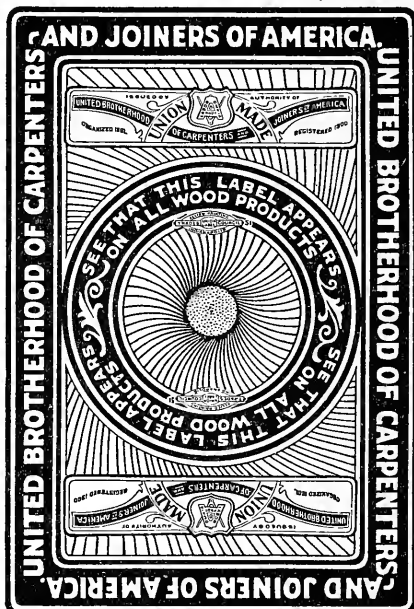
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Volume LVII. No. 3



MARCH, 1937

61-10000



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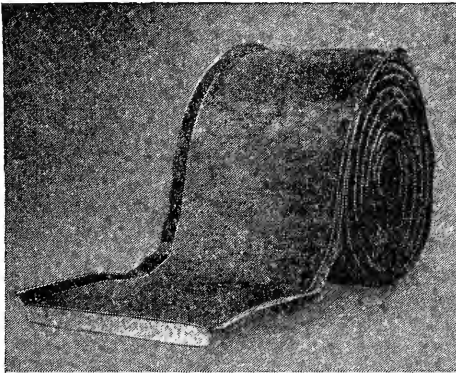
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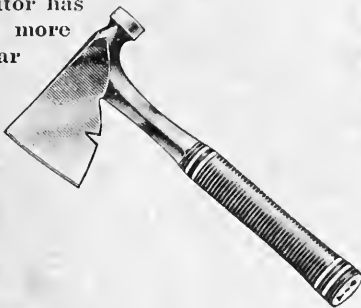
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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

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Established in 1881
Vol. LVII.—No. 3

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1937

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

IF I KNEW

*If I knew where the smiles are kept,
No matter how large the key,
Or strong the bolt, I would try so hard,
'Twould open, I know, for me.
Then over the land and sea broadcast,
I'd scatter the smiles to play,
That the children's faces might hold them fast
For many and many a day.*

*If I knew a box that was large enough
To hold all the frowns I meet,
I would like to gather them, every one,
From the nursery, school and street;
Then, holding and folding I'd pack them in,
And turning the monster key,
I'd hire a giant to drop the box
Into the depths of the sea.*

—Ex.

PRESIDENT GREEN SAYS WORKERS NEED \$3,600 PER YEAR



EMPLOYMENT of every one wishing to work is the fundamental requirement for capacity production in industry and this objective cannot be realized until every family receives an annual income of \$3,600, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, said in a statement on the outlook for labor during 1937.

Mr. Green stressed the right of wage earners to have a voice in determining work conditions as elemental in our democratic life and emphasized both the growing acceptance of the principle of trade unionism and the gains in organization during the past twelve months.

Abolition of child labor, shorter hours to provide work for the jobless, higher wages, better living conditions and the enactment of Federal and State social justice legislation were included by the chief of the A. F. of L. in organized labor's program for 1937.

Following is the text of Mr. Green's statement:

"The development of the past year of outstanding importance to Labor is the growing acceptance of Labor's right to organize in standard unions for the purpose of collective bargaining and the growing consciousness of the value of collective bargaining on that basis. The right of wage-earners to participate in determining terms and conditions under which they work is axiomatic in the democratic way of living.

"When wage-earners are assured the right to union membership to promote their own interests, the first step is taken to assure to those who work the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

"When this right was first written into law under guarantee of our Federal Government, the movement of the workers to join unions showed what they really wanted to do when no longer victimized for doing it.

"Under the hope created by the National Recovery Act and the National Labor Relations Board, unionism has spread into new fields and gained new vigor in old ones.

"Due to the organizing work of the American Federation of Labor new international unions were formed in the mass production industries and gratifying progress has been made in the aluminum, the cement, the flour, feed and cereal, the distillery and the gasoline distributing industries.

"This partial list is only suggestive of the general spread of unionism. There is no industry or calling that has not felt the touch of hope in the right to organize.

"However, before industry can reach capacity production every one who wishes to work must have employment, and every family must have an income of at least \$3,600. These things are not impossible if we work together advancing each other's welfare and with special favors to none.

"Labor looks forward to the New Year with a renewed feeling of hope, inspiration and courage. It plans to drive definitely and unceasingly for the translation of the expressed wish of the people into effective action. No one can mistake or misinterpret the decision of the people of the United States in favor of social security legislation, the advancement of human welfare, and the wider distribution of the national income.

"The year 1937, therefore, will record in a very large measure the realization of the purpose of Labor to secure higher wages, higher standards of life and living, shorter hours as a remedy for unemployment, an accelerated drive for the abolition of child labor, and the enactment of social justice legislation both by the Congress of the United States and by the State legislatures.

"Labor hails the New Year as one of promise, rich with possibilities, and filled with enlarged opportunities for social progress and the realization of human betterment. It is the determination and unflinching purpose of Labor to play its part and to put forth continuous efforts toward the realization of a better day and a better life for the masses of the people throughout the entire country."

Demand the Union Label

WHAT IS LABOR'S OBJECTIVE?

(By Matthew Woll)



IT IS evident to the mind of any person who is able to look at our national panorama with an objective and unemotional attitude, that we are in the midst of a period which is destined to test the American capacity for democratic action under the pressure of emergency.

We are not passing out of the emergency—we are passing through a series of climaxes. One event after another is following on, until, like a traveler in a fast-moving train we lose the sense of position and almost of direction in the grip of a speed which we, as a people, are so far powerless to resist.

National peaks of dramatic action take their place in the world-parade of highly-lighted points of historical interest. Nation after nation contributes to the show of events, and points of relationship and interacting influence begin to appear as more and more controlling the course of world-events.

On the one hand, the pervading sense of fear throughout the world is producing everywhere what has come to be known as "nationalism"—the struggle of each nation to become self-sufficient to the greatest possible extent. Free exchange of products is no longer looked upon as the high road to world welfare. Bitter hunger and dangerous shortages during time of war have burned into the minds of every national group the menace of dependence upon other parts of the world for what their country may need for self-defense in the next—the approaching—military emergency.

Modern methods of communication penetrate and pervade, and no chancellor knows with certainty that the most intimate utterances of his secret conferences are not at the same moment being broadcast into the receiving sets of the world's radio audience. A dictaphone, connected by telephone with a transmitting station, wipes out the limitations of volume and distance, utterly changing all objectives as well as methods of what have hitherto been called "secret service" operations.

In this country of America, we are being shunted from one set of thrills to the next stage of jitters, until we are

becoming hardened to it all, and probably will not recognize what is happening to us when the evolution elevator starts for the roof.

Part of the technique of the communist is the psychological "shock," which throws the mind and consciousness of the personality off center, and makes him more susceptible to the next impact, from any direction. Just now, it seems that some force is subjecting the entire human race to such a sequence of shocks as is rapidly shifting the centers of control for all human factors. Every continent, including even Africa, is being jolted by forces and events hitherto unheard of. Even China, a nation asleep, has been broken into segments, and these segments are now rousing into a state of self-consciousness never before within the experience of that ancient and more or less complacent people.

We are like a man who is crossing a river on a moving log-jam. If that man loses sight of the opposite bank which is his objective, he will certainly be carried down-stream and ground up in a whirling maelstrom.

In all this mighty massing of movements and events, of which the organized labor movement is and must be an involuntary participant, it is well for us to know whether or not Labor—spelled with a capital "L"—knows its own objective.

It will not do for us to let ourselves be mere chips on the flood; no mass of men and women whose numbers mount up to four millions and upward can afford to let themselves sink into the attitude of watching the banks go by as they drift. We must at least assume that we have some measure of control over our own direction, and some choice of the objective toward which we aim to move.

Even if we admit—as perhaps we must—that our very objective is a moving point, we must name the objective.

Let us name a goal which meets these conditions, if we can: Intelligent and Democratic Self-Control, for Labor. Until Labor controls itself, there will be those who will be willing to undertake that control for the benefit of others than the members of the army of labor-

ers. When Labor rises to the level of self-control, which it can do only by the channels of democratic action, no

man or set of men will be able to put a harness on it, or take possession of its powers.

30-HOUR WEEK MADE LABOR'S PARAMOUNT OBJECTIVE BY A. F. OF L. CONVENTION



HE five-day week and the six-hour work day "without any reduction in the hourly, daily or weekly pay" was made the paramount objective of the

Tampa convention of the American Federation of Labor, when it unanimously adopted the report of the Committee on Shorter Work Day.

The report of the committee said:

"From its very origin the American Federation of Labor has fought with unremitting vigor for a shorter work week not only as matter of equity and justice for all workers but also as essential to promote the public welfare. For almost 50 years labor fought this good fight alone. This grave problem now is and should be the vital concern of every citizen. We know now through hard experience that there is no escape from the staggering cost that unemployment levies on society. All must pay. Those denied employment opportunities must be supported by those at work. There is no other way."

In support of its argument for shorter hours the committee cited the following excerpt from a recent issue of the Monthly Survey of Business of the American Federation of Labor:

"Few people realize the immense costs of idle man-power. A careful estimate shows: We have lost, during the six years from 1930 through 1935, nearly 59,000,000 man-years of work. This has meant a loss of national income amounting to at least \$132,000,000,000. That is, every family in the United States could have had about \$4,400 more to live on in the last six years if our unemployed had been at work producing goods, in mines and factories or giving service in trade, transportation or professional work, assuming an equal distribution of the wealth created."

"The time is here for a further major reduction in average labor hours. The

case has been fully established. No valid objection has or can be made against it. This issue presents a compelling problem whose prompt and progressive solution is inseparably linked up with all that makes for labor's advancement and national well-being.

"And let not vain hope delude us into the belief that on some fair day this problem will automatically solve itself. Let us on the contrary base our plans for the future on the realization that expanding productive efficiency has created a new economic environment to which society must adapt itself as the price of survival. This means that shorter labor hours is no longer a matter of choice; they must come as the only answer to the machine age in which we live.

"Simply stated, the foregoing survey shows that the American Federation of Labor must address itself with renewed resolution to the wider observance of the five day week and six hour day as the only means of mastering the unemployment problem and protecting society against future depressions. There is only one side to this case. Every fact and factor having to do with its consideration argues for shorter hours and higher living standards as the one and only way to insure economic health.

"With these facts before us your committee recommends that this convention strongly reaffirm its endorsement of the five-day week and the six-hour work-day without any reduction in the hourly, daily or weekly pay.

"We further recommend that this objective of the five-day, six-hour work-week should be declared the paramount objective of this convention and that the officers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to spare no effort in enlisting the support of all the people in its behalf and in giving the widest scope, direction, publicity and inflexible purpose to this program.

THE FORGOTTEN ARTICLE IN THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

(By Victor A. Olander)



THE Federal Constitution is now the subject of very earnest and widespread debate by eminent members of the legal profession whose names and fame are known throughout the length and breadth of the land, by learned professors of law occupying high positions in the university world, by great journalists known to everybody, and by those tremendously wise men whose enormous fund of knowledge concerning everything under the sun entitles them to address the public with an air of great authority — anonymously ! — through that department of the press known as the editorial column.

It would seem reasonable to assume that nothing worth saying about the Constitution is being left unsaid by this brilliant galaxy of debaters. Their arguments are inspired very largely by differences of opinion relating to the power of Congress to enact legislation dealing with social and economic problems.

All are guilty of a strange omission in their discussion of the basic law.

They fail to notice that the Federal Constitution contains a labor article dealing exclusively with and applying directly to the subject of employment.

It is Article XIII—the Thirteenth Amendment—which contains a sweeping prohibition against all forms of “involuntary servitude.”

That part of the constitution plainly concerns the relationship between employers and employes and definitely limits the so-called “right of contract.”

Its purpose is to enhance the welfare and happiness of the workers of America.

It proclaims the power and duty of Congress to legislate on the subject.

Under its beneficent provisions all who, for any reason, are unable to effectively bargain for satisfactory terms of employment must be protected and safeguarded by national legislation calculated to make certain that their labor is performed under conditions of voluntary service.

Lest it be said that, as a layman undertaking to discuss law, I am only “an

infant crying in the night.” let me now quote the voice of authority.

Read this: “Opportunities for coercion and oppression, in varying circumstances, exist in all parts of the Union, and the citizens of all the states are interested in the maintenance of the constitutional guarantees, the consideration of which is here involved.”

That is the language of the Supreme Court of the United States in a highly important case involving the meaning of the labor article—The Thirteenth Amendment.

In other words, the article is designed to restrict and limit, through national legislation, the “opportunities for coercion and oppression, in varying circumstances” which “exist in all parts of the Union.”

What is “involuntary servitude?” Again let the voice of authority be heard. The “plain intention” of the labor article is “to make labor free by prohibiting that control by which the personal service of one man is disposed of or coerced for another’s benefit, which is the essence of involuntary servitude.”

That is the definition offered by the Supreme Court, notwithstanding the fact that the court has been given relatively few opportunities to pass on the question because of the failure of Congress to legislate on the subject with sufficient clarity.

“Control,” “coercion,” “oppression,” by whom or what? Obviously, by any element of power, public or private, the exercise of which may have the prohibited effect.

The Supreme Court, however, does not possess within itself the complete authority to define the term “involuntary servitude.” The power of definition, to be applied in a reasonable manner, rests with Congress.

The national legislative body may enact legislation defining involuntary servitude and prohibiting the conditions thus defined.

If any specific proof of this is necessary, it may be found in the acts of Congress and the decisions of the Supreme Court regarding the Eighteenth Amendment.

The Eighteenth Amendment did not contain any definition of the prohibited "intoxicating liquors." It was, therefore, within the power of Congress, and its duty under the constitution, to enact a definition of the term. Congress acted accordingly. The Supreme Court decided that the definition laid down by the national legislative body was a proper exercise of its power and duty under the Constitution. Almost anybody—the average man on the street—knows that.

The Thirteenth Amendment is similar to the Eighteenth Amendment in that both are of a prohibiting nature relating to the acts of private agencies and citizens as well as to public bodies and officials.

The principles involving the exercise of power and duty by Congress are much the same in relation to both amendments, except that in the Eighteenth Amendment the power to legislate specifically included the states, while in the Thirteenth Amendment the power is conferred upon Congress without any reference to the power of the states.

It is thus the clear duty of Congress to act. Why has it failed?

The answer may be found in the fact that lawyers of all shades and opinion and affiliation, law schools, constitutional experts, journalists, historians, liberal and radical leaders of all sorts, and even the organized labor movement itself, have remained strangely unaware of the meaning and purpose of the labor article.

The reason for this is probably that the full meaning of the article is over-

shadowed in the public mind by its effect in bringing about the abolition of chattel slavery in the South. Actual slavery having been wiped out, the article was forgotten.

The Supreme Court has pointed out that the term "involuntary servitude" has a wider meaning than the word "slavery."

The prohibition against involuntary servitude has been a part of American law ever since the birth of the nation, as relating to a part of the country, and since the Civil War as affecting its entire territory.

Yet the article has rarely been made the basis of labor legislation.

It is seldom used in arguments before the courts.

It is the "forgotten article." It provides a great volume of unused legislative power which may be exercised by Congress for the protection of the workers.

It is the only constitutional provision of its kind in all the world.

Let it be brought forward and used for the purpose for which it was intended.

Its presence in the constitution and its meaning ought to be proclaimed from the housetops everywhere as the pride of all America.

If the learned lawyers will not or cannot teach the laymen on this vital subject, then untutored laymen must undertake the arduous task—egotistical as it may seem—to teach the lawyers! I humbly bow my head to receive their onslaught for so brazenly encroaching upon their jurisdiction.

SCIENCE IS BOTH A BLESSING AND A CURSE

(By John P. Frey, president, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.)



THE wage earner's opportunities to earn a living have been revolutionized by science. Our physical-social and industrial activities have been changed so rapidly and radically that the full measure of their effect cannot be fully determined. We have been unable successfully to grapple with the problems created because we do not as yet clearly understand them. There have been too many forces creating change and dislocation.

Scientific research and accomplishment have brought a multitude of new and disquieting forces which have affected mankind more than any development of the past.

It is not with the introduction of science to industry that there is question and complaint; it is the manner in which scientific developments have been applied, making some men's opportunities to live in reasonable peace and comfort less and less secure.

Scientific developments which should have brought a large measure of com-

fort, safety and prosperity to the world, have been controlled and applied by stupid, thoughtless and avaricious men in the financial and industrial world to such a degree that the blessings of science have been twisted and distorted until, for many, they have been destructive forces.

In comparatively modern times the science of transportation made it possible for goods to be moved greater and greater distances in less and less time. The human freight carrier, with the pack upon his back, learned to transfer his burden to a wheelbarrow which could carry two or three times the bulk and weight. In time the horse was substituted for the wheelbarrow and the cart by the four wheel wagon.

In turn steam railways became the great carrier, and in recent years the automobile truck, traveling over modern highways, can pick up its load in Portland, Maine, and deliver it within a few days in Portland, Oregon.

We will be told that many more men are employed transporting merchandise than before steam railways and the modern truck came into existence, but this fails to answer the problem created by the rapid dislocation of employment caused by changing methods and forms of transportation, and the indifference which has been shown for the hundreds of thousands permanently thrown out of employment, left to shift for themselves as best they can without further thought by industry or the State.

Employers, making use of scientific methods, did little or nothing to ease the misery of those dispossessed of their jobs, or to salvage the human driftwood their industrial innovations had created. Those dispossessed of their jobs by science or modern methods of production still retained their right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but unfortunately for them they were forced to assume all of the responsibility of shifting for themselves.

The misapplication or misuse of scientific developments, the failure of private interests and of governments to understand the changes science was making in men's opportunities to earn a living, or the indifference and stupidity of those in control who were influenced by the desire for immediate profits through the exploitations of sci-

entific discovery, have caused human suffering beyond the powers of any pen to portray adequately.

We have been told that the man who could make two blades of grass grow where one grew before was a public benefactor. If this increase in production resulted in the ruin of half of the hay raising farmers and covered their farms with mortgages, we might hold that the axiom was either a misstatement or a misapplication.

But science has done something much more than make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. It has created substitutes, the use of which has given the world more than it ever had before; yet, at the same time, inflicting tremendous injury upon groups whose regular means of livelihood had been taken from them.

In 1865 a European chemist conceived the structural arrangement of carbon atoms in the benzene ring. This discovery opened the door of the manufacture of synthetic dyes on a huge scale. These dyes were better than the natural product and could be sold for a much lower price than those derived from vegetable sources. The world secured a variety of beautiful colors previously unavailable. But the effect of these scientific discoveries when transferred to industrial plants was disastrous to large groups of farmers.

Forty-five years ago the first attempts were made to manufacture artificial silk—the rayon of today. In 1933 our country manufactured 208,000,000 pounds of the world's total output of 650,000,000 pounds.

Not only has artificial silk had a far-reaching and damaging effect upon silk worm culture, but it is also affecting the cotton and wool growers. Our cotton plantation owners do not even have the opportunity of selling their cotton to the cellulose manufacturers, for wood cellulose can be produced at so low a price that cotton cannot enter into competition with it.

You do not have to be a carpenter to appreciate the saying that the "squeaky hinge gets the oil."

It doesn't require a "power lobby" to put over Union-made products, but it does require all our purchasing power.

CANADIAN FARMER-LABOR PARTY HEAD RIDDLES "UNITED FRONT" PLEA

LEADERS of the Communist party of Canada have renewed their overtures for a "united front," and are loudly "grand-standing" against the "Fascist danger." They are lauding political democracy and proclaiming "reformist" programs embracing everything from soup to nuts. They contritely confess that they were the victims of an illusion begotten by their hatred of bourgeois idealism when they visioned all union officials as fakers and all union members as simpletons easily duped.

This bold face of the Communists will not serve their purpose; it is but another indication of a romanticism remote from sincerity and incapable of recognizing realities. The trade unions ignore the overtures for a united front, increasing their precautions against "boring from within," and make their own preparations against the danger of Fascism along lines calculated to permit co-operation with more reliable allies.

Special efforts have been made by the Communists to persuade members of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (the Farmer-Labor Party) that an alliance is desirable. This has led the CCF leader, J. S. Woodsworth, M. P., to carry the war into Africa.

"Linking up with the Communists would mean the destruction of the CCF and set back the peoples' mass movement by decades," says Mr. Woodsworth. "The Communists are desperately anxious to get under the CCF umbrella because they realize they have their holt. But we do not want the tutelage of self-ordained leaders of the

masses whom the masses refuse to follow.

"Communists leaders have made many stupid blunders. In trade union matters it was one time 'boring from within'; then organization of dual unions. Now they are urging the workers to get back into the A. F. of L. unions. All along there has been a trail of disruption, confusion, ineptitude.

"What scorn has been heaped upon me," says Mr. Woodsworth, "because I ventured to suggest that we should develop a Canadian type of Socialism and should conform our methods to Canadian conditions, traditions and psychology. No! We are told we must all follow the Russian model.

"A few years ago nothing too bad could be said by the Communists about the League of Nations. I was ridiculed for attending the Assembly, even as a visitor—though it was there that I was introduced to Litvinoff who was sitting in with Lord Cecil and 'other bourgeois pacifists.' Later Russia joined the League. Presto! All was changed. League policies were then O. K.!

"Or again, recall the denunciations of capitalist France. In the course of time, as a means of defense, Soviet Russia adopted the foreign policy of the czarist regime and made a treaty with France. There followed that much lauded united front policy in France which forsooth, we are told should be immediately followed the world over.

"Fundamental economic changes will come in Canada when Canadians want them—and want them enough to pay the price of securing them. Successful policies must develop out of Canadian soil—they cannot be imported from Russia or Spain or Timbuctoo."

UNDERNOURISHMENT IS PREVALENT AMONG WORKERS

FOR nearly one-third of American workers, the "American standard of living" is a dim and far-off hope, rather than a reality. In some cities, more than 40 per cent of the working population do not get enough of the

right kind of food. Even in 1929, only 25 per cent of non-farm families in America could afford what dietitians call a liberal diet.

These are some of the facts which the A. F. of L. monthly survey plumps at the reader in a recent issue. The Departments of Labor and Agriculture

are co-operating in a study of the diet of American workers. It will be months before the study is finished and tabulated; but the A. F. of L. has done a service to the nation by giving publicity to the figures so far.

"The facts revealed," says the Survey, "represents normal living standards of workers, for families hard hit by the depression were not included in the study. It covers only families of employed workers, and only families whose income was \$500 a year or more, and who had worked for more than half a working year. No families on relief were included."

"Since most workers have no way of knowing how to combine cheap foods in proper proportions," says the Survey, "and since a steady diet of corn meal, beans and cabbage cannot give the variety we all need, most families who can afford no more than the minimum cost diet will probably not get proper nourishment." The Survey then gives instances:

"In New Orleans, the Labor Department found that 31 per cent of the families studied, and 43 per cent in Birmingham, did not spend enough for food to buy the adequate diet at minimum cost. Other living necessities—clothing, rent, carfare took up so much of their meager income that they could not spend enough for food.

"This is a very conservative picture of undernourishment in these two cities, for we know that many families who

spend the minimum amount do not actually have an adequate diet. It is safe to estimate that over one-third of employed workers' families in New Orleans and about half in Birmingham are undernourished.

Northern cities were a little—a very little—better. Thirty per cent of the workers' families studied thus far in northern cities do not get even the minimum of necessary food.

"It is very significant," says the Survey, "that in these families, low income nearly always meant undernourishment, and as income rose, food budgets improved. Of the group who had least to spend for food, 75 per cent were undernourished; of the middle group, only 20 per cent, and in the highest group, all families had an adequate diet.

Turning from health to finance, or rather to the financial aspect of health, the Survey says:

"If workers could buy even an adequate diet, at moderate cost, the farmers could produce needed food instead of piling up unnecessary surplus. This would mean adding 5,000,000 acres of fruit trees, doubling present production; 2,000,000 acres of truck crops, increasing our production 66 per cent; adding 17,700,000 dairy cows, increasing our present herds 71 per cent.

"This shows what production for use could mean to one great industry which employs 8,500,000 paid workers and serves 127,000,000 customers—our entire nation."

THE UNBUILT HOME

(By H. H. Siegele)



OUR philosopher concluded his discourse on "The Married Woman" with these words:

"A great deal of the unemployment throughout the world is due to two things, the inventions and improvements of labor-saving machines, and the part women are playing in operating them. Pushing buttons is making unemployment permanent for men, and employment permanent for women." Employment, in the sense the word is used in this quotation, of course, means gainful employment, the form of employment that in a civilized community does and ought to belong to heads of

families and single persons.

"It is unfortunate," the philosopher began, taking up another phase of the question, that so many women have lost sight of the opportunities that are open to them in home-making and house-keeping. Not only are those opportunities direct benefits to the women who discover and take advantage of them; but they lift the standards and ideals of both men and women, resulting in a better social order, at least for the immediate community.

"For every woman in industry," the philosopher continued, "especially every married woman, there exists somewhere an empty home, which in most instances would mean an unbuilt home,

speaking in a literal sense. Those un-built homes are responsible for much of the economic trouble which has been and still is worrying the working people. Prosperity that is worthy of the name, always rises or falls, just as the building trades rise or fall, and the building trades can not rise and keep going unless homes are being built—unless women will again prefer homemaking to gainful employment this country will see a time when there will be an over-production of un-built homes."

The philosopher was aware of the fact that in our complex civilization, where powerful forces are constantly fighting each other, it is practically impossible to separate the causes and the effects of the various movements and tendencies. The best that can be done, in order to arrive at a logical conclusion, is to analyze the various situations in an honest and open-minded way. Conclusions arrived at in this way, while reasonably reliable, will nevertheless still be debatable.

"A philosophical statement," the philosopher explained, with that peculiar twinkle playing about his eyes, "should never be taken too literally. Such statements necessarily are made with the implied understanding that the audience will also do a little analytical thinking. That is in reality the element that determines whether or not a discourse is valuable,—the element that induces thinking. Where this is lacking any discourse becomes tiresome, and the audience is bored."

It is not strange that the philosopher should take up the matter of the un-built home, which is largely a result of women, who already have ample means of support, going into industry instead of taking their rightful places in the world as housewives; for, as a building tradesman of the leading craft in the building industry, our philosopher can see how these women are, perhaps unwittingly, undermining the welfare of thousands of his fellow craftsmen, and consequently of their families.

"It is not only the jobs those women are taking away from legitimate heads of families or worthy single persons," the philosopher went on, "but it involves the matter of leaving un-built thousands of houses, as I already have intimated, because those women are failing in their first duty, homemaking. Couples, where

both husband and wife are gainfully employed, usually limit their residence to light-housekeeping apartments, with the emphasis on the 'light.' Rarely do they build homes for themselves or for others, which usually means that they do not maintain homes."

The philosopher is not prepared to say just what can be done to remedy the situation. He is sure, though, that most working men and a large majority, if not all of the housewives, realize that the married woman in industry is directly responsible for one of the most difficult problems working people have to face.

"There is developing a sentiment," continuing the discourse, "especially among working people that is definitely opposed to the employment of married women, who should be making homes for their husbands. Such sentiments reveal themselves in various ways. Recently a man said to me, 'I'll never spend a nickel with a firm that employs a married woman whose husband is working.' And the man was right. There are too many efficient and trustworthy heads of families and single persons available to justify the employment of a married woman whose husband can provide for her. What moral right has any married woman to take the means of support of a family, when her husband is financially able to support her—and a family, which in reality they do not have? Oh, yes, occasionally such a couple do have a child—I remember one, and the child. The mother hired and fired girls to care for it—what a childhood home that was!"

Pausing a moment, the philosopher smiled, and went on:

"This thing of husband and wife both gainfully employed and rearing a family at the same time, reminds me of this story:

"Two little girls were talking: Said one little girl, shaking her finger significantly, 'When I was borned, mamma was at home, and she called daddy—then the doctor came and a nurse—and we had a maid.' (The maid indicates that they were civilized!) The other little girl, a hypothetical creature, whimpered, screwing her fists into her eyes, 'When I was borned there wasn't nobody to home—mamma she was working, so there wasn't nobody to call daddy—boo-hoo! . . . !'"

Editorial



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INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1937

Kentucky Ratifies Child Labor Amendment

GOOD news from Kentucky. The legislature of that State has ratified the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution. This progressive action raises the list of ratifying States to twenty-five and reduces to eleven the number from which favorable action is required to make the amendment a part of our fundamental law.

The ratification by the Kentucky legislature followed an appeal from Gov. A. B. Chandler, who urged the legislature to place Kentucky in the ranks of the States, twenty-four in number, which had already expressed themselves in favor of Federal action as the

only effective method to wipe out the curse of child labor exploitation by employers whose sole god is maximum profits regardless of the slavery which the pursuit of this aim imposes on children chained to the wheels of industry.

The campaign for the adoption of the amendment by the Kentucky legislature was backed by the Kentucky State Federation of Labor and supported by the American Federation of Labor.

The text of the proposed Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution of the United States reads as follows:

"Section 1—The Congress shall have power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age.

"Section 2—The power of the several States is unimpaired by this article except that the operation of State laws shall be suspended to the extent necessary to give effect to the legislation enacted by the Congress."

The favorable action by the Kentucky legislature leaves the legislatures of the following nineteen non-ratifying States in session, from which it is believed the remaining eleven necessary ratifications will be secured this year: New Mexico, Nevada, South Carolina, New York, Texas, Nebraska, Maryland, Connecticut, Florida, Massachusetts, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Tennessee, Delaware, Georgia, Kansas, Missouri.

The Walsh-Healey Act and Young Workers

THE determination of low-wage manufacturers to coin profits out of young workers despite prevailing public opinion and statute law against such a policy is clearly indicated by the action of the Cotton Textile Institute, representing those who own the cotton textile industry, demanding that the provision of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act banning the employ-

ment by Government contractors of girls under the age of 18 years be not enforced for a definite period.

Acting upon the request of the textile manufacturers, the Public Contracts Board, set up by Secretary of Labor to establish rules for the enforcement of the Act, adopted an order last September exempting female workers under eighteen from the operation of the law for three months. Recently the Cotton Textile Institute asked that this exemption be extended for another three months.

At the hearing held by the Public Contracts Board to consider the further exemption of child labor contractors, Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, definitely opposed the request. Answering the stock argument that enforcing the Act would require employers to discharge many girl workers and thus cause distress, Mr. Morrison said he realized it would create a temporary unpleasant financial situation in some instances, but insisted in his opposition on general principles to any exemption of the type urged by the textile manufacturers.

"This laws was enacted to prevent suffering of employes," he declared. It is the one law which labor wanted and demanded, and one which will help us in our fight to prevent the return of child labor."

Relative to the point raised by Chairman Frank Healey of the Public Contracts Board that some Government contractors with union agreements specifying the 45-hour week were refusing to bid on Government work because of the 40-hour week provision of the Walsh-Healey Law, Mr. Morrison replied:

"Notwithstanding union contracts, the Government is justified in enforcing the 40-hour week."

The unpatriotic position of the textile manufacturers, who insist on exploiting girl workers under 18 years of age, was revealed in the statement by Beatrice McConnell of the United States Children's Bureau that approximately 5,000 girls covered by the exemption were at work in the cotton textile industry. The Bureau's survey, she said, showed that "a number of these girls were found to be working straight eight-hour shifts with little or no op-

portunity to rest or eat." And the wages! According to Miss McConnell the employers paid these girls an average weekly wage of \$10.22, the hourly rate approximating 30 cents in the South and 32½ cents in the North, with "learners" and workers having lower ratings receiving "considerably less."

For three months following the going into effect of the Walsh-Healey Act contractors bidding on Government work were permitted under the exemption granted by the Public Contracts Board to employ young girls for the long hours and distressingly low wages cited by Miss McConnell in her report.

Boycott Power of Central Labor Unions Restricted by A. F. of L.

The Tampa convention of the American Federation of Labor amended the constitution of the Federation by restricting the power of central labor bodies to boycott employers.

The matter was brought before the convention by delegates representing the Building Trades and Metal Trades Department of the A. F. of L. in a resolution which charged that the action of central labor councils and other delegate bodies in declaring firms unfair which have agreements with national and international unions "is in direct violation to the basic principles of collective bargaining and the necessary observance of agreements entered into by international unions."

The delegates of the two departments asked that the A. F. of L. constitution be amended so as to provide that no central labor body "shall have authority to declare any firm or firms having national or local agreements with national or international unions unfair in violation of the provisions of such agreements," with the provision that central labor bodies "declaring an employer unfair in violation of the provisions of such agreements shall be subject to the discipline of the American Federation of Labor."

The Committee on Laws reported that while it was in accord with the purpose of the resolution it believed it was too drastic as presented, "inasmuch as if adopted in the form proposed it would unduly interfere with much of the effective activities and present recognized functions of local central bodies."

Official Information



GENERAL OFFICERS
Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, JAS. L. BRADFORD
1900 15th Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Facts Regarding the After-Flood Situation in Cincinnati

The morale has been high and the co-operation of our people splendid. Cincinnati has met the crisis and has conquered it. With the recession of the waters, such rehabilitation work as may be required will be organized and carried forward with the same dispatch and thoroughness as has characterized the past history of this community.

We can readily say that what work is to be done in Cincinnati can be handled by our Local members, inasmuch as quite a few of them are unemployed. However, should matters turn out to be otherwise, we will be fair enough to send out word accordingly.

Quite a few of our own members have lost their life's savings along with this flood and we feel that it is no more than our duty to see that these members are given employment. Therefore, we kindly appeal to you to refrain from seeking employment in Cincinnati at the present time.

CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL
Albert E. Fischer, Secretary.

The Situation in The Falls Cities District

The Falls Cities Carpenters District Council wishes to notify our membership at large that the recent flood in this district will not create the work for carpenters that the press might lead them to believe. This district is comprised of Louisville, Ky., Jeffersonville and New Albany, Indiana. Same has been placed under government quarantine. Further, there is no housing facilities in this district. We advise traveling members that very little work will result from this damage.

G. R. Ralston, Secretary, Falls Cities Carpenters District Council.

REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board:

Brothers—The Fifty-Sixth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Municipal Auditorium of Tampa, Florida, commencing Monday, November 16, 1936, and lasted two weeks.

491 delegates were present as follows:

Number of Unions	Name	Number of Delegates	Number of Vote
86	National and International-----	248	24,059
4	Departments -----	4	4
35	State Bodies -----	35	35
125	Central Labor Unions-----	125	125
83	Trades and Federal Labor Unions-----	76	234
2	Fraternal Organizations -----	3	3
335		491	24,460

MAKE UP OF THE A. F. OF L.

The Secretary's report shows that the American Federation of Labor is made up of: 111 National and International Unions, 4 Departments, 522 Local Department Councils, 49 State Federations of Labor, 734 City Central Bodies, 914 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, 32,906 Local Unions.

MEMBERSHIP

The average total reported membership for the fiscal year just closed was 3,422,398. The total membership of the Federation for the month ending August, 1936, was 3,586,567—an increase over last year of 541,220 members.

INCOME AND EXPENSES

Total balance and income-----	\$1,547,344.91
Total expenses -----	977,938.92
Balance on hand, August 31, 1936-----	<u>\$ 569,405.99</u>

Divided as follows:

In General Fund -----	\$ 58,782.13
In Defense Fund -----	510,623.86
Total -----	<u>\$569,405.99</u>

A. F. OF L. BUILDING FUND

Balance on hand August 31, 1936-----	<u>\$ 65,294.52</u>
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GOMPERS MEMORIAL FUND

Balance on hand August 31, 1936-----	<u>\$ 15,835.25</u>
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EXECUTIVE COUNCIL'S REPORT

The Executive Council's Report dealt with many matters, such as:

General Organizing Campaign,	Jurisdictional Disputes,
Charters Issued,	National Legislation,
Trade Union Benefits,	Workmens Compensation,
Committee for Industrial Organization,	Child Labor,
Automobile Workers,	Social Security Act,
Rubber Workers,	Relief
Gas and By-product Coke Workers,	Unemployment,
Radio Workers,	Health Insurance, etc., etc.
Flat Glass Workers,	

COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

The Executive Council in its report called attention to the fact that dissension developed within the American Federation of Labor during the past year, and as there has been some confusion and misunderstanding in the minds of many as to the real issues involved the Executive Council submitted the official correspondence which passed between the President and officers of the American Federation of Labor and those comprising the Committee for Industrial Organization; press statements given out by the committee showing the avowed aims and purposes of the Committee for Industrial Organization; the declarations of the Executive Council on this subject at its several meetings during the past year; the charges filed by the President of the Metal Trades Department against the committee; the findings of the special session of the Executive Council held for the purpose of considering the charges presented; and a detailed statement of the present status of the case. The efforts made by the special committee appointed for the purpose of considering the matter and conferring with the Committee for Industrial Organization, as well as other efforts which have been put forth in the interest of peace, all of which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions along with resolutions introduced on the same matter.

After hearings lasting over several days the Committee on Resolutions submitted the following report:

In connection with those portions of the Executive Council's Report, relative to the questions and issues which have arisen through the formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization, your committee has examined 20 resolutions relative to some phases of the questions raised by the organization of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and the suspension of the affiliated unions by the Executive Council.

As this portion of the Executive Council's Report contains the official correspondence between the American Federation of Labor, the Committee for Industrial Organization and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, your committee refers to this portion of the Executive Council's Report, rather than reproduce any of the correspondence and official action taken which are vital to the subject.

In its examination of the problems created by the Committee for Industrial Organization, its activities, policies and announced purpose, your committee has not been influenced by the studied insults and the stinging taunts directed by the leader of that organization to the President and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and this convention.

The Executive Council in its report under caption "Formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization" sets forth in substance the issues involved, the course it has pursued, the path which has been followed by this Committee and its associated organizations, and of developments having taken place since its formation and up to the present time.

Under caption of "Instructions of Atlantic City Convention Regarding the Inauguration of a Steel Organizing Campaign," it relates the efforts put forth to carry out the instructions referred to and of its inability to do so because of

usurpation of these activities by the Committee for Industrial Organization, and the acquiescence of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

Under the following four principal chapters, the Executive Council directs attention to the birth, growth and development of the International Union of Automobile Workers; the United Rubber Workers of America; the Federal Labor Unions of Gas and By-Product Coke Workers, and the Radio Workers, and of contributions made to them and of moneys spent in their behalf, and all of which organizations are now associated with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The following chapter deals with the irresponsibility of the Federation of Glass Workers of America and its flagrant disregard for and transgression of unquestioned jurisdiction of other affiliated organizations and its association with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Under caption of "Rules of Procedure for Executive Council," there is set forth rules adopted by the Executive Council under authority of Section 8, Article 9, of the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor.

Your committee has considered all these subjects as a whole, because they are dependent and inseparably involved in the whole problem of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and the suspension of the charter of the affiliated unions involved.

In this connection your committee has likewise considered the 20 resolutions which have been introduced by delegates to this convention, and all of which in one way or another deal with, relate to and directly involve the subject referred to and now being reported upon.

Your committee deems it unnecessary to restate how the present situation developed. The question to be considered is whether the Executive Council erred in the procedure it followed and in the decisions reached, either because of lack of authority or in reaching beyond its authority, or if its judgment though legal may have been in error. Then, too, there is involved the question of validity or invalidity of the course followed by the suspended unions in their agreement and combination to substitute, not by action of orderly and agreed to procedure, the will of a minority over that of unquestioned majority and in disregarding not only the rights and guarantees of other affiliated unions, but in violating the very principles and conditions upon which affiliation with the American Federation of Labor is predicated.

Your committee has no hesitancy in stating that it finds that the officers of the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Council have acted in all instances not only within the authority delegated to them by constitutional provision, convention action and by custom and practice, but we find that this authority has been exercised by them with due discretion, and only to the extent made imperative by the unjustified and unwarrantable conduct and activities of the Committee for Industrial Organization and some of its associated unions.

While we hold that on these issues the Executive Council did not err or exceed delegated authority, we are faced with a more grave issue, one that transcends in importance, gravity and extent all that has preceded and to which reference has been made, and that is, the question of what shall be our future guide; how best shall we meet the present problem, and by what manner or policy shall there be re-established unity in the ranks of labor. Then, too, there is involved the safeguarding of the future democracy of our great labor movement, the protection of our smaller unions against the force of larger organizations, and the equal protection of jurisdictional rights and trade prerogatives of all concerned.

Involved and embraced in all this we must be certain that in seeking to organize the unorganized we do not weaken or destroy the organized workers of our land. After all we have come to the present situation over a long road and after many battles, during which there has been a complete regard for the spirit and principles of voluntarism and a splendid manifestation of inspiring mutual helpfulness.

Outstanding in the struggles of labor throughout the centuries is that cardinal principle that in unity there is strength. Thus unity is the essence of trade unionism.

It is a growth from within; it cannot be imposed from without. It is an inner cohesion which distinguishes an organized movement from a mass. It is based upon the common acceptance of a common goal. Unity is by definition, "A uniting or being united into one body." By the service and sacrifice of workers it is labor united into one body.

Unity is not uniformity. It does not mean that all must think alike. It permits of a diversity of opinion, on the assumption that after discussion and agreement on a course of action there will be unity of action. One of the democratic principles of trade unionism, as well as those of our country, is that of majority rule. Under that rule the action agreed upon by the majority is willingly accepted by the minority in the interests of unity, for under a democratic form of government the rights of a minority are safeguarded.

Today the unity of the American trade union movement is being jeopardized by a diversity both by opinion and action. If it is permitted to continue, it will seriously impair the effective functioning of our trade union movement. Nearly twenty-five years ago Samuel Gompers proclaimed, "Our Federation resting on a solid foundation is erecting a structure adapted at all times to its purposes and of a lasting character. Our movement has no schism within. All opposition to its policies, its procedure, its form of organization and its tactics, comes from without. All who would divert it from its established principles are enemies, working for the promotion of institutions foreign to its character. Those who would change it, aim at its disintegration. But it can be safely said our trade unionism is to witness no integral change in structure or principle; for those are all adaptable to circumstances as they arise—to conditions as they develop."

In that faith the American Federation of Labor has developed in the quarter of the century since 1911. Within that larger unity it has adjusted its structure to meet new conditions. It has not always succeeded; there is a lag between a change in machine technique and in organizational adjustment. We seem to be able to change our machine more rapidly than men change their minds.

We are now asked to turn our back on our experience, and on our traditions, and to acknowledge that both our structure and our faith is wrong. Is that wise? Let us consider the facts.

The American Federation of Labor arose out of necessity—the necessity of creating an effective organization to express the collective will of labor in America. The Knights of Labor which preceded it failed to develop an effective organization because it sought to create an inner unity by compulsion and without reference to a common basis as the result of lessons learned in the school of experience. The Federation on the other hand, was built upon voluntarism and skill in the job. It has enjoyed a continual existence for fifty-five years, and today is one of the oldest and largest federations in the world. Its record in the service of the wage earners of America and the nation, has been written again and again in our histories. We need no recapitulation of that story here. In spite of all the handicaps and limitations the record of the Federation over this past half century or more has been a wonderful story of what labor has done for itself and by itself, rather than what others have done for labor. But the record of the Federation is not complete; it never will be. It is on its way and to greater achievements in the future.

During all these years the Federation has not only served to unite the forces of labor, it has provided a shelter and a bulwark for a number of organizations in their distress. When at the close of the great war the open shop movement began in this country, it selected first one union after another to destroy. Each time the Federation stood as a rock in support of each member organization thus attacked.

When, about a decade ago, the Miners were harassed by a prolonged strike, the Federation raised upwards of three-quarters of a million dollars to aid them in their distress. When the Miners were hungry and cold, we sent them food and clothing. Throughout the United States and Canada we gave of our moneys—of our efforts and all to help win their battles. And it is upon the battles that they won that they built their structure.

Finally, the United Mine Workers took their last great step forward under N. R. A. and it is true to say that it was the American Federation of Labor that secured the incorporation into N. R. A. of that section which announced that Miners as well as all of us had the freedom to organize, a right previously established by law and judicial decisions, but given greater emphasis by N. I. R. A.

And so, nurtured in the breast of the American Federation of Labor, this now powerful union turns upon us because, for the moment, it cannot have its way in all things. Having failed to bribe or browbeat our President to desert the high honor and trust imposed on him, the leaders of the United Mine Workers would now drive him into a decision that could only bring shame, disgrace and self-humiliation. It is inconceivable that the many thousands of miners thus benefited would so readily spurn the association, good will and co-operation of all who have thus been their former associates and friends in time of need.

Ten years ago, when the United Textile Workers faced one of their periodic and prolonged strikes, the delegates and officers to the Detroit Convention, after a moving appeal, raised a large sum of money to defray the expenses of organizing these underpaid and exploited textile workers. Time and again have the affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor come to the financial aid of these oppressed workers. Time and again have we given of our time and effort to bring a little more sunshine into the lives of these underpaid and undernourished textile workers. Are we to believe these workers now spurn our help and would destroy us if they could?

Need we refer to the history of the International Ladies' Garment Workers. Is this organization and its splendid growth not an excellent example of what is and has been possible under the guiding and protecting arm of the American Federation of Labor?

Let us go back only a few years. Here we find that when eight years ago the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union was rent apart by internal dissension and faced both by a loss of membership and financial insolvency, the American Federation of Labor responded to their call for help as one brother to another; and so, on every occasion have the organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labor responded to every call which presented itself. It is inconceivable that a people so charitable, so appreciative, so understanding of the sufferings of labor, should now question the abilities and sincerity of action of those who have struggled with them and rejoice in the attainments now secured by them.

In giving voice to the aid extended to these organizations, justice demands we acknowledge gratefully the generous aid extended by the organizations to other organizations in distress. But these facts merely emphasize the importance and necessity of peace and co-operation—not of division and strife.

As for the organizations composed largely of Jewish workers, it can only be said, if we are to have the full truth, that we took them by the hand when there were few hands willing to greet them; and we have led them and builded with them and for them, and protected them. When some of their leaders steeped in the ideas of the Old World from whence so many of them had fled in mortal terror of their lives, used our platform to preach doctrines alien to our own belief and convictions, we still led them and protected them. They are our equals in every respect. The story of these persecuted people is too long to tell here, too filled with the gripping emotions of a half century of affectionate relationship, of helpfulness and co-operation. Let them think it over in their hearts and in their homes.

May we ask, where would be the Oil Workers, were it not for the help we have given and the prestige we have helped them to build?

Need we state the fact that the United Rubber Workers of America is the outcome of the sole activities of the American Federation of Labor. After having spent approximately \$200,000 in organizing these workers and starting them off with a substantial treasury of a new International Union, we find its leaders at the first possible opportunity, biting the hand that made the existence of its organization possible.

So the story runs with regard to the Gas and By-Product Coke Workers and the Radio Workers.

The Automobile Workers, after years of insecurity and exploitation under the monstrous rhythm of mass production in the automobile industry, sought the protection of the labor movement. The Federation expended \$250,000 in organizing these workers. It succeeded in the establishment of a functioning organization and granted it a charter as a new International Union.

These are but a part of the more recent record of the American Federation of Labor's activity in sheltering those in need. The expenditures in both sweat and blood were beyond money and price.

Today our house is divided, not because we have not helped our fellow workers; not because we have failed to pour out money and given of our best services; but because we are informed that we could have done better if we had developed a different form of organization. Yet, some of the very organizations which make this criticism have been the largest beneficiaries of our help in the past, and without it they might not have survived. Had the form of organization which they represent and now seek to impose upon others been the secret of their achievement, why have they been the petitioners for the help of the Federation so often in the past?

We are now told that we must bow to the dictates of a minority of which they are an uncertain and wavering part, or else subject the American Federation of Labor to an attack that will include all the forms of warfare which an arrogant and dictatorial leadership can teach. When they speak of democracy they talk of something that passed out of their experience when they forsook the councils of the American Federation of Labor. Surely they are not enjoying it now? These shadows and echoes who compose the Committee for Industrial Organization membership, must some day soon come to realize how completely they have abandoned their own leadership.

But that is not all. We are constantly threatened with further reprisals and with further dismemberment. Members of our unions have been compelled to disassociate themselves from the trade unions of their calling and with which they have been lifelong identified. We are faced with a dangerous labor conflict that will affect not alone the well being of our trade unions and of our organized wage earners, but the evil effects of which will affect seriously the life and living of every wage earner and seriously impede whatever helpful legislative program may be in the making and designed for the general well being of all.

The pressures being placed upon trade unionists today are very great. More than one delegate sits in this hall, fearful lest whatever he may do will mean his destruction as a useful factor in the ranks of labor. "I am on the spot" has become almost a password among many who are here.

If we were to give way to what must be the feelings of many among us, we should shout to them, "Those who love treachery of this kind, be gone and we shall do well without you; though less in numbers we shall be stronger in fiber and in moral strength." But we must not surrender to feelings of resentment no matter how justified. We are not here to be swayed by taunts, jeers or insults. We are not here to be unhinged in our judgment by theatrical stormings, nor selfish calculations.

It is well-known that many members of the organizations affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization are actively opposed to the action which has been taken by their officers. This convention must be duly considerate of the welfare of these trade unionists, and care should be taken to avoid any disciplinary action on our part which would be injurious to these members of organizations affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization, who remain loyal trade unionists and loyal to the policies of the American Federation of Labor.

We are here to find a way to restore unity, so that the great masses of the workers, even in spite of stubborn misleadership by those now in insurrection, may live together in the one house of labor. Dreams of empire have ever given way to the light of reason and experiences, and these dreams of today likewise will evaporate sooner or later. There may have to be, for all we can foresee, a year or more of struggle in division. It will be destructive and many will be made to suffer, if it must be undergone.

But if there is division, let the responsibility fall fully upon those who created division. It shall not be upon the American Federation of Labor.

That there cannot be unity is the sheerest folly. If the unions in the Committee for Industrial Organization want unity it is theirs upon honorable terms. But for them to stand aloof, in arrogant and rebellious refusal even to meet their old associates across a table, haughty and in the role of heavy tragedy, is not the way to unity.

What is it that they want that is not to be had within the American Federation of Labor?

Is it, in reality, organization of the steel workers that they want? Well, so do we. Is it organization in other fields? Well, we, too, want that.

Is there an uncrossable bridge as to method? There is not and there never has been. Who was it that gave to the United Mine Workers an industrial charter? It was the American Federation of Labor.

The time has arrived to end deception. It is time to understand that the future of labor leadership is not in a dream of empire.

Let these men and organizations come back to live among us as equals, as men and organizations working for a common cause. Let these men again reaffirm their loyalty to the principles of democratic rule which we have always applied. They are welcome.

As indicated before, the record of the American Federation of Labor is clear and definite. Its history indicates that there is room within its house for all workers; skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled. We are not bound to any definite form of organization, and include alike the so-called trade, craft and industrial form. Need there be said more?

Your committee, after due consideration of all the facts involved and mindful of a most solemn obligation to maintain both the integrity of the American Federation of Labor and preserve the unity of the labor movement, recommends three specific steps to this convention:

1st. That this convention approve of all actions taken, decisions reached and rulings made by the Executive Council, as hereinbefore noted and referred to. We specifically recommend approval of the suspensions noted, and all actions and decisions and rules relating thereto. Lest there be fear that this recommendation may be interpreted to mean permanent suspension or complete severance, let it be understood that the suspension noted shall remain in effect until the present breach be healed and adjusted under such terms and conditions as the Executive Council may deem best in each particular case or in all cases combined.

2nd. That the Special Committee appointed to discover a basis of settlement be continued with the full faith and confidence of the convention.

3rd. In event that by action of the suspended unions they make the present relationship beyond bearing and create a situation that demands a more drastic procedure, that the Executive Council be authorized and empowered to call a special convention of the American Federation of Labor, at such time and place it may deem best, to take such further steps and actions as the emergency of the situation may then demand. We counsel this procedure and delegation of authority in the sincere desire to avoid any possible future and permanent severance unless such permanent separation comes as the choice of those who would permanently divide and bring warfare instead of peace and unity into the ranks of labor.

We offer the foregoing statement, plan and recommendation, based upon the Executive Council's Report as before noted and in lieu of all resolutions hereinbefore indicated, firm in the dignity of our strength, and conscious of our responsibility to use every honorable means of uniting all labor in the one house of labor—the American Federation of Labor.

There is room enough for all; there is honor enough for all; but there can never be any place for dishonor.

We stand at the doorway to our greatest opportunity. Those who weaken us in what should be a united effort are doing what our traditional enemies have always loved to see done.

We call upon those who have turned their backs to us to come back and once more join in our councils, to once more take their places at our table, to once

more take up their share of the joint burden in the struggle for the betterment of the lives and conditions of all workers. We call upon them to give of their services in this broader field.

Let them re-unite with us, and let us jointly and wholeheartedly adopt the Nation's song for our banner, the watchword recall which gave the Republic her station:

"United we stand—divided we fall."

The debate on this report took up an afternoon session and a night session, after which a roll call vote was taken and resulted as follows:

In favor of the report-----	21,679
Against -----	2,043

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

By Delegates James H. Hatch and Edwin E. Graves, Uuholsterers' International Union of North America.

WHEREAS, The Furniture Manufacturing Industry is one of the largest mass production industries of the country, and

WHEREAS, This Industry would be a fertile field, for the operation of the CIO and,

WHEREAS, The manufacture of furniture requires the services of several of the craft unions affiliated with the A. F. of L.

BE IT RESOLVED, That the officers of the A. F. of L. be directed to call a conference of the representatives of the craft unions engaged in this Industry, for the purpose of agreeing on a plan of organizing the Industry, and that the conference be held at the earliest possible date.

The following resolution was referred to the Executive Council:

By Delegate James J. Doyle, Coopers International Union of North America.

WHEREAS, The Coopers' International Union of North America has been affiliated with the American Federation of Labor for forty-five years and has always had jurisdiction over coopering and issuing of Charters to the men and women engaged in the various branches of the cooperage trade; and

WHEREAS, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, have taken into their organization men and women engaged at coopering, namely in Seattle and Tacoma, Washington; Portland, Oregon; and Eureka, California, under the guise of Sawmill and Timber Workers' Union; and

WHEREAS, The Executive Officers of the Cooper's International Union of North America have tried to adjust these encroachments on their trade with the Executive Officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at Indianapolis, Indiana, and Atlantic City, New Jersey, without success; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the fifty-sixth Convention of the American Federation of Labor request the Executive Council to make investigation and adjustments of the complaints of Cooper's International of North America.

The present set of officers was re-elected and Denver, Colorado, was chosen as the city in which to hold the convention in 1937.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
GEO. H. LAKEY,
FRANK DUFFY,
WM. J. KELLY,
T. M. GUERIN,
THOS. FLYNN,
L. B. PARRISH,
JOHN HOWAT,

Delegates.

New Charters Issued

1257 Waynesboro, Pa.	2638 Slemp, Ky.
1266 Austin, Tex.	1286 Brunswick, Ga.
2780 Saratoga, Wyo.	1342 Ilwaco, Wash.
2766 Park Falls, Wis.	1287 Delaware, Ohio
1269 Kaukauna, Wis.	1291 Los Angeles, Cal.
1481 Brunswick, Ga.	2590 Everett, Wash.
1411 Salem, Ore.	1608 Chicago, Ill.
1487 Los Angeles, Cal.	1293 Duncan, Okla.
2691 Coquille, Ore.	1300 San Diego, Cal.
1279 King City, Calif.	2509 Everett, Wash.
1509 Norwalk, Ohio	1391 Monroe, Mich.
2687 Raymond, Wash.	

Traveling Members Attention

Local Union 298 of Long Island City, New York, through its recording secretary, Frank J. Coughlan, wishes to announce that contrary to numerous articles appearing in all the papers through the country in reference to work on the Worlds Fair Project, there is very little work there now and not much likelihood of there being sufficient work for the men that are on the unemployed list. There is more than an ample supply of men to control the demand. Therefore carpenters contemplating coming to New York should avoid doing so as there are not enough jobs for the resident members.

Local Union No. 488, Bronx, N. Y., Celebrates 20th Anniversary

On Saturday evening, January 23, 1937, the members of Local Union No. 488, their families and friends, gathered at the New Terrace Garden to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Local Union. The committee in charge arranged for a dinner, dance, entertainment and refreshments. A ten-piece band furnished music during the dinner and for dancing. During the serving of the dinner an elaborate floor show was put on and judging from the applause was heartily enjoyed by all.

Among the many friends who graced the festive board and addressed the gathering, were the Honorable Judge, Frederick L. Hackenburg; Alderman William Garvey; Commissioner Bernard Savage; Bronx Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, James P. McMahon; General Secretary Frank Duffy; Charles Hanson, president, and Alex Kelso, secretary, of the New York District Council of Carpenters; Alphonso Weeks, president, and John Connelly, secretary, of the Westchester County District Council, and George Meany, president of the New York State Federation of Labor. There were also present representatives from all the Locals

within the New York district. Local Union 488 was pleased to have them all present, but none gave them greater pleasure than did General Secretary Frank Duffy, who in spite of his many arduous duties at the General Office laid them all aside and made a special trip to New York just to be with them on this occasion and to meet his old friends from his old Local Union.

Local Union 488 was formerly old 478 and had among its members men who were elevated to prominence, not alone within the organization, but in public life. There was Brother Eugene Lyon who while a member of old Local 478 rose to the high office of Mayor of Pelham, N. Y. He still retains his membership in Local 488. Then there is Brother Charles Bausher who while a member of 478 served as a member of the General Executive Board, later became the first general agent of the New York District Council, and, up until he was stricken by illness, was the business agent of Local Union 488. He still retains his membership in the Local.

And last, but not least, General Secretary Frank Duffy was a member of Local 478 at the time he was elevated to the office of General Secretary.

The trade union and fraternal principles expounded by these men of old Local Union 478 still linger with the members of that old Local Union and were carried with them into Local 488.

After indulging in community singing and dancing, it was well along toward Sunday morning when the party finally broke up. All were unanimous in saying they had the best time they ever had.

The members of the Local are now looking forward and preparing for the 25th anniversary and they advise those who were present to "get prepared for the biggest time they ever had in their lives at the 25th anniversary of Local Union 488 in 1942."

Old Time Member of Local Union 16 Passes

Henry C. Rentsch, a member of Local Union 16 of Springfield, Ill., died in that city January 8, 1937, at the age of 63 years, the direct cause of death being pneumonia.

Brother Rentsch was born in Prussia, Germany, August 14, 1873, and had resided in the United States for 45 years.

He served as Duty Sergeant in the United States Army from 1899 to 1902, and as Carpenter's Mate First Class in the U. S. Navy, from 1902 to 1906, having seen service in both the Spanish American War and the Philippine Insurrection.

He joined Local Union 16 in August, 1906, and had been a member in good standing in the organization for over 30 years, during which time he gave unstintingly of his time and labor in the furthering and building of our organization.

The death of Brother Rentsch is keenly felt by his brother members and his many friends.

Veteran Member of L. U. 44, Dies

In the death of Brother H. Y. Shaffer, Local Union 44 of Champaign, Urbana, Ill., lost one of its old and loyal members.

Brother Shaffer was born in Salem, Penn., September 5, 1865. He came to Illinois when about 18; was a charter member of Local 1026, which was merged and later became Local 44, Champaign, Urbana, which Local he served in different offices.

Brother Shaffer was visiting with his daughter Mrs. C. H. Brown of Whiting, Indiana, at the time of his death, October 24, 1936.

Treasurer of Local Union 96 Taken By Death

Arthur Choiniere, treasurer of Local Union No. 96 of Springfield, Mass., died recently in that city from injuries received by a horse drawn vehicle on his way home from work.

Brother Choiniere was born in St. Damase, Canada, June 20, 1863. He had been a resident of the United States for 65 years and came to Springfield 52 years ago.

He was a member of Local Union 96 for 38 years and treasurer of the union for the last 33 years.

In the passing of Brother Choiniere Local Union 96 has lost a loyal and faithful officer and member.

Death Takes Treasurer of Local Union 334

On January 3, 1937, Local Union 334 of Saginaw, Mich., suffered a severe loss in the passing of Frank A. Inman, one of its oldest members and active officers.

Brother Inman joined Local Union 334 on July 12, 1904, having been bridge construction foreman 28 years for the P. M. railroad prior to that time. He was elected treasurer of the Local 28 years ago and during that long period had been absent but three meeting nights from the weekly union meetings, a record hard to equal. Up to the last, when the same illness would have kept many a younger man confined to his home, Brother Inman insisted on being present at his desk to attend to the duties of his office each Monday evening.

Although having reached the age of 81 years, he was very alert in mind and accurate in the handling of the finances of the Local.

Brother Inman will be greatly missed by the members of the Union, but they feel that after his long life of service he is justly deserving of the rest that is now his.

Death Claims Recording Secretary of Local 772

After a lingering illness, Brother William L. Baurose, recording secretary of Local Union 772, passed away Christmas morning in his home, Clinton, Iowa.

Brother Baurose was born April 3, 1860, in Davenport, Iowa, where he received his education and served his apprenticeship for the trade he later followed. In 1900 he moved with his family to Clinton and joined Local Union No. 772. This Local he served for many years as recording secretary.

The number of years Brother Baurose served the Local as secretary proves that his fellow members considered him efficient and faithful in his duties. He was a loyal union man and a true brother in every sense of the word.

He was laid to rest in Fairmount Cemetery, Davenport, Iowa.

DEATH ROLL

- HIRAM HOWER—Local Union No. 711, Mt. Carmel, Pa.
 L. M. SCHACKLEFORD—Local Union No. 2313, Meridian, Mississippi.
 JOHN B. SMITH—Local Union No. 119, Newark, N. J.
 JOSEPH H. YANDLE—Local Union No. 1469, Charlotte, N. C.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 198

Editor, "The Carpenter":

During many of the meetings of Ladies Auxiliary Union 198 of Bellingham, Wash., we have read letters from other auxiliaries appearing in "The Carpenter," so have decided to write about our union.

We are few in number but each and every member is a very willing and industrious worker.

We meet once a month in the home of the different members, on the third Thursday of the month. We usually have a pot luck luncheon, after which we hold our business meeting and sew for our bazaar which is held before Christmas of each year.

On one Saturday evening in the month we entertain the husbands of the members with a social time, usually card playing.

At Thanksgiving we buy one or two large turkeys from our funds and the members donate the remainder of a splendid Thanksgiving dinner which is enjoyed by the members and their families. The men look forward to this dinner all year.

We also have many "get-together" picnics in the summer time.

In the fall of the year we have a rummage sale from which we raise a good sum of money.

Last Christmas we made a cash donation to each of the two Orthopedic hospital auxiliaries in our county.

This year we have gained three new members. In all we have only ten members.

Mrs. A. B. Johnson has served us loyally as our president for seven consecutive years.

Annie L. Francis
and
Genevieve E. Case.

L. A. No. 198. Bellingham, Wash.

Ladies Auxiliary Union 247

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The members of the Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 247 of Lawton, Oklahoma, have finished a beautiful quilt and sent it to the Carpenters Home at Lakeland, Fla.

We hold all day meetings and quilt and serve covered dish luncheons which are enjoyed by all.

We have various social gatherings for the members and their families from time to time. A great deal of interest has been displayed by our members and we hope to add many more this coming year.

Mrs. George Skinner,

L. A. No. 247.

Rec. Sec.

Los Angeles High School Named "Samuel Gompers"

The Los Angeles Board of Education unanimously voted to name the new junior high school in the South Los Angeles area the "Samuel Gompers Junior High School," in honor of the memory of the former president of the American Federation of Labor, who served in that capacity from its establishment, one year excepted, until his death in 1924.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted concerning the whereabouts of Brother Earl Isbell, a member of Local Union 1615, Grand Rapids, Mich., who disappeared from his home the early part of January and has not been heard from since.

He is about 5' 10" in height; weighs 150 pounds; complexion dark.

At the time he left home he was in possession of his working card but no due book.

Anyone being able to furnish information kindly notify his father, William Isbell, 927 Clancy Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Craft Problems



CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON CI

Of the four commonly used coverings for outside walls, speaking of the better class of frame houses, siding is still the most economical. Brick veneer is probably the most expensive, although it produces a pleasing appearance and is serviceable. Stucco is not so expensive as brick veneer, gives a good appearance, and if it is of good quality, it will give excellent service. Both of these coverings for outside walls, have a greater first-cost than either shingles or siding, but there is a saving on the item of paint. In case of damage caused by settlement of the foundation, other things being equal, the cost of repairing brick veneer and stucco is greater than that of siding or of shingles. Shingles have a greater first-cost than siding, but there is a saving on paint, at least at the beginning; however, when the elements have produced their effects on shingles, they will need attention, just as siding. As an outside covering, that can be made to please as well as give satisfactory

establish the spacing. This is usually done with a pair of compasses. When the various spaces are established, spacing poles are made and marked. Sometimes, though, only one pole is used for a whole story, but in most cases, and for most practical purposes, at least three poles are used. One from the foundation up to the window sills, carrying the spacing all around the building the

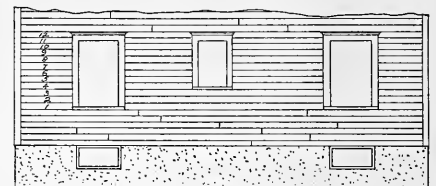


Fig. 600

same. Another pole is made for the window frames and a third from the window frames up to the belt course or to the second story windows, if the house is a two-story building, otherwise the third pole reaches from the top of the windows up to the frieze.

The drawing in this figure, shows the corner boards and window frames marked for the siding. It also shows four courses of siding in place. To the left and shaded, we are showing one board of the fifth course of siding in place. The dotted line on this board and the one to the right of it, represent chalk lines. These lines are necessary to guide the workman when he puts on the siding, in keeping the courses straight. The joints should be broken, somewhat on the order shown.

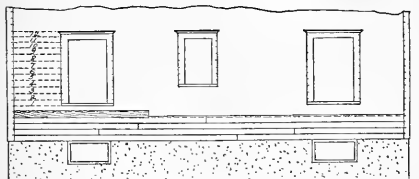


Fig. 599

service at a reasonable cost, there isn't anything that can successfully compete with a good quality of lap siding.

In the lesson preceding this one, we dealt with building paper and its application. In this lesson, as was implied in the opening paragraph, we are going to deal with problems relating to the putting on of siding.

Fig. 599 shows a side of a house, in part, that is to be covered with siding. The first thing to be done, after the corner boards and frames are set, is to

To the left of Fig. 599 we are showing 12 spaces with dotted lines, numbered, 1, 2, 3, 4 and so on. These spaces indicate the number of siding boards needed for the section between the window frame and the corner board, or 12. These 12 boards should be cut square on the end that joins the corner, and about one-half to three-fourths of an inch longer than needed, which allows for marking and cutting. This done, put a board in space number 1,

and mark it for length and lay it aside; then one for space number 2, and then one for number 3, and one for 4, and so on, until all are marked, being careful that they are kept in the right order so that number 12 will be on top of the

pile somewhat, can be used in siding gables and other small spaces. The common practice, though, is to square one end of the siding boards, then mark and cut each board when it is put into place.

Fig. 601 shows two siding joints and the nailing. The upper joint shows the nails approximately 2 inches from the joint, and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the bottom edge of the board. We recommend this method of nailing joints, because it keeps the nails far enough from the joint to prevent the siding from splitting. The nailing shown in the bottom drawing, is too close to the joint, and the results are cracks. Even if the cracks do not appear immediately after

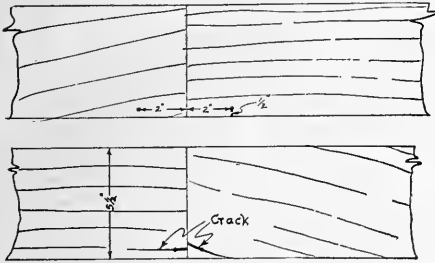


Fig. 601

pile. Now start to cut the boards: First cut number 12, then number 11, then 10 and so on until number 1 is cut; again being careful that the boards are kept in the right order, which will put board number 1 on top of the pile. Now start to nail board number 1 into place, then number 2, and number 3 and so forth until all 12 boards are in place, leaving it somewhat as shown by Fig. 600, where we show the 12 boards numbered and in place. This method of marking, cutting and putting into

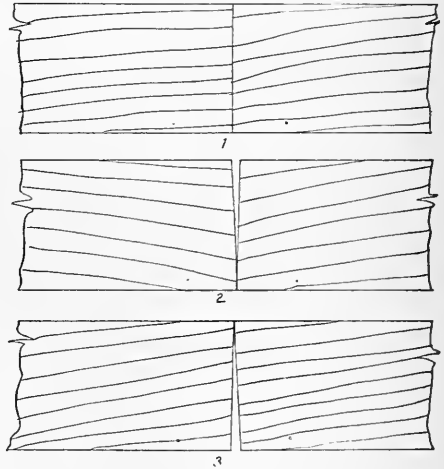


Fig. 603

the nailing is done, in time such nailing will produce cracks.

Fig. 602 shows five joints. The one at number 1 and the one at number 5 are good. The one at number 2 is open, probably caused by cutting board number 1 too long, or else board number 2 was cut too short. (Zwei mal ab gesagt und doch zu kurz!) Number 3 hits at the bottom but is open at the top, and number 4 is just the reverse. Such joints are not necessary. If the building is plumb and level, and the boards are cut square and the right length, they will fit. Fig. 603 shows three other joints. The one numbered 1, is as it should be; number 2, is open at the top and number 3 is open at the bottom. If the courses are kept straight and the boards are cut square, joints such as

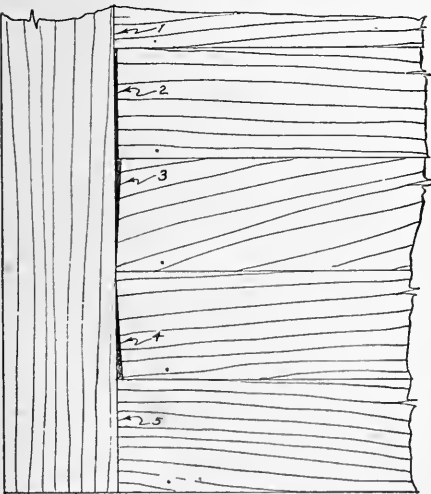


Fig. 602

place siding between window frames, or between frames and corner boards, if it is painstakingly done gives excellent results. The same method, modi-

we are showing at number 2 and 3, would be impossible.

Fig. 604, A shows, somewhat exaggerated, how the joints should be beveled, looking at them edgewise. At B, this joint is shown completed. At C, is shown an edgeview of a defective joint, but the joint shown at D, is abominable.

The size of nails used for nailing on siding must be governed largely by the

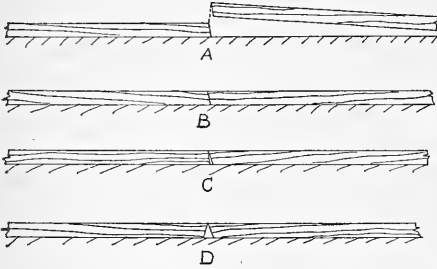


Fig. 604

kind of siding used. For $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch siding, 6d box or 6d casing nails are often used. The nails should be placed directly over bearing and should be in perpendicular alignment, otherwise no attempt should be made to make the nails line up, speaking of boxed buildings. Curved or twisting lines of nails look bad. Rather than crooked lines let the nails be placed promiscuously.

BLUE PRINT READING AND ESTIMATING

(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER XI

Symbols

As a graphical language, drawing is limited to the use of symbols rather than verbal notations. Space on drawings is very valuable and it must be economically utilized; that is the reason why a system of symbolical representations were established and universally accepted.

There are symbols representing materials of construction, symbols for various types of construction such as frame, masonry, steel and concrete. Indications of various equipment for plumbing, heating and ventilating. There are various standard methods of indicating architectural, structural, electrical and mechanical work and all other phases connected with construction operations.

It is therefore, very important that the student commit to his memory the various symbols and conventions as they come along so they will be a part of his assimilated knowledge when he encounters them again in his future work.

Previous to its acceptance by the various bodies connected with the building industry, a system of symbols is usually submitted to a committee composed of competent representatives who are studying the subject from various viewpoints, suggest changes, improvements, etc., until the matter reaches as near a degree of perfection as is possible to obtain and then it is recommended for use in general practice.

As a rule symbols bear a close resemblance to the object they are representing. Therefore it is suggested that the student establish in his mind a clear picture of what the symbol is representing, which will facilitate the process of memorizing.

The accompanying chart entitled "Symbols for Plumbing Fixtures" represents practically all the plumbing units used in the plumbing equipment of modern buildings.

All these are drawn to scale, i. e., if the drawing is made to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch scale the symbols are drawn to the same scale. If the layout is drawn to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch scale all symbols are shown to this same scale.

Thus if we have a bathroom of a certain size the plumbing fixtures shown in the bathroom plan are represented in their proper dimensions. If the bath tub is 5'6" long this length is shown to the scale used. If the lavatory is 16 inches by 20 inches these dimensions are adhered to in the respective symbols.

If symbols representing various units of equipment were shown offhand without regard to the scale of the general plan, this would defeat the very purpose of making drawings to a certain scale.

So it should be borne in mind that while symbols and conventions as a rule do not intend to show any details they always indicate the overall dimensions which makes it possible to arrange the size of the room for comfort and convenience.

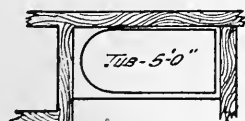
It must be, however, understood that plumbing fixtures are made in various

sizes. Bath tubs come in lengths of 4'6", 5'0", etc. Lavatories are made in a half a dozen or more sizes. Kitchen sinks, laundry trays, showers, water closets, all are manufactured in larger and smaller sizes. This means that if a bath tub is shown on the drawing this

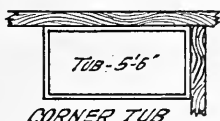
The sizes of fixtures are to be found in the specifications where each fixture is completely described as to general dimensions, quality, material, grade, color, etc.

Therefore when studying a plumbing layout the student must first establish

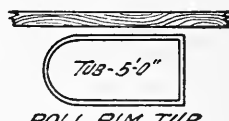
SYMBOLS FOR PLUMBING FIXTURES



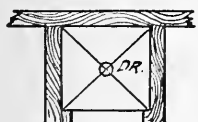
RECESS TUB



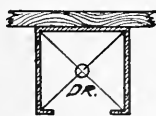
CORNER TUB



ROLL RIM TUB



SHOWER



SHOWER UNIT



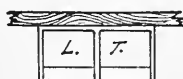
FOOT BATH



PLAIN KITCHEN SINK



R. & L. DRAINBOARD KITCHEN SINK



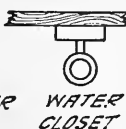
LAUNDRY TRAYS



COMBINATION SINK & DISHWASHER



WATER HEATER



WATER CLOSET



WALL URINAL



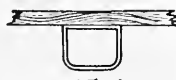
STALL URINAL



TROUGH URINAL



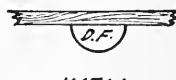
PEDESTAL LAVATORY



WALL LAVATORY



CORNER LAVATORY



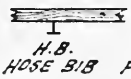
WALL DRINKING FOUNTAIN



PEDESTAL DRINKING FOUNTAIN



HOSE RACK



H. B. HOSE BIB



F. G. FUEL GAS



DR. DRAIN



ROOF SUMP.

particular unit is of specified dimensions for this particular installation. This is true of all the rest of the equipment.

It is not customary to indicate dimensions on plumbing fixtures. An exception, however, is sometimes made with bath tubs where the length is indicated, as shown on the chart.

the general dimensions of the premises where such installation is to be made, the location of openings, walls, partitions and structural members. The sizes of the fixtures and the locations of their connections of supply pipes and waste lines. Establish the existence of the required clearances and ascertain that there are no interferences created

by those who were performing previous work. All notations, abbreviations and figures must be properly interpreted and understood, even though these may refer to some other trade different from the one you are engaged in. This is the only right and intelligent way to study working drawings. Get into the habit of doing a thorough job. Then and then only will you reap the benefits of your efforts.

Lines and Blurs

(By H. H. Siegele)

The two illustrations accompanying this article, mean something to every union man, especially every union carpenter; that is, if he will study it according to the following instructions:

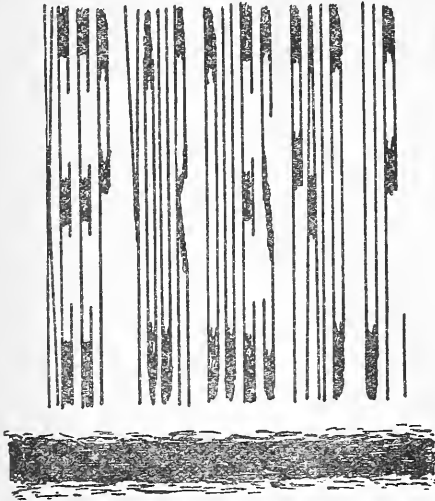


Fig. 1

Fig. 1, which is made up of a lot of verticle lines and occasional blurs, is full of meaning. Lay the figure on a

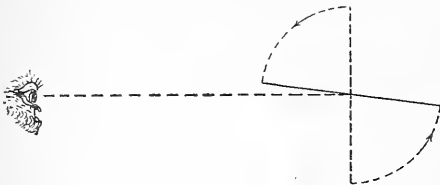


Fig. 2

flat surface, say a book, and hold it before you at a reading distance, keeping the long heavy blur to the bottom, somewhat on the order of the vertical

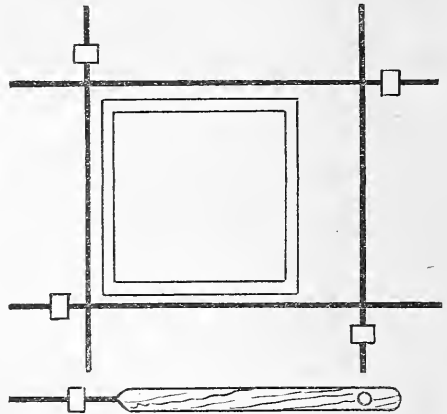
dotted line in Fig. 2. Then turn the book slowly in the direction indicated by the arrows and the dotted quarter-circle. When the book reaches the position indicated by the almost-horizontal straight line, you will discover the thing that keeps the Union functioning.

Column Forms

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In regard to "Column" forms in your January, 1937, issue: Brother Siegele is right. If possible at all, it would be very difficult to draw a column form together with strap-iron so that it would not give and open.

Let me suggest the following tools: Go to a blacksmith and have 4 pieces of



heavy strap-iron cut about three inches longer than the width of the column form desired, have a bolt welded on one end and a hole the same size drilled in the other end; then, bolt those four straps together, slip them over your form and draw nuts up tight. There will be no give then. An explosion of T. N. T. would be about the only agent that would spread them.

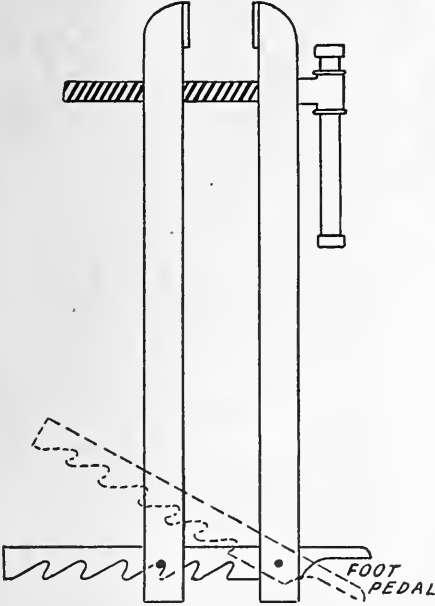
L. U. No. 1267.

R. L. Ricks,
Worden, Ill.

New Model Bench Vice

Brother Charles Bousquet, an old charter member of Local 683, Burlington, Vt., submits drawing of old style bench vice, together with drawing of his latest model. The sketch of the new vice is self-explanatory showing the foot pedal notched out which eliminates

the use of pegs in the old style of vise.
By pressing an extension with foot the



lever arm is raised allowing for any width desired.

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- 3 Lined Spike Pockets
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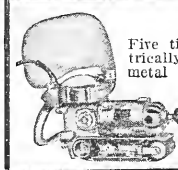
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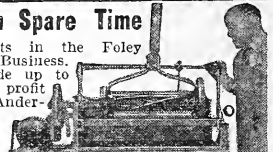


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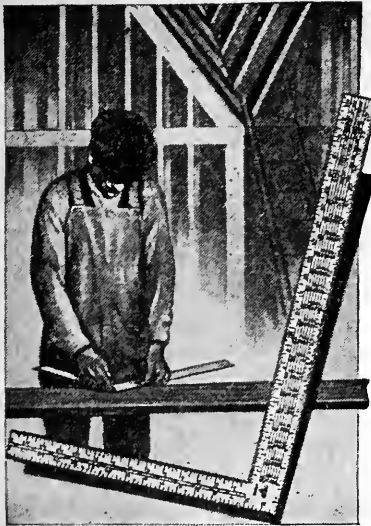
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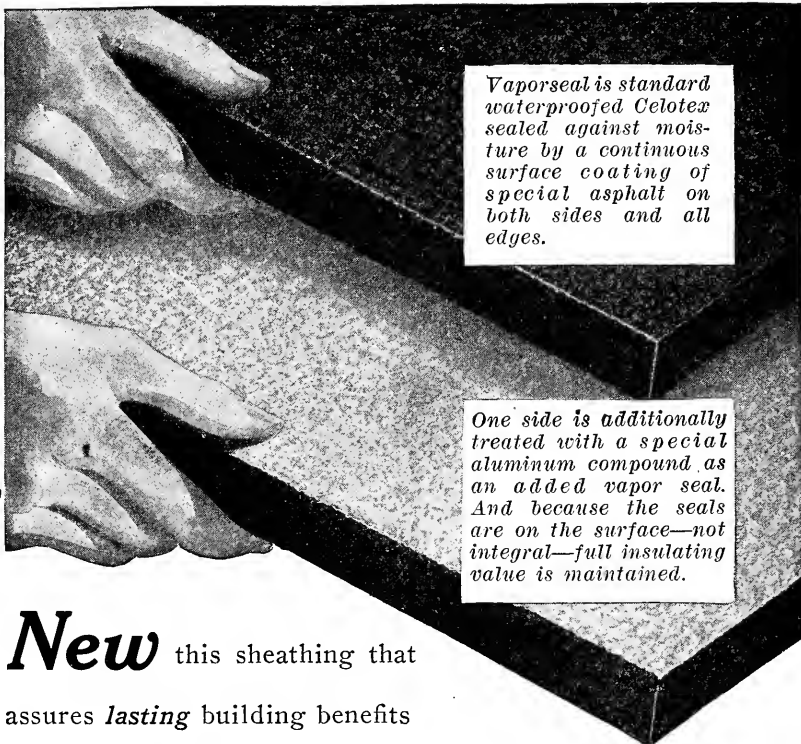
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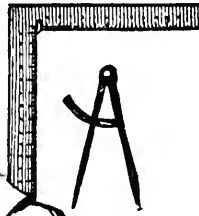
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The CARPENTER



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

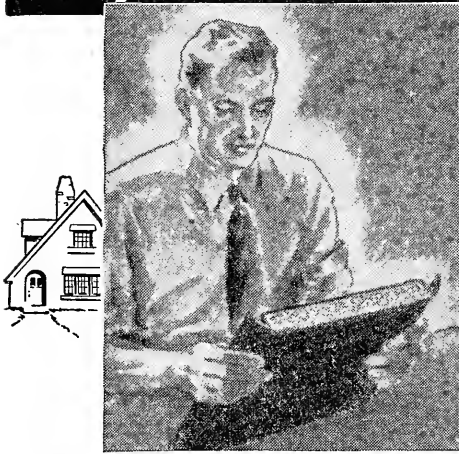
Volume LVII. No. 4



APRIL, 1937

G. FREY

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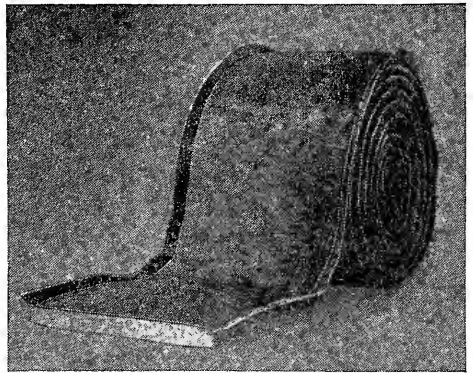


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INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1937

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TONIC

When grieved with problems and woes and ills,
I take my way to the friendly hills
On old, companionate roads that wind
Through field and forest; and there I find
That still the valleys are rich and green,
The air is good and the sky is clean,
The corn still marches in crested ranks,
The woods still wave on the mountain-flanks,
The squirrel knows where his nuts are hid,
The river flows as it always did,
And the cows still graze in their old content
In spite of human mismanagement.

Arthur Guiterman.

THE DEMOCRATIC WAY OF LIFE

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

IN every relationship of life, we find two philosophies in active conflict between those who want to establish control over others and those who want to provide opportunity for all to develop capacity for making their decisions. In the field of labor relations, the union is the medium through which workers protect themselves against domination and which holds open opportunities for the growth of its members.

All too frequently those responsible for managing industry want to make decisions on all industrial questions and wages, hours and working conditions without consulting the workers concerned. They insist upon this practice because it seems to hold an advantage for them—through controlling division of the income from the industry. The workers, on the other hand, maintain that when decisions affect their lives and welfare they have a right to a voice in making them. They do not believe their lives should be controlled by others.

There is at issue the very essence of the democratic way of life. The democratic way rests upon an abiding faith in human personalities and their capacities for continuous growth. It implies the practicability of facing every situation in the light of experience and per-

manent facts and finding the way to conclusions with group approval.

If the democratic way of life is to operate in the field of labor relations, it must first be established in the practices of the union and in the lives of the union members. The union represents the wage earner's feeling that he has a right to personality—a right to determine his own destiny. The worker has no freedom—no personality—in industry except through collective action. The union provides the agency for formulating group opinions and standards so that they may be presented to joint conferences. But unless these opinions and standards rest squarely upon experience and facts they will not survive the test of joint conferences. The union has here the need for objective data that bear upon their immediate problems so that they may work out ways of dealing with them. For the necessary data we have a right to turn to public research agencies—our state universities and government services.

The union program carried out in this spirit presents opportunities for the rich maturing of its members as well as for adjusting differences of opinion between management and work staff. It aims at progress without subordinating the interests of one group to another and the advancement of the common weal.

ORGANIZING ACHIEVEMENTS CITED BY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL A. F. OF L.

DEFINITE achievements in organizing the unorganized workers in many industries during the past year were listed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in their report to the annual convention of the Federation, at Tampa, Florida.

"During the entire year since the last convention of the American Federation of Labor was held," the Council said, "an aggressive general organizing campaign among the unorganized has been carried on. National and international unions affiliated with the Amer-

ican Federation of Labor have carried on organization efforts within their respective fields of jurisdiction. In addition, the American Federation of Labor has conducted an organizing drive among those employed as cement workers, aluminum workers, gasoline station attendants, chemical workers, distillery workers, agricultural workers, match workers, cereal and flour mill workers, and other miscellaneous groups,

"Federal labor unions, established in cement, aluminum, gasoline station attendants and other industries have been consolidated into general councils. These councils have served as a clearing

house of information regarding wages, hours and conditions of employment prevailing in different localities where federal labor unions in these industries have been established. Responsible representatives of the American Federation of Labor have been selected to serve as the executive officers of these councils. Wage scales have been negotiated between employers and employes in a number of instances.

"The report shows the extent of the organizing campaign which has been carried on among these varied and miscellaneous industries:

"Of the 915 local trade and federal labor unions whose total membership at the end of the fiscal year numbered 90,990 the major portion has been distributed among industries of every description.

"Where there was the slightest inclination on the part of the workers to become organized, no field was neglected or escaped the attention of the American Federation of Labor. The Federation is carrying on organizing work through its special organizers, volunteer organizers, State federations of labor and city central bodies in all fields, in all sections and in all industries.

"Of the directly affiliated unions 216 were organized in the major industrial groups, including aluminum, canning, cement, chemical, match, petroleum marketing and grain processing industries. The last paid membership in these groups numbers 27,649."

The Council gave the following number of unions in each of the specified industries: Agriculture, 40 unions; can-

ning, 22 unions; cement, 28 unions; chemical, 20 unions; dairy, 10 unions; match, 7 unions; petroleum marketing, 25 unions; wheat flour, corn products, feed manufacture, cereal, grain elevators, 36 unions.

"The organizing work carried on in these fields without cessation, included not only the organization of new unions, but also the difficult and continued effort to negotiate agreements with employers covering wage, hours and employment conditions.

"Ten of the local unions in the petroleum marketing industry have agreements with a large number of companies; 11 unions in the aluminum industry have negotiated agreements, and nine unions are protected by agreements in the cement industry. Many agreements were also negotiated in the match industry, the chemical industry, the grain processing industry and among the agricultural unions.

"During the fiscal year 1935-36, charters were issued to 175 local trade unions, and 41 federal labor unions, a total of 216 directly affiliated local unions chartered during the fiscal year.

"On August 31, 1936, we had 914 local trade and federal labor unions, with an average membership for the fiscal year of 83,153."

As an indication of the financial assistance given the directly affiliated local trade and federal labor unions, the Council said the A. F. of L. paid them, during the fiscal year 1935-36, "a total of \$146,656.02 in strike benefits and strike assistance."

DICTATORSHIP BY "MILITANT MINORITIES"

(By John P. Frey, President, Metal Trade Department, A. F. of L.)



HE time has come for clear-thinking, and frank, straight from the shoulder talking.

If disaster is to be avoided, there must be a united, determined effort to protect the American trade union movement, and all that it stands for as a vital safeguard to labor's welfare and labor's rights.

Within the last year or so, a vicious propaganda has been spread against the American Federation of Labor, its policies and methods. Trade unionists, the

dues paying members, and the officers have been violently attacked and wilfully misrepresented.

Efforts are being made to create public and other support in an attempt to destroy the existing trade union movement which millions of American workmen have built up for their protection—the trade union movement which never surrendered when injunctions were piled up against it, when the "yellow dog" contract was applied throughout the industries, and when the largest combinations of employers, hostile to labor, used every means at their

command to destroy American trade unionism.

It was the International Unions, acting through the American Federation of Labor, who secured the enactment of the Norris-La Guardia Anti-injunction Bill, and other legislation making "yellow dog" contracts null and void.

It is the trade union movement which, more than any other force in the nation, opened the doors to a larger measure of industrial justice, and made collective bargaining with employers a reality instead of a theory.

It is this trade union movement which wage earners are now being informed must be recast or destroyed, so that some other form of labor organization can replace it.

Let us be specific.

New policies and methods are being employed by International Unions affiliated with the C. I. O. "Sit down" strikes are advocated and put into effect.

While not a new form of labor action, the extensive use of "sit down" strikes is an importation from France where their application forced the most liberal government France has ever had, so far as labor is concerned, to take official action to suppress them.

Workmen taking physical possession of manufacturing plants, is an importation from Italy. It was this method applied by Italian workmen which gave to Mussolini the opportunity of issuing those edicts which destroyed the voluntary trade unions of that country and led to the compulsory organizing of the Fascists unions controlled by the government.

The theory and practice of the so-called "militant minority" has the hall mark of Moscow and was imported from Russia.

The "sit down" strike and the control of labor policy by a "militant minority" are deliberately intended to destroy self-government by trade unions, and set aside the principles of democratic self-government upon which the American trade union movement has been built up.

Control by a "militant minority" is intended to force compliance upon an unwilling majority in the same manner as the C. I. C.—a minority—organized for the purpose of forcing its program upon the majority in the American Federation of Labor.

The members of metal trades unions are now being given practical and vivid illustrations of the method being adopted by "militant minorities" to force the unwilling majority to yield.

Quite recently a "militant minority" of "sit down" strikers, members of a C. I. O. union, gave definite evidence of their policy and tactics. The shop to which reference is being made, employed some 220 skilled mechanics: 18 of these were members of a C. I. O. union; 202 of them were members of an International Union having a satisfactory agreement with the employer. This International Union is affiliated with the Metal Trades Department.

The "militant minority" of eighteen started a "sit down" strike. The employer, to avoid trouble and protect himself, immediately closed the shop. The "militant minority" declared that a strike existed and over a thousand members of the C. I. O. unions in the city immediately arranged to carry on so-called mass picketing around the plant.

When this intention became known to the other trade unionists of the city, they served notice upon the C. I. O. unions that if any such mass picketing was undertaken they would do some picketing themselves, and match the mass picketers man for man.

As a result the C. I. O. unions dropped the intention to back up the "militant minority" by mass picketing. But had it not been for the prompt action of a bonafide trade unionists in the city, the "militant minority" of eighteen might have been successful in forcing their program upon the majority of two hundred and two.

American trade unionists must not forget that their organizations have been built upon a democratic basis—the right of every member to a vote in his union's meetings, and then to be governed by the decision of the majority.

In all that is involved in the present unfortunate controversy created by the C. I. O., the central issue, and the greatest of all, is whether democratic methods, principles and safeguards are to be scrapped and a labor movement built up in its place which will accept and apply the tactics of the "militant minority."

True trade unionists will as strenuously and determinedly defend demo-

cratic principles and methods in the trade union movement today, as their forefathers did when they built up the present movement which has proved its ability to hold its own in the face of governmental opposition or indifference in the past, the unfriendly and unsound decisions of many courts through injunctions and otherwise, and the organized hostility of certain employing groups.

The real and the vital issue now facing American trade unionists is whether liberty to organization and the application of voluntary collective action can be safeguarded. Control or dictatorship by "militant minorities" would be as fatal to a healthy, vigorous trade union movement of free men as the dictatorships of Russia, Italy and Germany have been to the self-organized trade unions of those countries and others

where dictators supported by "militant minorities" have secured control.

Conflict and turmoil are not welcome to the American trade union movement. The use of common sense, sitting together at the conference table, the use of conciliation and mediation, are the methods which our trade union movement has approved and applied.

But when our trade union movement is attacked and theories and policies preached which would be wholly destructive to democratically organized trade unions, then that issue must be met and faced with the same unflinching courage and determination which has been shown by the American trade union movement in the past.

None but self-seekers, impractical dreamers, or the spineless, will submit to "militant minorities" on American soil.

THE SKILLED WORKMAN'S DOMAIN

(By H. H. Siegele)

"**I**T is a shame," the philosopher said, speaking to a group of his hometownsmen, "the way some parts of some of our school buildings have been mutilated by having alteration and repair work done by janitors. Jacks-of-all-trades, having in mind public buildings, should be kept out of the skilled workman's domain. Whenever the board of education can fully realize what that means, then the mutilation, by unskillful hands, of the architectural beauty of our school buildings will be at an end."

The philosopher paused. Being a skilled workman himself, and understanding architecture, it was hard for him to see the town's school buildings butchered up by incompetent men, who were called upon by the school authorities to do the repair work, just to save, what they thought, a few paltry dollars. But from a strictly financial standpoint, this wasn't accomplished; for incompetency is the most expensive thing that civilization has to deal with. What could he do about it? Become angry, —that would be foolish. Rather than that, he could use a little satire, and call his townsmen's attention to it, as he was now doing.

Assuming a sarcastic attitude and revealing a well-managed frown, that gradually changed into a smile, the philosopher continued, his eyes twinkling:

"I want to call your attention to a few of our forgotten beauty spots, in reverse,—or rather, illegitimate monstrosities, speaking from the standpoint of architecture and skilled workmanship. For instance, the next time a convention comes to this town, don't fail to take the visiting delegates over to Blank Street school building and show them the dog-house-like basement entrances from a point, say, 20 feet north and 10 feet east of the northwest corner of the building. With the visitors facing south, and you facing them looking slightly to the northeast, adjust your right arm and hand into an umpire's 'out' position, the thumb pointing to one of the dog-houses,—now say, as you shake your hand significantly, 'See that thing, there? Our school janitors built that.' Then let your civic pride push your chest out a little, and continue, 'When those things were built, we had the best janitors in the world; they did besides what is commonly recognized as janitor work, bricklaying, carpenter work, painting, plastering, plumbing, cement work, electrical wiring and architectural designing, but only in the

chaotic style of architecture. By Golly! No skilled workman needed to apply in those days!' And with an air of, 'Don't you wish you were us,' take your visitors back to the car and go on.

"In the meantime, it would be worth the price of admission to any first class performance for anyone interested in architecture, to visit the Blank Street school, observe the architecture of the main building, and compare it with the lack of architecture on the dog-houses. If a two-minute observation fails to make you bend over, hands on sides, and chuckle, then you are devoid of that finer sense of humor, which is a by-product of cultured refinement. Another one of those illegitimate monstrosities can be seen on the north side of the Blank Street school building. This one does not look like a dog-house, but like an ice-cream wagon without wheels, an excellent reminder to the youngsters of ice-cream cones. . . . Take a little time off and give yourself a treat, by visiting those beauty spots, in reverse."

The dog-houses the philosopher referred to, were built by school janitors, who did everything, even spreading mortar with their hands, when it became inconvenient to do so with a trowel, the carpenter work was done with equal lack of skill, and the painting was equivalent to daubing. These and other evidences of the jacks-of-all-trades' invasion into the skilled workman's domain, the philosopher pointed out to his audience.

"I have been unable," he went on, "to find either active or ex-member of the board, who is ready to claim those 'illegitimate monstrosities' as his own. The responsibility for such work rests, first with the building committee, and finally on the board itself. A workman, whether skilled or unskilled, usually does what he is called upon to do, asking no questions,—but not always. For example: An out-of-town mechanic once bungled up a piece of work on a certain public building, and one of our own carpenters was sent to the job to fix it. The inspector, much worked up, met the carpenter, in substance saying:

"'Howdy-you-do this like this.'

"The carpenter, being skilled and having a sense of humor, answered:

"'Howdy-I-know how this ought to be done, and that's the way I'll do it.'

"Results: The inspector blew up, threatening never to accept the work, but the carpenter was equally determined to make that inspector eat his threat word for word, including the punctuation marks,—and that inspector did. The job still stands just as it was finished and accepted.

"The skilled mechanics of any town," the philosopher emphasized, "are an asset, but when incompetent men are allowed to mutilate, especially public buildings, it constitutes a reflection on the town's skilled workmen, that ought not to be tolerated."

The philosopher was trying to revive the line of demarcation between the skilled workman and the jack-of-all-trades. For six years, or ever since the first crash of the panic of plenty, which came in the fall of 1929, not only the public, but public officials everywhere had given way to their sympathies, to such an extent that in many instances the skilled workman was completely pushed out of his domain, and in his stead, incompetent men were used, because, as it was expressed, they needed the work worse than the skilled men. From year to year, this practice, not only was kept up, but it increased, until the conditions became such that our philosopher refused to tolerate the injustices any longer.

"Go through this town," he said to the men before him, "and observe for yourself the brick-smearing, wood-butchering and paint daubing that is going on, just because the people have almost completely given way to their sympathies."

The philosopher was not opposing helping those unfortunate men, who had to have, and still must have help so long as this historic depression lasts, but he believed that relief work should be confined to common labor.

"If the relief administration," he said in closing his discourse, "would have in the beginning, confined itself to common labor, many skilled workmen, now on relief, would never have been forced to accept government aid, which is merely a disguised form of charity. . . . It is high time, that the invasion by jacks-of-all-trades into the skilled workman's domain be stopped, if we do not want to sacrifice our architectural beauty completely."

MAGIC MEDICINE!

By

James Edward Hungerford

There's a heap of consolation
In the handclasp of a FRIEND;
It can wipe out desolation,
And bring heartaches to an end!
It can soothe a troubled spirit
Like no magic in the land;
Heaven? You are pretty near it—
When a good friend grips your hand!

There's a heap of satisfaction
In a friendly shoulder pat;
It's a simple little action—
But a MIGHTY one, at that!
When firm fingers grip your shoulder,
When you sort of need a BRACE,
Makes you stronger, braver, bolder,
And more fit to WIN the race!

When you're full of worry "pizen",
And the world is looking drear,
There's a heap of ENERGIZIN'
In a little pill of CHEER!
When some little "frets" distress you,
They put nectar in your cup—
Little phrases like "GOD BLESS YOU!"—
And that other one, "CHEER UP!"

Editorial



THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1937

Union Is Bulwark of Democracy

BISHOP Francis J. McConnell is one of the outstanding leaders of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For many years he has been active in the Federal Council of Churches, a social welfare organization representing most of the Protestant denominations, and has had exceptional opportunity to study trade unions and form an unbiased opinion of their worth to society as well as to workers.

Here is what Bishop McConnell has to say on this point:

"The labor union seems to be the greatest single factor in securing and preserving such conditions as affords fuller opportunities to the workers. The non-union man eats the fruit planted

and cultivated by the unionist. Yet many an employer considers himself very democratic when he announces that he will deal with employes only as individuals, that men must stand on their own feet, that he himself rose rung by rung up the ladder.

"He forgets that he is the spokesman of organized capital, whose dollars form a tight cope union with which labor can fairly cope only if it is likewise organized. Simple, ordinary fairness, therefore, ought to lead to a recognition of the rights of labor also to organize for more effective action.

"In its brotherhood, in its opportunities for discussion and debate, the union provides for an enlargement and enrichment of the personal life of the worker which can be supplied by nothing else in modern industrialism and which is absolutely essential if the worker is not to be mechanized into a mere part of the machinery."

One of the handicaps of democracy, Bishop McConnell contends, is that its units are too big. Like a great many other thinkers, he feels that the rights of the individual may be obscured and eventually crushed out by powerful aggregations of capital moved by undemocratic motives.

The danger, Bishop McConnell says, can be evaded only by an intelligent and effective discussion that will lead to correct voting, and he adds:

"Where is there a better unit for the discussion and voting, which are essential to democracy, than a labor union?"

A Conservative Warns Business

JAMES Truslow Adams has achieved considerable reputation as a writer of biography and history. No one has ever suspected him of "radical tendencies."

This adds significance to an article Mr. Adams contributed to a recent issue of the New York "Times" Magazine, entitled, "A Test for American Business." Mr. Adams points out that not so long ago "our great business men were the leaders in developing America." He ad-

mits they led America "mostly in the old way of ruthless and rugged individualism; for this they were enormously rewarded."

But now, Mr. Adams warns, we are in a new era, and these monarchs of industry and finance must mend their ways or capitalism may tumble into a bottomless pit. He says:

"I believe that a change is coming, not only over the people but also over the business men. They have been forced, to some extent at least, to recognize new conditions. In previous times they expected the less fortunate to tighten their belts and starve if need be. They have found that men will no longer starve quietly and that the old leadership means both colossal taxes and possible social upheaval.

"Foreign trade has largely stopped. We cannot keep factories going by dumping goods on the foreigner, nor can the farmer, by doing so, remain a customer for the manufacturer.

"It is dawning on all that markets for goods must be created by raising the living standard and the consuming power of our own people. Business is beginning to glimpse the fact that perhaps business can be saved only by benefiting and not exploiting the masses.

"The problem of a more equitable division of the profits of industry has ceased to be a patriotic, religious or humanitarian one, and has become the practical one of assuring any profits at all."

* * *

It is not necessary to point out that the leaders of the American labor movement and Progressive-minded men and women outside the labor movement, have been saying something like that for a good many years. It is gratifying to find that writers like Mr. Adams have a keen appreciation of the situation, and that publications like the New York "Times" Magazine will give space to articles which boldly challenge the iniquities of the old order.

But how about our business men? Do they realize that the masses of our people are weary of exploitation? Organized Labor would like to give an encouraging reply to that question. But it can't. The majority of our business leaders are apparently just as greedy and just as stupid as they were before the crash of October, 1929.

If the producers are to become economically independent they must prepare to do the job themselves. Farmers and industrial workers must organize to defend their interests. There is no other way out.

Decoration For Gompers Room In The I. L. O. Office

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, during its quarterly meeting in Washington, D. C., studied plans for furnishing and decorating the Gompers Memorial Room in the new wing of the International Labor Office at Geneva, Switzerland, which will soon be ready for occupancy. The structure is three stories high and cost about \$200,000.

Among the decorations studied by the Council were a number of mural decorations illustrating the technological development of the United States, including pictures of the sky line of New York City, the Bay Bridges of San Francisco, the Boulder Dam and similar outstanding engineering achievements.

William Green, president of the A. F. of L., said that details regarding the decorations and furnishings of the new Gompers Room would be finalized in conferences with Harold D. Butler, Director of the International Labor Office, when Dr. Butler comes to Washington to attend the International Textile Conference.

The rapid growth of the International Labor Office in recent years has created a pressing need for additional office space, which the new wing will provide. The main building, completed in 1926, was designed to accommodate 370 persons, nearly 100 less than are now employed. As a result a large part of the staff has had to seek accommodations elsewhere.

The Gompers Memorial Room will be dedicated to the memory of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor with the exception of one year from its organization to his death in 1924.

Every man, however wise, needs the advice of some sagacious friend in the affairs of life.—Plautus.

There is no code that protects workers like the Union Label.

Official Information



GENERAL OFFICERS
Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, **T. M. GUERIN**
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, **WM. J. KELLY**
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, **HARRY SCHWARZER**
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, **JAS. L. BRADFORD**
1900 15th Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, **B. E. ROBERTS**
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Sixth District, **A. W. MUIR**
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, **ARTHUR MARTEL**
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The Quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of April, May and June; the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

A. J. Sordoni Construction Company
Signs Union Agreement

Edward W. Finney, secretary of the Wyoming Valley District Council of Carpenters, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., desires the members of our organization to be advised through the columns of "The Carpenter" that the A. J. Sordoni Construction Company, Forty Fort, Pa., has signed an agreement with all trades in the building industry having jurisdiction in the Wyoming Valley which provides that all work of this company shall be done under union conditions.

New Charters Issued

1304 Glendale, Calif.	1452 Detroit, Mich.
1346 Center, Ala.	1454 Sacramento, Calif.
1350 Seymour, Ind.	1461 Traverse City, Mich.
2330 Ironwood, Mich.	1877 Piqua, Ohio
1351 Linden, Tex.	2753 Hopwood, Pa.
2516 Louisville, Ky.	1464 Mankato, Minn.
2659 Everett, Wash.	2787 Glendale, Pa.
1337 Portland, Ore.	1724 Oshkosh, Wis.
1357 Pittsburgh, Pa.	1488 Merrill, Wis.
1806 Union City, Pa.	1494 International Falls, Minn.
1363 Oshkosh, Wis.	1510 Panama City, Fla.
1553 Fort Smith, Ark.	1809 Cle Elum, Wash.
2502 Loyalton, Calif.	2696 Canby, Ore.
2617 Portola, Calif.	1763 Los Angeles, Calif.
1386 St. John, N. B., Can.	1533 Dallas, Tex.
1393 Pikeville, Ky.	615 Brownsville, Pa.
1645 Eau Claire, Wis.	2693 Sault Ste Marie, Mich.
1713 Chesley, Ont., Can.	
2791 Sweet Home, Ore.	
2795 Spokane, Wash.	
1418 Lodi, Calif.	
1433 Detroit, Mich.	

**Official Communication from the
American Federation of Labor**

Washington, D. C.,
February 24, 1937

**To the Officers and Members of All
Organizations Affiliated with the
American Federation of Labor**

Greeting:

The American Federation of Labor has been established for fifty-six years. It was founded by men who were devoted to the principles of organized labor. It has lived and functioned for more than half a century. In spite of the opposition of those who have sought to substitute a new economic philosophy, such as the Industrial Workers of the World, the One Big Union, and other organizations of this type, the American Federation of Labor has grown in numbers and influence and has written a record of achievement.

It is the labor movement of our fathers. It is an institution firmly established in the economic, social and industrial life of the nation. It is the movement to which men and women have given their lives, and it is the movement to which millions of working men and women have sworn allegiance.

The officers and members of the American Federation of Labor pioneered in organizing work. One hundred and fourteen national and international unions have been chartered; forty-nine state federations of labor and seven hundred and thirty-four central labor unions have been formed. As a result, the influence and standing of the American Federation of Labor reaches out into every state, city, village and community.

The standing of the American Federation of Labor, its existence as the parent body of organized labor in the United States, and its supremacy were challenged by those who set up the Committee for Industrial Organization following the adjournment of the Fifty-Fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor which was held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in October, 1935. Those who participated in the formation of the Committee for Industrial Organization declared that it was their avowed purpose to substitute the minority decision of the Fifty-Fifth Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor for the expressed

decision of the majority. To that end they initiated a new movement designed to substitute minority decisions for majority rule in the Organized Labor Labor Movement of the United States.

That means that the question at issue in the controversy existing between the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor is democratic principles, democratic procedure and the democratic determination of administrative and organization policies by conventions of the American Federation of Labor. The issue raised over the industrial form of organization in mass production industries is completely eclipsed by the dominant issue of democratic control and democratic procedure within the Organized Labor Movement.

This becomes increasingly clear and definite when the facts show that it has ever been the policy of the American Federation of Labor to apply both the industrial and craft form of organization in its organizing activities, as circumstances require and conditions permit. The economic and industrial interests of the workers alone determine the organization policies adopted and applied by the American Federation of Labor. Its philosophy proclaims the necessity of protecting both the skilled and unskilled worker and of making it possible, through organization, to enable the skilled worker to commercialize his skill, his genius and his training to the highest degree.

The interest of the American Federation of Labor in the organization of both the skilled and the unskilled worker, is identical. The record shows that every opportunity has been accorded to all groups of workers, regardless of skill or training, to become organized and through organization secure for all workers the highest wages and best conditions of employment which are within the realm of possibility.

During all the months which have intervened since the Committee for Industrial Organization was formed, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has sought to bring about a settlement. A standing committee of the Executive Council was created for the purpose of meeting with a committee from the Committee for Industrial Organization, with the hope that through conference and discussion a settlement could be reached and la-

bor throughout the country thoroughly united. But the Committee for Industrial Organization refused to appoint a committee or to assign a committee to meet with the standing committee of the Executive Council. This committee of the Executive Council is still waiting for a conference. It cannot confer, however, with a committee from the Committee for Industrial Organization because said organization will not appoint a committee. The interpretation, therefore, which must be placed upon this refusal of the Committee for Industrial Organization to meet and confer with the representatives of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor is that said organization is still determined to carry out its original declared purpose to impose the substitution of minority rule for majority control within the Organized Labor Movement.

After reviewing the situation existing in state federations of labor and city central bodies in some localities, and after taking into account the confusion which has been created in the minds of working people and their friends, the Executive Council decided to call upon all organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and all its friends to meet the challenge which has been offered to the American Federation of Labor.

In the opinion of the Executive Council, the time has arrived when organizations chartered by the American Federation of Labor and in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor must renew their allegiance and devotion to the philosophy, the principles and the policies of the American Federation of Labor. Representatives of the American Federation of Labor, state federations of labor, city central labor unions and local unions are called upon to draw a line and to make a distinction between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The Executive Council decided that the Committee for Industrial Organization was a dual union existing as a rival to the American Federation of Labor. The Fifty-Sixth Annual Convention which was held at Tampa, Florida, last November decided likewise; it confirmed the action taken by the Executive Council. Now state federations of

labor, city central bodies and local unions chartered by and in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor must decide whether they will be loyal to the parent body, the great American Federation of Labor, or give support to an organization which is classified as dual and rival to the American Federation of Labor both by the Executive Council and a convention of the American Federation of Labor. The issue is made clear and the line is drawn. Workers can not be for both the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The Executive Council therefore calls upon the officers of national and international unions, organizers of the American Federation of Labor, both volunteer and otherwise, the officers and members of state federations of labor, city central bodies and local unions to renew their pledge of loyalty and devotion to the American Federation of Labor and to the principles and policies which it represents. In the issue which has arisen between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization there can be but one attitude which all can assume as members of the American Federation of Labor; it must be uncompromising support of the American Federation of Labor.

It is the purpose and intention of the Executive Council to consider statements made by the representatives of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and to keep in close touch with official actions taken by all organizations, including state federations of labor and central labor unions, which have been chartered by the American Federation of Labor. It is the firm determination of the Council to take such action as the facts may justify in order to protect and preserve the highest and best interests of the American Federation of Labor.

The Executive Council can not and will not tolerate the extension of support to any organization classified by the Executive Council and a convention of the American Federation of Labor as being a dual and rival organization to the American Federation of Labor.

In the name of and in behalf of the Executive Council I call upon all national and international unions and subordinate units of the American Federa-

tion of Labor to give loyal support to it, to conform to its laws, rules and procedure, and to defend and protect it against attacks or onslaughts from either an outside organization or its representatives, classified as a dual organization and as rival to the American Federation of Labor.

By Direction of the Executive Council, American Federation of Labor.

WM. GREEN, President.

Traveling Members Attention

Local Union No. 298 of New York City, through the District Council, wishes to warn traveling members to stay away from New York's Worlds Fair as, contrary to expectations, there is no large amount of work going on there, also that there are plenty of their own members out of work at present to man what work there is or what is contemplated.

* * *

Local Union No. 213, Houston, Texas, through its recording secretary, B. G. Porter, desires all traveling members to be informed that a number of the local members are unemployed in that city and there is no opportunity to secure employment in Houston at present.

* * *

Traveling members will please stay away from Wheeling, West Virginia. Secretary Charles Schnelle of Local Union No. 3, reports that there is not sufficient work for the home members and others coming to seek work will only meet with disappointment.

* * *

Local Union No. 865 of Brunswick, Georgia, reports that very little building is now under way in that city. A number of the local members are out of employment and there is little or no opportunity for traveling members to secure work in that city.

* * *

Statements in several Southern newspapers in reference to work at Fort St. Joe, Florida, would lead one to believe that from 10 to 20 million dollars of work was on the verge of starting. However, the contracts let to date are

for approximately six million dollars, and the work that is started is at the rate of 40 cents an hour and 10 hours a day for carpenters.

Business Agent, W. N. Glenn of Local Union 1194, Pensacola, Florida, has been trying for approximately six weeks to unionize the work, and traveling members can assist the Local Union by staying away from this District for the present.

* * *

Local Union No. 2058, Frankfort, Kentucky, through its recording secretary, Charles E. Clark, advises carpenters to stay away from Frankfort and vicinity due to the unsettled conditions caused by the flood and lack of building operations at the present time.

Home of Brother J. O. McCulgan, Victim of the Flood

The accompanying photograph vividly portrays the losses sustained by many of our members in the flooded districts in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. The house in this photograph is the property of Brother J. A. McCulgan, financial secretary of Local Union 302, Huntington, West Virginia. At the time this photograph was taken the water had receded one foot after reaching within



four inches of the second floor. Brother McCulgan and family were forced to make a very hasty departure in a boat and all they could take with them was the clothes on their backs.

Practically all the furniture on the first floor was ruined and his automobile was a little moist after standing in ten feet of water for the best part of two weeks. The house, we are advised, was damaged to a far greater extent than is indicated in the photo.

FLOOD RELIEF

In response to the circular letter issued by the General President under date of February 16, 1937, contributions have been received from the following Local Unions, District Councils and individual members for the relief of our members in the flooded areas:

L. U.	7	Minneapolis, Minn.	\$100.00	L. U.	259	Jackson, Tenn.	10.00
L. U.	8	Philadelphia, Pa.	50.00	L. U.	260	Waterbury, Conn.	100.00
L. U.	13	Chicago, Ill.	100.00	L. U.	261	Scranton, Pa.	15.00
L. U.	29	Cincinnati, O.	25.00	L. U.	264	Milwaukee, Wis.	50.00
L. U.	31	Trenton, N. J.	10.00	L. U.	265	Hackensack, N. J.	5.00
L. U.	36	Boston, Mass.	10.00	L. U.	271	Chicago, Ill.	10.00
L. U.	36	Oakland, Calif.	10.00	L. U.	272	Chicago Heights, Ill.	10.00
L. U.	37	Shamokin, Pa.	10.00	L. U.	275	Newton, Mass.	25.00
L. U.	39	Cleveland, Ohio	10.00	L. U.	277	Philadelphia, Pa.	10.00
L. U.	40	Dorchester, Mass.	25.00	L. U.	297	Kalamazoo, Mich.	25.00
L. U.	47	St. Louis, Mo.	250.00	L. U.	306	Newark, N. J.	25.00
L. U.	50	Knoxville, Tenn.	10.00	L. U.	308	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	25.00
L. U.	51	Boston, Mass.	10.00	L. U.	333	New Kensington, Pa.	5.00
L. U.	53	White Plains, N. Y.	10.00	L. U.	334	Saginaw, Mich.	5.00
L. U.	54	Chicago, Ill.	25.00	L. U.	335	Grand Rapids, Mich.	10.00
L. U.	58	Chicago, Ill.	100.00	L. U.	337	Detroit, Mich.	50.00
L. U.	61	Kansas City, Mo.	500.00	L. U.	340	Hagerstown, Md.	25.00
L. U.	66	Jamestown, N. Y.	15.00	L. U.	355	Buffalo, N. Y.	10.00
L. U.	72	Rochester, N. Y.	50.00	L. U.	359	Philadelphia, Pa.	100.00
L. U.	80	Chicago, Ill.	100.00	L. U.	363	Elgin, Ill.	10.00
L. U.	88	Anaconda, Mont.	10.00	L. U.	365	Marion, Indiana	5.00
L. U.	91	Racine, Wis.	25.00	L. U.	367	Centralia, Ill.	25.00
L. U.	94	Providence, R. I.	10.00	L. U.	369	No. Tonawanda, N. Y.	10.00
L. U.	101	Baltimore, Md.	1000.00	L. U.	377	Alton, Ill.	50.00
L. U.	103	Birmingham, Ala.	25.00	L. U.	378	Edwardsville, Ill.	10.00
L. U.	105	Cleveland, Ohio	25.00	L. U.	383	Bayonne, N. J.	5.00
L. U.	110	St. Joseph, Mo.	25.00	L. U.	388	Richmond, Va.	5.00
L. U.	115	Bridgeport, Conn.	10.00	L. U.	396	Newport News, Va.	10.00
L. U.	117	Albany, N. Y.	100.00	L. U.	404	Lake County & Vicinity, Ohio	25.00
L. U.	118	Jersey City, N. J.	5.00	L. U.	413	South Bend, Ind.	100.00
L. U.	122	Philadelphia, Pa.	50.00	L. U.	419	Chicago, Ill.	20.00
L. U.	124	Bradford, Pa.	25.00	L. U.	429	Montclair, N. J.	5.00
L. U.	128	St. Albans, W. Va.	25.00	L. U.	430	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	10.00
L. U.	129	Hazleton, Pa.	5.00	L. U.	432	Atlantic City, N. J.	10.00
L. U.	134	Monreal, Que., Can.	5.00	L. U.	434	Chicago, Ill.	100.00
L. U.	139	Jersey City, N. J.	5.00	L. U.	435	Chester, W. Va.	25.00
L. U.	142	Pittsburgh, Pa.	25.00	L. U.	436	New Albany, Ind.	25.00
L. U.	143	Canton, Ohio	20.00	L. U.	447	Ossining, N. Y.	5.00
L. U.	154	Kewanee, Ill.	2.00	L. U.	455	Somerville, N. J.	10.00
L. U.	155	Plainfield, N. J.	5.00	L. U.	462	Gensersburg, Pa.	25.00
L. U.	157	Boston, Mass.	25.00	L. U.	465	Ardmore, Pa.	25.00
L. U.	160	Philadelphia, Pa.	100.00	L. U.	480	Freeburg, Ill.	5.00
L. U.	161	Kenosha, Wis.	25.00	L. U.	493	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	25.00
L. U.	162	San Mateo, Calif.	25.00	L. U.	496	Kankakee, Ill.	10.00
L. U.	165	Pittsburgh, Pa.	25.00	L. U.	498	Brantford, Ont.	5.00
L. U.	171	Youngstown, Ohio	18.00	L. U.	500	Butler, Pa.	10.00
L. U.	174	Joliet, Ill.	10.00	L. U.	507	Nashville, Tenn.	25.00
L. U.	176	Newport, R. I.	5.00	L. U.	514	Wilkes Barre, Pa.	10.00
L. U.	181	Chicago, Ill.	85.00	L. U.	516	Lindehurst, N. Y.	25.00
L. U.	185	St. Louis, Mo.	50.00	L. U.	519	Carlstadt, N. J.	5.00
L. U.	188	Yonkers, N. Y.	10.00				
L. U.	200	Columbus, Ohio	50.00				
L. U.	218	Everett, Mass.	15.00				
L. U.	249	Kingston, Ont., Can.	10.00				
L. U.	251	Kingston, N. Y.	5.00				

L. U. 537	Rahway, N. J.---	5.00	L. U. 1210	Salem, Mass. ----	25.00
L. U. 540	Waltham, Mass. --	5.00	L. U. 1211	Glasgow, Mont. --	50.00
L. U. 541	Washington, Pa. -	10.00	L. U. 1212	Coffeyville, Kans._	10.00
L. U. 546	Olean, N. Y.-----	5.00	L. U. 1214	Walla Walla, Wash. -----	5.00
L. U. 550	Alameda, Calif. ---	25.00	L. U. 1236	Michigan City, Ind. -----	10.00
L. U. 551	Lawrence, Mass. -	10.00	L. U. 1244	Montreal, Quebec, Can. -----	5.00
L. U. 592	Muncie, Ind. ----	25.00	L. U. 1271	Nevada, Mo. -----	5.00
L. U. 603	Ithaca, N. Y.-----	10.00	L. U. 1292	Huntington, N. Y.	25.00
L. U. 604	Murphysboro, Ill.-	10.00	L. U. 1295	Hornell, N. Y.---	25.00
L. U. 612	West New York, N. J. -----	5.00	L. U. 1313	Mason City, Ia.---	10.00
L. U. 624	Brocton, Mass. ---	10.00	L. U. 1316	Brownsville, Tex._	5.00
L. U. 639	Akron, Ohio ----	25.00	L. U. 1326	Ely, Nev. -----	25.00
L. U. 668	Palo Alto, Calif.---	10.00	L. U. 1328	DeLand, Fla. ----	25.00
L. U. 683	Burlington, Vt. --	10.00	L. U. 1329	Independence, Mo.	10.00
L. U. 695	Sterling, Ill. ----	5.00	L. U. 1330	Grand Rapids, Mich. -----	10.00
L. U. 705	Lorain, Ohio ----	10.00	L. U. 1367	Chicago, Ill. ----	50.00
L. U. 708	West Newton, Mass. -----	10.00	L. U. 1374	Keypport, N. J.---	5.00
L. U. 715	Elizabeth, N. J.---	25.00	L. U. 1399	Okmulgee, Okla. -	10.00
L. U. 720	Worcester, Mass. -	5.00	L. U. 1404	Flora, Ill. -----	5.00
L. U. 743	Bakersfield, Calif.	50.00	L. U. 1426	Elyria, Ohio ----	10.00
L. U. 763	Enid, Okla. -----	50.00	L. U. 1428	Midland, Texas --	10.00
L. U. 767	Ottumwa, Ia. -----	10.00	L. U. 1438	Warren, Ohio ----	10.00
L. U. 778	Fitchburg, Mass. -	10.00	L. U. 1443	Englewood, N. J.---	5.00
L. U. 787	Brooklyn, N. Y.---	100.00	L. U. 1465	Frankfort, Ind. ---	25.00
L. U. 822	Findlay, Ohio ---	5.00	L. U. 1471	Jackson, Miss. ---	100.00
L. U. 878	Beverly, Mass. ---	10.00	L. U. 1477	Middletown, Ohio_	5.00
L. U. 908	Ramsey, N. J.-----	5.00	L. U. 1479	Walpole, Mass. --	10.00
L. U. 921	Portsmouth, N. H.	10.00	L. U. 1498	Provo, Utah -----	5.00
L. U. 925	Salinas, Calif. ---	100.00	L. U. 1499	Kent, Ohio -----	10.00
L. U. 930	St. Cloud, Minn. -	5.00	L. U. 1508	Lyons, N. Y.-----	5.00
L. U. 935	Princeton, Ind. ---	5.00	L. U. 1513	Detroit, Mich. ---	100.00
L. U. 942	Ft. Scott, Kans. --	10.00	L. U. 1527	Lombard, Ill. ----	20.00
L. U. 946	Los Angeles, Calif.	500.00	L. U. 1566	Lawrence, Mass. -	10.00
L. U. 957	Stillwater, Minn.---	6.00	L. U. 1585	Lawton, Okla. ---	5.00
L. U. 971	Reno, Nevada ----	50.00	L. U. 1596	St. Louis, Mo. ---	100.00
L. U. 973	Texas City, Texas_	5.00	L. U. 1615	Grand Rapids, Mich. -----	25.00
L. U. 975	Benton, Ill. -----	25.00	L. U. 1629	Ashtabula, Ohio -	10.00
L. U. 985	Gary, Ind. -----	25.00	L. U. 1632	San Luis Obispo, Calif. -----	5.00
L. U. 993	Miami, Fla. -----	500.00	L. U. 1635	Kansas City, Mo.---	10.00
L. U. 1010	Uniontown, Pa. -	10.00	L. U. 1644	Minneapolis, Minn.	10.00
L. U. 1013	Bridgeport, Conn.---	10.00	L. U. 1664	Bloomington, Ind.	15.00
L. U. 1019	Cortland, N. Y.---	25.00	L. U. 1745	Sandpoint, Idaho_	5.00
L. U. 1040	Eureka, Calif. ---	15.00	L. U. 1753	Lockport, Ill. ---	5.00
L. U. 1050	Philadelphia, Pa.---	50.00	L. U. 1766	Fostoria, Ohio --	10.00
L. U. 1053	Milwaukee, Wis.---	15.00	L. U. 1768	Jacksonville, Tex._	5.00
L. U. 1057	Hood River, Ore.---	5.00	L. U. 1782	Newark, N. J. ----	10.00
L. U. 1074	Eau Claire, Wis.---	3.00	L. U. 1784	Chicago, Ill. ----	100.00
L. U. 1075	Hudson, N. Y.-----	5.00	L. U. 1785	Fort Lee, N. J.---	5.00
L. U. 1078	Fredericksburg, Va. -----	15.00	L. U. 1786	Chicago, Ill. ----	10.00
L. U. 1089	Phoenix, Ariz. ---	10.00	L. U. 1800	Shelton, Wash. --	5.00
L. U. 1102	Detroit, Mich.-----	50.00	L. U. 1815	Santa Ana, Calif.---	10.00
L. U. 1115	Hawthorne, N. Y.---	5.00	L. U. 1856	Philadelphia, Pa. -	25.00
L. U. 1128	La Grange, Ill.---	15.00	L. U. 1880	Carthage, Mo. ---	10.00
L. U. 1138	Toledo, Ohio ----	100.00	L. U. 1884	Lubbock, Texas ---	10.00
L. U. 1146	Green Bay, Wis.---	25.00	L. U. 1911	Beckley, W. Va.---	100.00
L. U. 1180	Cleveland, Ohio ---	10.00			
L. U. 1194	Pensacola, Fla. --	5.00			
L. U. 1209	Newark, N. J.-----	10.00			

L. U. 1938 Crown Point, Ind.	10.00	D. C. Bridgeport and Vicinity, Conn.	10.00
L. U. 2059 Bismarck, N. D.---	10.00	D. C. Cook County, Ill.	100.00
L. U. 2108 Shelbyville, Ind. _	5.00	D. C. Fox River Valley, Wis.---	5.00
L. U. 2164 San Francisco, Cal.	25.00	D. C. New York City, N. Y.---	800.00
L. U. 2172 Boston, Mass. ---	10.00	D. C. Holyoke and Vicinity, Mass.	10.00
L. U. 2174 Chicago, Ill. ----	10.00	D. C. Twin City, Minn.	25.00
L. U. 2217 Lakeland, Fla. --	15.00	D. C. Essex County and Vicin- ity, N. J.	50.00
L. U. 2628 Laramie, Wyo. ---	25.00	D. C. Detroit, Wayne Co. and Vic., Mich.	100.00
L. U. 2733 Boynton, Fla. ----	5.00	D. C. Hudson County, N. J.---	5.00
D. C. Bergen County, N. J.---	10.00	S. C. Florida	25.00
D. C. Nassau County, N. Y.---	25.00	Miscellaneous	
D. C. Passaic County and Vi- cinity, N. J.	10.00	M. J. McDermott	\$ 10.00
D. C. Westchester County New York	25.00	Chas. N. Kimball	50.00
D. C. Milwaukee County, Wis.	25.00	A. Cooper	100.00
D. C. Philadelphia, Penn. ---	100.00		
D. C. Grand Rapids, Mich.---	5.00		
D. C. St. Louis, Mo.	150.00		
		Total	\$9,399.00

California State Council of Carpenters Convention

The California State Council of Carpenters held its 10th annual convention February 19-21, 1937, at Stockton. The convention was called to order by William Roth, chairman of the local committee.

The invocation was delivered by the Rev. Carl Truex of the First Baptist Church. Then followed addresses of welcome from Mayor Ralph Fay and W. W. Mahaffey president of the Stockton Labor Council. James Allen extended greetings from the Builders Exchange, after which Chairman Roth turned over the meeting to President J. F. Cambiano and presented to him a gavel made by Brother A. Walters, the only surviving active charter member of Stockton Local No. 266.

Among those prominent in labor circles that addressed the convention were Charles J. Crook, deputy labor commissioner, Stockton; Walter Mathewson, U. S. Labor Conciliator; Edward Vandeleur, secretary, State Federation of Labor; General Executive Board Member, A. W. Muir and General Representative Don Cameron, also representatives from a number of Unions throughout the state of California.

The report of President Cambiano and Secretary-Treasurer Ryan was a lengthy and interesting document and embodied among other things the activities and accomplishments of the State Council during the period that intervened since the last convention.

Twenty resolutions were presented to the convention, of which 17 were adopted, dealing in most part with the working conditions, union label, old age security and proposed State legislation.

J. F. Cambiano of San Mateo, and D. H. Ryan of San Francisco, were re-elected president and secretary respectively, and Hollywood was selected as the city in which to hold the next convention.

Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters Convention

The Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters met in its eighteenth annual convention in Musicians' Hall, Waukesha, Wisconsin, January 13-15, 1937, and was called to order by President William Biegeman of Local 344, Waukesha, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of that Local Union.

President Biegeman then introduced Mr. Frank Roberts, chairman of the Waukesha City Council, who in turn welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Mayor who was unable to attend.

The gavel was then relinquished to F. E. Gastrow, president of the State Council, who briefly responded and presided during the remainder of the convention.

President Otto F. Bieber, and secretary-treasurer John Burns of the St. Paul-Minneapolis District Council, addressed the convention.

Included among the visitors present who also addressed the convention were

George Orris, general representative, and Walter Simon, supervisor of apprenticeship, Wisconsin Industrial Commission.

The report of State President F. E. Gastrow, included such matters as organization, job elimination, legislation, changes to constitution, also a number of recommendations.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Shaw gave a detailed account of receipts and expenses and showed the finances of the Council were in a healthy condition.

All the incumbents in office were re-elected and New London was the city selected in which to hold the next convention.

Local Union No. 21 Celebrates Fiftieth Anniversary

Carpenters Local Union No. 21 of Chicago, Illinois, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on February 20, 1937, with a dinner and dance at the Madison Athletic Club.

The honored guests attending the celebration were: Charles H. Sand, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago District Council, who acted as master of ceremonies; Reuben G. Soderstrom, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, who delivered an address, and Joseph Belanger, the only charter member, who gave a brief talk on the history of the Local Union.

Dinner which was served to 600 guests was followed by dancing and refreshments.

The celebration was pronounced a most enjoyable affair.

Local Union 1782, Newark, N. J., Observes 30th Anniversary

Local Union No. 1782 of Newark, N. J., celebrated its thirtieth anniversary on February 20, 1937, with an entertainment and banquet and the affair was declared by all present to be a most enjoyable one.

The committee in charge of arrangements consisted of Brothers I. Trugman as chairman, M. Maisel as treasurer, and L. Hersh bain as secretary.

A concert which preceded the banquet was attended by the members and their families as well as invited guests, and consisted of piano recital, choir, comedy and classical numbers.

Prominent among the guests present

at the banquet were John Flynn, General Representative; John J. Walsack, secretary-treasurer of the Essex County District Council; George Campbell and Eugene O'Horo, business agents of the District Council.

Representatives were in attendance from Local Unions 383, Bayonne; 1157 Passaic; 135 New York City, and from various Local Unions in the Essex County district, as well as delegates from the District Council, headed by Brother John Lindsay, president.

Among those present who delivered addresses was the first president of the Local Union, Brother Joseph Seigel. He was well received as were all the other members who were introduced.

Dancing was indulged in to the strains of a fine orchestra and the reluctance with which the guests departed was evidence of the enjoyable time had by all.

Officer and Charter Member of Local Union 1516 Dies

Elmer G. Walker a charter member of Local Union 1516, Salem, Mass., passed away February 24, 1937, after a short illness.

In his passing the Local Union has lost an earnest and devoted member and the community a valued citizen.

Brother Walker had held continuous membership in the Local Union since its organization in 1904, and had served continuously as an officer of the Local since that time, and as a delegate to the North Shore District Council for thirty-two years; had served on the Executive Board of the Massachusetts State Council for twenty years and represented the Local Union at two general conventions of the United Brotherhood at Niagara Falls and at Indianapolis; also served as business agent for several years.

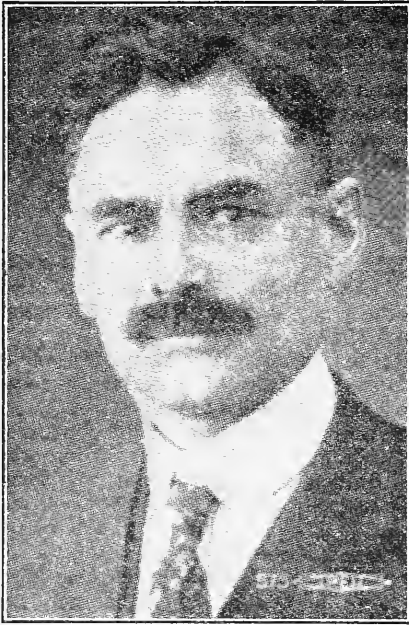
Brother Walker was widely known for his devotion to and his enthusiasm for the welfare and growth of our organization and for organized labor in general, ever ready to respond to any call which might be made upon him to promote labor's cause. Being of a genial and kindly disposition, he made a host of friends and was beloved and respected by all.

His funeral was largely attended by many members of Local No. 1516, the North Shore District Council and the Massachusetts State Council.

Old Time Member of Local 281 Taken by Death

In the death of Arthur H. Lampe, which occurred December 19, 1936, after a five week's illness following an appendicitis operation, Local Union 281, Binghamton, N. Y., lost one of its most capable speakers and leaders among men for the cause of unionism.

Brother Lampe was born in Potter County, Pa., April 24, 1875. In the fall of 1903 he took up his residence at Carbondale, Pa., and became a member of Local Union 813 in April, 1904. He



held every office within the Local Union at various times.

In 1920 he moved to Binghamton, N. Y., transferring his membership to Local Union 281 in that city.

He was a student and an ardent lover of books, being exceptionally well informed on economics, histories, etc., which made him a most pleasing and interesting speaker, as well as a convincing one.

From the years 1913 to 1919 inclusive he worked untiringly for the cause of unionism in the city of Carbondale, Pa., during the labor difficulties of Carbondale Machine Company and the United Garment Workers of America.

Brother Lampe had been a member of organized labor for nearly thirty-

three years, and no cause was more dear to his heart than that of unionism and being of service to others. Being a man of sterling character and true worth, his kindly smile and genial manner endeared him to all who knew him.

The largely attended funeral which was held December 22, also the beautiful eulogies and floral tributes attested the high esteem in which Brother Lampe was held.

Fall Proves Fatal to Member of Local 486

Frank Morecraft, a member of Local Union 486 of Bayonne, N. J., for almost 25 years in continuous good standing, died in that city January 18, 1937, of a fractured skull as the result of a fall down stairs in his home.

Brother Morecraft was a true union man as well as a devoted friend and was active in the work for organized labor. He was a member of a family of carpenters, his brothers and relatives numbering about twenty-four, all being members of our organization.

His funeral was held January 21 and attended by a large number of brother carpenters and friends. Interment was in New York Bay Cemetery.

Old Time Member of Local 1265 Passes

Joel Anderson, a member of Local Union No. 1265, Monmouth, Ill., for many years, passed away in that city January 9, 1937.

Brother Anderson was born in Lindkoping, Sweden, February 17, 1867. He came to the state of Pennsylvania at the age of 20 years and later to Monmouth, Ill., where he completed his apprenticeship at the trade. He later became a building contractor and was a charter member of Local Union 1265. He was out of the Local for a short period of years, coming in later as an honorary member.

Brother Anderson leaves two sons—Paul, of Monmouth, Ill., and Clarence J. Anderson who is the recording secretary of Local Union 1265 which position he has held for a period of 14 years continuously.

Brother Anderson was an exemplary union man, and almost entirely employed union labor. He was also a thorough mechanic of his trade.

Death Claims Recording Secretary of Local 1922

Harold H. Pfohl, a member of our organization for twenty-five years, and recording secretary of Local Union 1922 of Chicago for the past nine years, died in that city February 14, 1937, of a heart attack.

Brother Pfohl was born in Louisville, Ky., October 31, 1887, and joined Local 149 of the Amalgamated Woodworkers International Union of St. Louis, Mo., in 1910, which union was chartered as Local 795 of our organization in 1912. He transferred his membership to Local Union 1922 in the year 1921.

He attended a number of our general conventions, including the last convention held in Lakeland, Florida, in December of last year.

At the 22d general convention held in Lakeland, Florida, in 1928, he was elected a delegate to the 23d annual convention of the Union Label Trades Department and attended the convention of that body held in Vancouver, British Columbia, in 1931.

Brother Pfohl was always active in the affairs of the Local Union and will be greatly missed by the officers and members.

Former Financial Secretary of Local 525 Dies

Benjamin Shafer, a charter member of Local 525, Coshocton, Ohio, passed away February 11, 1937, at the age of 79 years, after an illness of one year.

In May, 1900, with several other carpenters, they applied for a charter and membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Brother Shafer after being a member for a few years went into another line of industry and withdrew his membership. On August 4, 1903, he was admitted again and for 15 years served the Local as Financial Secretary.

His untiring interest in the Local saw it develop until the organization had between 60 and 70 members.

Failing health caused him to absent himself from the meetings the last few years but he never lost his interest in his union and his brother carpenters.

The passing of this esteemed brother will be mourned by the officers and members of Local 525.

He leaves a wife, a son and daughter to mourn his loss. His funeral was held February 13, and burial was made in Plainfield Cemetery.

DEATH ROLL

PAUL HAGAMAN—Local Union No. 1083, St. Charles, Illinois.

Broad Labor Spy Probe Urged by AFL Council

One hundred per cent approval of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee's investigation of the widespread violation of fundamental civil rights, including the right of the workers to organize in labor unions and carry on union work free from interference by anti-union employers and private detective agencies, was voiced by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in a recent session in Washington, D. C.

The Civil Liberties Committee, whose chairman is Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, has asked for an appropriation of \$50,000 to continue the investigation. The Executive Council declared that the Senate should give the committee all the funds required to finalize this very important inquiry.

It was the opinion of the Executive Council that it would be a direct blow to good government, to the interests of working men and women, and to the proper relationship between employers and organized employes if the investigation was not carried on until the activities and practices of private detective agencies had been fully uncovered.

In announcing the action of the Executive Council, William Green, president of the A. F. of L., said the Council had also approved State legislation to regulate detective agencies, and that all State Federations of Labor would be called upon to work for such legislation before the various State legislatures.

A model regulatory bill will be sent to the State federations. The proposed bill, Mr. Green said, will be much more drastic than the Wisconsin law, which requires registration of detective agencies.

Social Justice can be more rapidly secured through the buying of Union-made goods.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Congratulates General Officers on Success of Convention

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I want to congratulate the officers and also the delegates to the convention for the success of their labors as shown by the proceedings. As an old member I still take an interest in the good work we have accomplished in the past. I hope we will still continue the good work. I want you to remember while there is life there is hope. It requires lots of study and thought to accomplish anything worth while in this life. I also appreciate your good work for all the brothers and I know you all have lots to do to keep up with the times. Everything seems to be going forward for progress at the present time. You certainly have your hands full of hard work. It is better to work out than to rust out, and that must be our aim to succeed in anything. Life is short so we must do our part without fail. A man is old or young according to how much he can do; that means that many a white-haired gentleman belongs to the class with the young, and plenty of boys at thirty are beginning to show signs of old age. When a man starts to slow up he is beginning to grow old. When he feels he needs to sit down and rest instead of going on, one can say he is beginning to be worn by years. If you strengthen your capacity for work, if you keep on the go, you stay young longer than if you take things easy. Of course it is true that physically a man reaches a point where he has to avoid the more strenuous forms of exercise, but so far as practicing or following a career is concerned, there does not need to be any let up. I dislike to see a man retire. It seems like an admission that he is willing to give up one of the most interesting things in his life. When you know men who continue working actively until they die, the contrast with the men who feel they must retire is even more marked. How much more enviable and interesting the life of the man who

can continue to pursue his life's work. Age is a relative thing. I have known men at seventy describe a man forty-five as a boy, and the same man of forty-five is considered an old man by his children. That is life through and through with a good many people. There is a lot of truth in this. It comes from experiences. The study of nature and of men, is part of my interest in life.

George J. Young.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 42

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Just a few lines about Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 42 of Battle Creek, Michigan. We are proud to say that we are still functioning, having a membership of thirty.

We hold our business meetings the first and third Wednesday evening of each month, and we celebrate with a birthday dinner once each month.

We have been piecing and tying quilts during the winter months. At present we are performing this work for the flood sufferers.

We held a rabbit supper December 11 for all members and their families, which was well attended. Dancing followed and was enjoyed by all those who desired to dance. Two of our quilts were raffled off also from which we realized \$12.80 which increased our treasury.

The members of Carpenters' Local 871 have had work all winter, which is something unusual and inspiring. They have added quite a few new members to their Local and to them we would say: "If your wife does not belong to the Ladies' Auxiliary, it is our request that you see to it that she joins."

Sisters! bear in mind your obligation. In so doing you will be able to help the union man stand for his rights. Don't you think the union man would be proud to know that his union earned money was buying union-made goods?

The members of our auxiliary enjoy reading the letters in "The Carpenter." So let's all put our shoulders to the wheel, and let us exchange ideas which I am sure will benefit us all.

Viola M. Frey, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 42. Battle Creek, Mich.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 266

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 266, Wheeler, Oregon, was organized March, 1936, and is doing quite well. The members in good standing number about forty, while there are a few in arrears. However, the lumber camps are operating and we hope to have all members in good standing soon.

During the Christmas holidays our auxiliary extended help to a number of needy families and did considerable charity work.

Recently we raffled a blanket to raise funds for our treasury, from which we realized a nice sum.

If at any time other auxiliaries have suggestions to offer for the good of the order they will be gladly accepted.

Julia A. Downie, Rec. Sec.
L. A. No. 266. Wheeler, Ore.

Child Labor Amendment Defeated in New York

Following an acrimonious debate of more than three hours the Assembly of the New York Legislature overwhelmingly defeated the resolution for ratifying the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution. The vote was 102 to 42. The amendment had been ratified by the Senate. The negative action of the Assembly plus the defeat by 102 to 35 of a resolution to reconsider the adverse vote killed possible further consideration of the amendment by this session of the Legislature.

Governor Lehman, who had urged favorable action on the amendment, regretted the adverse vote in the Assembly.

When informed of the decision of the Assembly, he said in a brief statement in the Executive Chamber;

"I am deeply disappointed at the defeat of the resolution to ratify the Child Labor Amendment."

"The Child Labor Amendment was adopted by an overwhelming vote in

Congress as a non-partisan measure to protect the children of America against exploitation.

"When the President was a Republican, Democratic as well as Republican members of Congress voted for it. Since then it has had the strong support of both Republican and Democratic Presidents and other public officials.

"I regret that the resolution to ratify the Child Labor Amendment did not receive in the Assembly the support of the members of the two parties which it received in the State Senate. Had it done so, it would, of course, have been easily ratified. The record speaks for itself. The people of this State will form their own judgment on that record."

Heywood Broun, noted columnist, in speaking of the defeated amendment said:

"In the 18th chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew it is written of anyone who offends against a child that 'it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea.'

"To Albany should go 102 millstones to the Assemblymen who killed the Child Labor Amendment."

Law of Life That Enriches

It is a law of life that what we give unselfishly multiplies and returns to us. In helping others we enrich ourselves in the real things—the things that endure. We develop character—we grow in power and usefulness—we become real men and women, not dwarfs. The moment you fling open the door of your heart, and let your sympathy and helpfulness flow out to shed their fragrance and beauty upon lives that are starving for human fellowship, you begin to develop power. The moment you bottle them up you begin to strangle the best things in you, then you begin to dwarf your power and possibilities. Give and grow!

Judge (as prisoner about to give evidence on his own behalf is sworn): "Have you a lawyer to represent you?"

Prisoner: "No, sir, I am going to speak the truth."

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Craft Problems



CARPENTRY (By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON CII.

Every major depression strikes the building trades its hardest blow, and just as soon as this blow is struck, the situation becomes serious. It can not be otherwise, for when the building trades fall, every other industry is affected, either directly or indirectly. While the building trades themselves have little or nothing to do with the original cause of depressions, they nevertheless constitute a reliable index, showing how deep we are in or how far

the beginning, the element that will eventually end that depression. The base of this element lies among the trades. The first letting up of building construction, marks its birth. Then it grows and increases just as the depression grows and increases. One thing

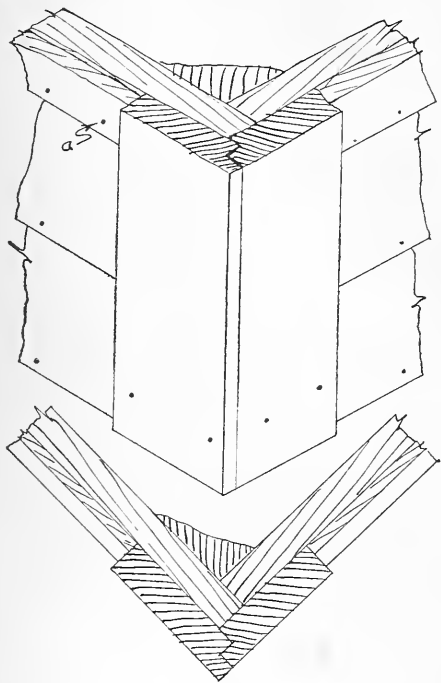


Fig. 605

we have gone on the way to recovery. Not until the building trades show a healthy growth, can anyone be sure of a permanent prosperity.

Every depression, from the very nature of things, builds up, almost from

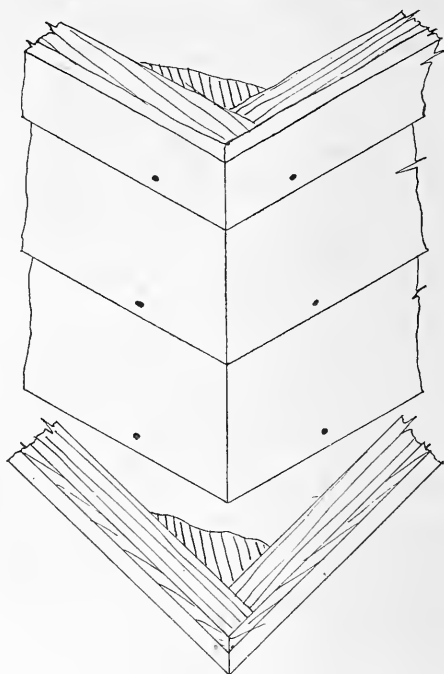


Fig. 606

leads to another—workmen are thrown out of work, and gloom begins to invade business, which soon brings building construction almost if not altogether to a standstill. By this time a large majority of the tradesmen are out of work, or have only part-time work. Then clerks and other employes are laid off—employers either do their work themselves, or else they throw the extra work caused by the lay-offs, onto remaining employes. Those who have jobs, must work longer, instead of shorter hours, which makes conditions worse rather than better. Then buildings are neglected—almost no remodel-

ing is done, and repair work is reduced to absolute necessities.

People become used to this thing, which, as it were, is a disease. Neglect seems to become the rule, rather than the exception. Whole communities suffer, and gloom takes on the form of despair. Jobs are impossible to get, and young men and young women who un-

still more the demand for houses, which means still more jobs. Business becomes hopeful, and jobs begin to hunt for men rather than men for jobs. The remedy that has been growing all the time during the whole depression, is in full swing—signs of permanent prosperity are seen at every hand—the depression is over.

All of these things, more or less in the order related in the preceding paragraph have been going on during the last six or seven years, until at this writing (May 1936) it is claimed there is a shortage of over 10² million houses, and perhaps a demand for twice that number of remodeling jobs, while building repairs have accumulated to such an extent that a large percentage of all the buildings are in need of some kind of repair work. The building

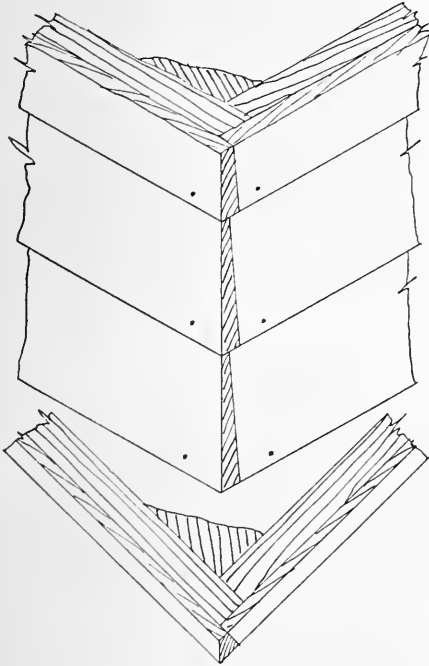


Fig. 607

der normal conditions marry, postpone marriage, or if they marry, live with in-laws. It becomes easy now for people to feel that conditions will always be so, but notwithstanding that, the thing that will end the depression has been growing all the while. People eventually will get tired of living in dilapidated homes, or under crowded conditions; repairs will be made, and this will lead to remodeling. Jobs increase, and by reason of this, postponed marriages take place. Those marriages increase the demands for more houses, and new buildings begin to take form, making more jobs. More jobs mean more marriages, and more marriages mean still more new homes and more jobs. Couples living with in-laws, confident of permanent employment, begin setting up house-keeping for themselves, thus increasing

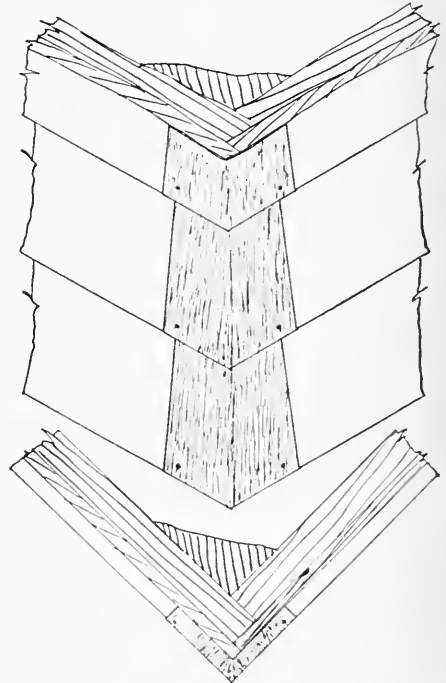


Fig. 608

trades, in many sections of the country, are showing signs of permanent recovery. How far we will go, will depend largely on how willing and ready people are to apply the remedy, so it will mean permanent prosperity, rather than just a spasm of it.

The craft problems of the previous lesson, dealt with siding and its appli-

cation. In this lesson we are taking up various forms of corner construction for siding. Fig. 605 shows at the bottom a plan of a corner, which is shown in perspective by the upper drawing. To the upper left we are indicating at a, a nail that has been driven too close to the corner joint. The trouble with this kind of nailing is that if it does not split the board when the nail is driven, it is almost sure to cause damage sooner or later after the elements affect the work. Nails should be driven far enough (approximately 2 inches) from the joint to prevent cracking.

In figure 606 we are showing a plan and a perspective view of what is called a mitered corner for siding. This corner, if made in a workmanlike manner, is neat and gives good service. The heavy dots indicate the nailing.

Fig. 607 shows a plan and a perspective view of a corner which is to be

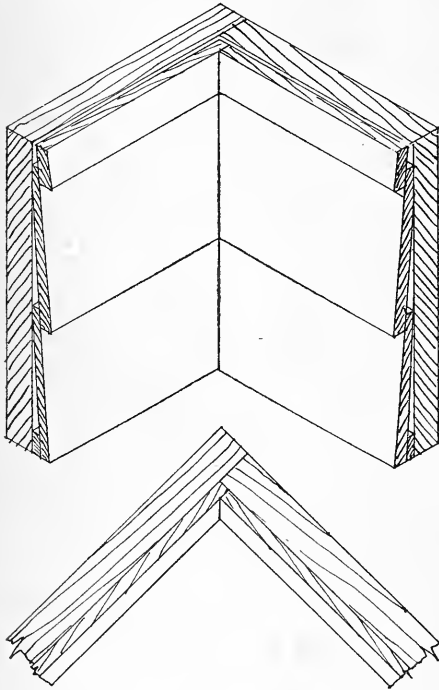


Fig. 609

covered with metal corners, somewhat on the order shown by Fig. 608. The shaded parts represent metal corners. In using metal for corners, care must be taken to keep them in perfect perpendicular alignment. The nails should not

be too large, and can be either flat-head or finish nails. The metal corners should slip up under the siding at the top, and may be slightly bent under at the bottom edge of the siding.

Fig. 609 shows a plan and a perspective view of a corner in reverse.

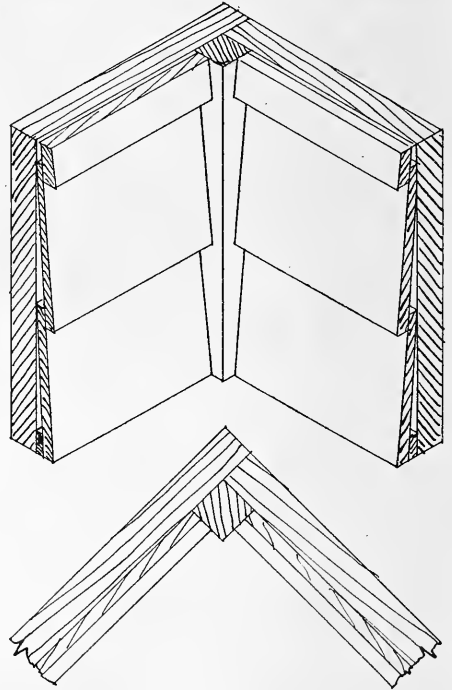


Fig. 610

Here the siding of one side is scribed onto the siding of the other side, which makes a satisfactory job, especially if the work is carefully done. Another corner in reverse is shown by the drawings of Fig. 610. Here the siding is fit to a square angle piece corresponding in thickness with the casings or corner boards.

It should be remembered here, that corners are always more conspicuous than any other part of the exterior of a building, and for that reason, they should be constructed, not only to give service, but to carry with them a certain degree of ornamentation. This ornamental element, as a rule, costs almost nothing in time or in money, so there is no reason why it should not be represented in every corner construction of, at least, the better classes of buildings.

BLUE PRINT READING
AND ESTIMATING

(By L. Perth)

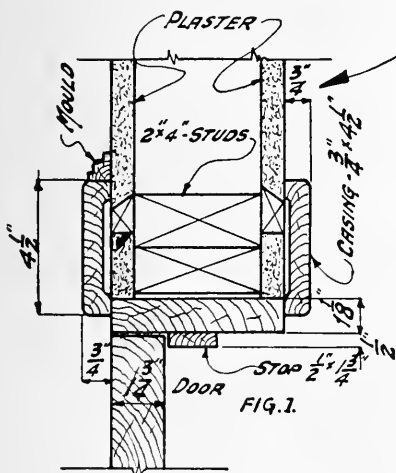
CHAPTER XII

Free Hand Sketching

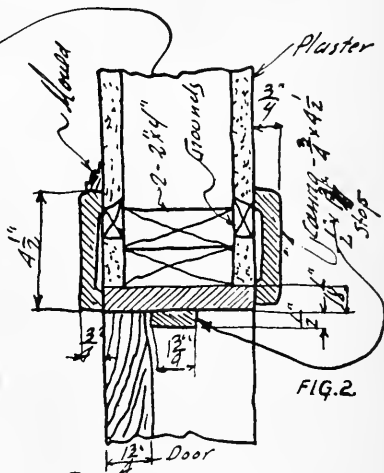
In pursuing the subject of plan reading the student perhaps does not real-

same which took place in the mind of the architect, engineer or the draftsmen who were instrumental in the preparation of the drawings.

It is very important that the student thoroughly understand how imperative the faculty called imagination is in all creative work and especially in building



DETAIL- DOOR JAMB



Door joint

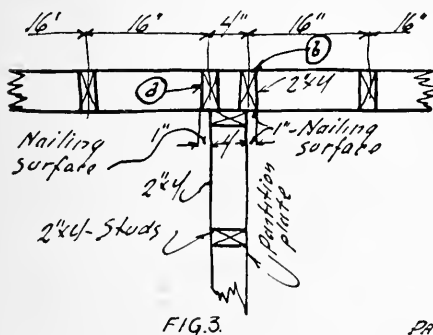


FIG. 3.

Framing at partition

NOTE: Studs (a) and (b) are set 4" c.c. to provide nailing surface for door

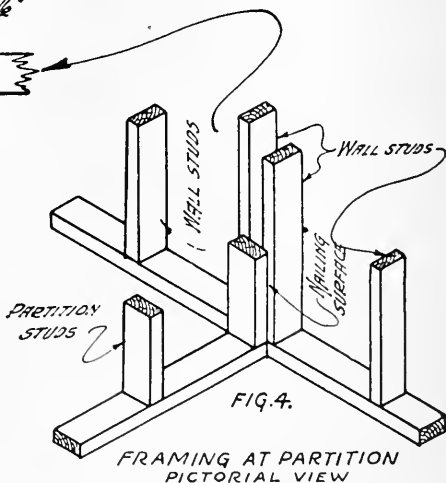


FIG. 4.

FRAMING AT PARTITION
PICTORIAL VIEW

ize that a very peculiar mental process is being performed in his mind. He is not cognizant of the fact that the very process he is going through in his endeavors to interpret correctly the contents of the drawing is identically the

construction. All ideas expressed on drawings were at some prior time kindled in the minds of those who first have conceived them. No matter how great its scope may be the thought is of no practical utility to the world as long

as it is lodged in the mind of its originator only, in spite of the fact that the originator may be able to visualize the object in all its details and see it as it would appear in its material shape.

To make ideas useful and the process of giving them their material appearance possible the language of drawing has been developed. This process consists of expressing the product of one man's imagination on paper and making it possible for those who can read this language to carry out the instructions laid down on the drawing, and thus transform what once was something intangible into a material reality.

It is evident that the individual who is studying a drawing is going through the same process of imagination as the one that took place in the mind of the originator before he expressed his thoughts on paper.

When you are reading a drawing you are stimulating your imagination to produce in your mind the picture of the object you are going to make. And in proportion to your application you create this mental picture which enables you to intelligently proceed with the work of fabrication.

While it is not necessary for those who are connected with the practical work to be able to make drawings it is very helpful that they develop to a certain extent the habit of making rough sketches. This does not require the skill of an artist or the ability of a draftsman. It does not necessitate the procurement of costly and complicated drawing instruments and supplies. It does not require any special environment or equipment all of which are very essential in the drafting room to make it possible for those who are making drawing to do the work properly.

Drawing is a language of lines and free hand sketching is the first and simplest phase of this language. In fact sketching is the first step made by the architect or his draftsmen before they can proceed with the preparation of regular drawings. The difference between sketches and finished drawings being that sketches are made free hand, they are rough, are "not to scale" and are of a very preliminary nature.

Sketching consists of making a "rough outline" of the thing you intend to make, supplemented with all the necessary information which would enable

others to proceed with the work according to your ideas."

No doubt your foreman has frequently drawn a sketch for you to supplement the clarity of his instructions and no one will deny that no verbal description, no matter how complete it may be, will ever accomplish as much in the way of explanation as a sketch does regardless of how crude its appearance may be.

Therefore we find it very essential that building mechanics develop the ability to express themselves in this very simple way by means of sketching.

As it was mentioned, you need no drawing instruments or supplies. All you need is a pencil and a piece of paper or any other flat surface like a board or even the concrete sidewalk will do. You may use chalk or a piece of charcoal if a pencil is not available, and all the work is done free hand with lines as nearly straight as is possible to obtain by this method.

The idea is well illustrated in the accompanying drawing. Thus Fig. 1 represents the "Detail of a door jamb." This is a working drawing, made to scale neatly executed. Fig. 2 represents the same subject only in the shape of a free hand sketch. You may notice how irregular the lines are, how unproportioned all the parts are; the figures and notations are made in long hand and are very unpretentious, and the whole appearance is very rough. That is what a sketch is; it does not have to "look good" as long as it bears a resemblance to the object you have in mind, and has all the necessary figures and data required.

The illustration in Fig. 4 is a pictorial view or a picture of "partition framing." This pictorial view corresponds to the picture you have in your mind. You want to convey your idea to your fellow workmen and you draw a rough sketch as in Fig. 3. Here you indicate how you wish the work to be done, how the studs are to be spaced to provide sufficient nailing surface for lath, how the adjoining members are located, etc. This sketch is just as rough as the one above but it answers the purpose.

It would be wrong to say that sketches can always replace finished drawings, for they have their limitations. Sketches may be successfully used in representing small portions or parts of structures and structural members,

equipment and small details. However, it is not customary and very impractical to make large drawing in the form of sketches. But large and finished scale drawings are usually the result of a multitude of rough disassembled sketches.

Get into the habit of expressing your ideas by making sketches; get used to "pencil talk" and soon you will begin to realize how much this facilitates your task and how much more proficient you will become in your work to say nothing of the additional interest this will add to your study of plan reading.

DOUGLAS FIR PLYWOOD

(By N. S. Perkins, Manager, Engineering Dept., Douglas Fir Plywood Ass'n.)

(*Editor's Note.*)—This is the first of a series of articles prepared exclusively for *The Carpenter*, describing Douglas Fir Plywood and explaining the various uses and properties of this popular material. In view of the increased activity in small house construction, these articles on plywood are timely and should be of special interest to our readers.

During the last ten years, the fir plywood industry has developed by leaps

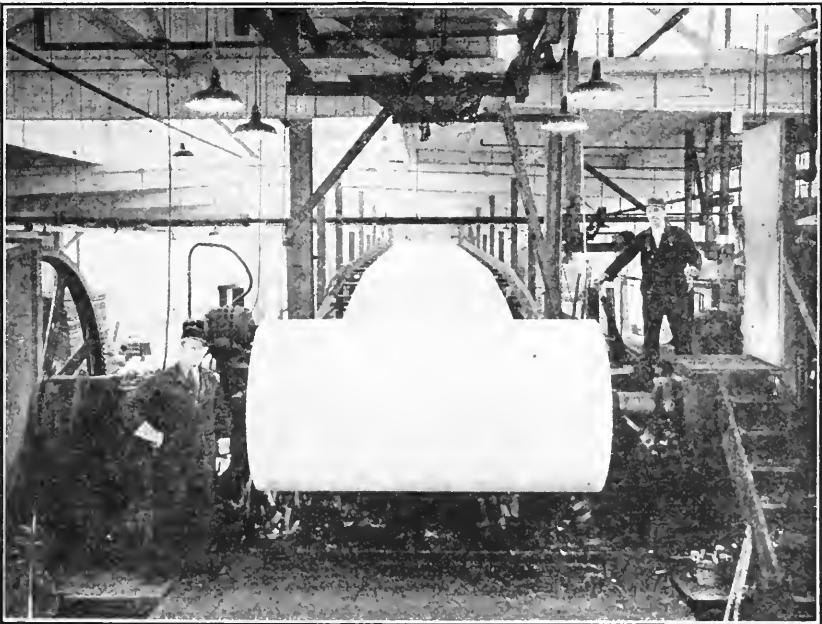
plywood transformed from a material intended primarily for door panels, into a construction material of the first rank, and one of particular interest to carpenters.

Huge quantities of fir plywood are used in house construction for wall covering, paneling, and ceilings; for sheathing and subflooring; cabinets, shelving, cupboard doors and similar purposes.

In concrete work, the special "Form" panels, made of highly water-resistant glue, are used by the thousands; while in remodeling jobs, and for temporary store fronts, builders say, "Fir plywood is a natural."

Fir plywood consists of an odd number (usually three to five) of veneer sheets, laid alternately at right angles, and glued and pressed together into strong, rigid panels, ranging in size up to four (4) feet wide and eight (8) feet long, and in thickness from 3/16 inch up to 1 1/4 inches, or more, in increments of 1/16 inch.

How is plywood made? The cream of the Douglas fir logs are selected and cut into lengths or "blocks" of about



PEELING VENEER IN A CONTINUOUS RIBBON FROM A FIR LOG

and bounds in the Northwest while the building industry has seen Douglas fir

nine feet or less. These blocks are placed in a giant lathe and rotated

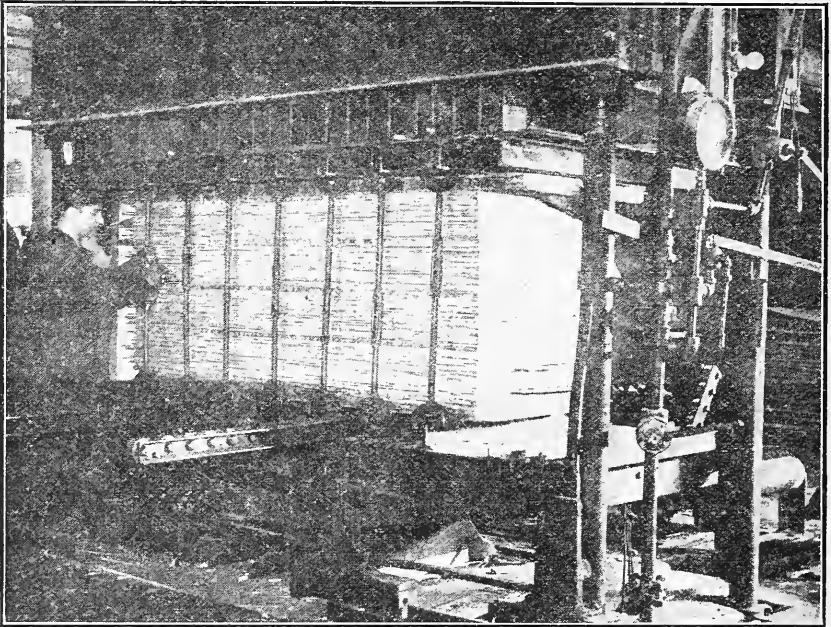
against a sharp cutting knife which peels the veneer off in a continuous ribbon of any desired thickness. This ribbon passes along conveyors where it is clipped to proper widths. Then the veneer is run through driers to remove most of the moisture, after which it is glued into panels, placed in hydraulic presses, clamped and allowed to set until the glue joint becomes stronger than the wood itself.

Later the panels are trimmed and cut to exact commercial sizes, sanded to

For example, along the grain wood has tremendous tensile strength—literally thousands of pounds per square inch—and it possesses great stiffness. Across the grain, however, it is relatively weak.

Again, changes in moisture have practically no effect on wood along the grain, but across the grain, a joist or board may shrink one-half inch.

Consequently, by laying the veneer sheets cross-wise, Douglas fir plywood attains great strength and stiffness in



GLUED PANELS IN HYDRAULIC PRESS

a satin smoothness, and shipped to all states of the Union.

The plywood industry has developed in the Northwest because there, on the western slope of the beautiful Cascades, are the great virgin forests of Douglas fir, which is so admirably suited for plywood.

The question arises, "Why do they make plywood?"

First, because of the need and demand for large-size panels, for wall coverings.

Second, because by gluing the veneer together so that the grain runs at right angles in alternate sheets, the plywood manufacturer capitalizes on the known strength of wood along the grain.

all directions, while the stability or fixity of each sheet of veneer along the grain prevents the adjacent sheets from moving when subjected to dampness or drying out, and results in plywood panels practically immune against shrinkage.

The Little Brown Church

(By H. H. Siegele)

The summer we visited the headquarters of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in Indianapolis, we also visited many other places of interest, among which was the now famous "Little Brown Church," which was built over eighty years ago.

It was in 1855, to be exact, when the settlers near what was then called Bradford, Iowa, organized a congregation, and soon after that planned for building a church.

Building a church, in those early days, meant a great deal more than it does in our day of easy transportation and modern equipments. The rocks for the foundation were quarried by members of the congregation, and trees were cut down in nearby forests and hewed into timbers for use in the structure of the building. The finishing lumber was hauled 80 miles, from our childhood home-town, McGregor, Iowa, located on the Mississippi River. The bell, and there were few church bells in those



days, came from Troy, New York. The church was painted brown originally, because brown was a cheaper paint than other colors. The church from the beginning was popularly known as "The Little Brown Church." It became famous, because it inspired the writing of the widely-known song, "The Little Brown Church In The Vale," written by W. S. Pitts.

Tourists from all parts of the country visit the little church every year. The accompanying picture shows several tourists, who came to the place while we were there. Every year hundreds of couples go to "The Little Brown Church" to get married in it.

The nearest postoffice is Nashua, Iowa, about 2 miles west of the church.

The town of Bradford long since has disappeared, but the little brown church building is being preserved as a monument and a shrine.

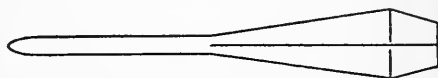
Clapboard Nail Setter

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am submitting an idea of my own which I think will be of great interest to brother carpenters.

Harry Pounder,
L. U. No. 1416 New Bedford, Mass.

Taken from an ordinary bit brace gimlet and ground down at the screw point to form a blunt end. The square



shank at the top fits the claw of the hammer to enable the worker to draw out the setter after the nail is set. Many carpenters will find this type of nail setter very useful on a clapboard job.

Decimal and Common Fractional Equivalents

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In reading Brother Frank DeGuerre's table of "Decimal and Common Fractional Equivalents" brought to my mind a rule that I have used for sometime. I got this rule out of an international textbook.

Rule:—To reduce a decimal to a fraction with a given denominator multiply the decimal by the given denominator and beneath the product place the denominator.

Example: Transpose .75 inch to a fraction of 16th's

Solution

$16 \times .75$ divided by 16 equals 12.00 divided by 16 equals 12/16 inch

Example: Transpose .888 to inches

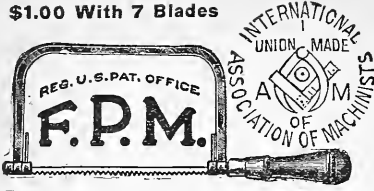
Solution

$12 \times .888$ divided by 12 equals 10.656 divided by 12

In this problem we get a mixed number, 10 inches and a decimal of an inch, so we must reduce the decimal to a fraction of an inch, so we proceed as before—

16×656 divided by 16 equals 10.49 divided by 16 or 10/16 of an inch.

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Since 10.49 is closer to 10 than to 11 we drop .49 and call the fraction 10/16 of an inch.

Therefore .888 foot equals 10 10/16 inch.

This can be reduced to 32nds or 64ths as well.

E. H. Elliott,
Wheeler, Mont.

L. U. No. 1211.

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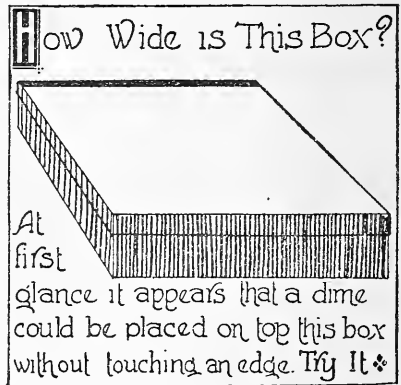
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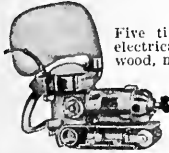


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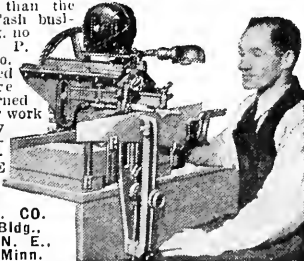
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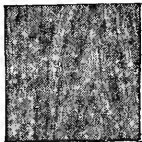
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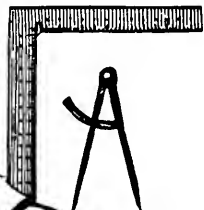
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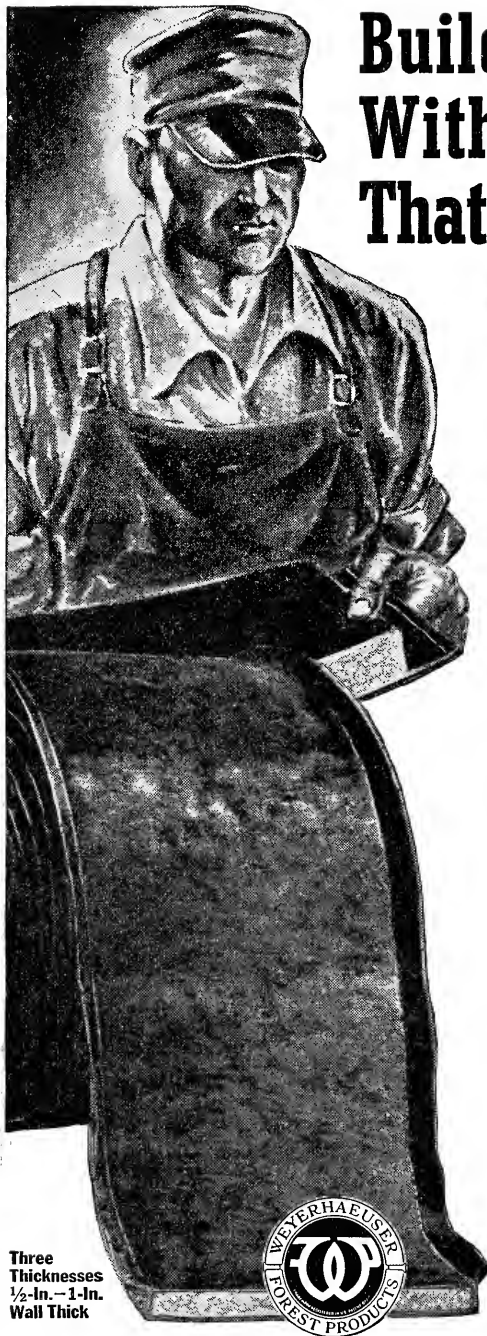
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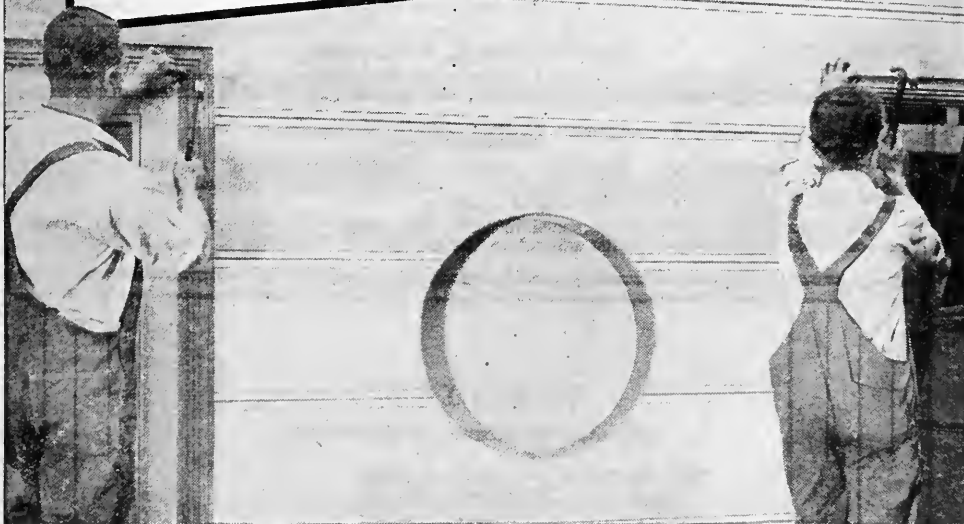
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SERVICE !

(By James Edward Hungerford)

"Service"—it's a magic word;
Finer one was never heard;
People talk and think of it—
And some really do their "bit".
"Service"—when it's understood
Means just simple "Brotherhood";
Fellowship that never swerves—
Service real, that really SERVES!

"Service"—just a friendly smile,
When some other's burdens rile;
Or perhaps a helping hand,
Showing that we understand,
When some brother drops behind
In the grilling "daily grind";
Helping him life's road to fare,
Who has more than he can bear.

"Service"—means forgetting "self";
Doesn't mean just getting "pelf",
And then giving it away
When we died, to pay our way
Into Paradise . . . ah, no!
If a man would Heaven know,
He must prove his worldly worth—
And must SERVE while here on earth!

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LET THE BLAME REST WHERE IT BELONGS

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary)



SYNDICATED article appeared in "The Indianapolis Times" March 13, 1937, by Westbrook Pegler, a pen-pusher of no mean ability. He writes under the caption, "Fair Enough," and deals with many subjects from time to time.

In this instance, he says that the houses at Quoddy, Eastport, Maine, are going to ruin and that hardly anyone gets a good house built these days.

He calls attention to the fact that the Herald Tribune is not backward in pointing out that the houses at Quoddy are going to ruin already, with leaky roofs, flimsy construction and lack of occupancy. He then says "many American workmen don't build very good houses these days.

"I don't know whether the trouble is that they are shiftless or ornery or what, but my guess is that most of the so-called carpenters, electricians, masons, and all such who work on the building of a house just don't know their stuff. And whatever the explanation may be, they build some terrible houses which spring leaks and warp and come open at the joints long before the second mortgage is paid off.

"Ask anyone who has suffered. You will hear about roofs stuck on with glue and plumbing that wouldn't drain, paint that peeled off like sunburned skin or blew away like powder, turtle-back floors and come-apart cabinet work, sagging foundations, nondraft chimneys and cellars which in rainy weather are good regatta courses.

"And always there is the story about the expert called in a few months after completion of the house who went around poking in corners and clucking to himself and finally said, 'I don't see how any man could have been so dishonest as to take your money for this kind of work and material.'

"On the basis of considerable inquiry it is my conclusion that the only way to get a house built right in the first place is to lay off work at your own business entirely and spend every hour on the job, squawking and beeing, inspecting every foot of lumber and every nail and

pipe and brick, and always with an attitude of cold, frank suspicion."

Pegler may be a good writer, and no doubt he is, but he does not understand the building game or he would be more careful before reaching conclusions.

A good, reliable, up to date contractor will do a good job, whereas a "jerry" contractor cannot be depended upon. If mechanics such as carpenters, masons, electricians, plumbers, painters, etc., were given good material to work with and sufficient time to do the work in a mechanical and proper manner, the result would be a good job.

If the lumber warps, buckles, shrinks, splits or cracks, is the carpenter to blame? Turtle-back floors cannot be saddled on the carpenter. When he laid the floor it was in perfect condition, but being over a damp cellar it absorbed the moisture causing expansion which resulted in it bulging and forming what he refers to as "turtle-back." If the floor was both blind and face nailed it would bulge from expansion just the same.

If the paint peels off and blows away like powder, the painter is not to blame. He does the work with the materials supplied him.

If the foundation sags the mason is not to blame. Why did not the architect, the contractor and the superintendent in charge see to it that a solid foundation was laid before the mason began work? Why build houses on soft, loamy ground without first draining it? In these days of speed and greed, it is quantity that counts; not quality.

If the workman does not turn out a big day's work he is not wanted. Workmen are continually found fault with for not doing more and more and more. In many instances they are pitted against one another. If they cannot show as big a day's work as the other fellow they are discharged. Who wants to be discharged? Under these conditions how can it be expected to get a good job.

Cheapness is a big factor with some in building construction. If you want a good job you must pay for it. Some people are always looking for the cheap-

est bidder. The contractor who puts in a bid for good work and good material is looked upon as a robber. The owner tells his friends that Jones put in a bid of \$10,000 while Brown's bid was only \$8,000. In order to come out without a loss neither good material nor good workmanship can be used.

In many instances frame houses are not properly braced, nor sheathed at all, just sided and that is all, no rough floors are laid; everything to curtail expenses is taken advantage of. The result is a cheap job and a poor job.

If these things herein referred to are eliminated and good material used, and the workmen given sufficient time to do a good job, we will then have a class of building that can stand the wear and tear of time and the stress of storms. Until that time comes we cannot hope for much improvement in building construction.

I might say in passing, building trades workmen know their stuff. A carpenter must serve four years at the trade as an apprentice. He must pass an examination before being admitted to our organization. He must be vouched for by three members as a qualified, up to date workman, able to do the work and command the wages. If he cannot qualify his application for admission is rejected. Every Tom, Dick and Harry cannot be admitted to our organization. If they were, then we would be no longer a craft union. I hope Mr. Pegler does not infer that we are part and parcel of the C I O, wherein they admit everyone to membership irrespective of qualifications. If he does, then I am not surprised at his saying that "houses at Quoddy have been built shoddy." Let the blame lie where it properly belongs. Why the fault is laid to the workmen I cannot understand.



MEMORIAL DAY

(By James E. Hungerford)

The scent of flowers ev'rywhere;
 Of blossoms full abloom;
 That shed upon the springtime air
 Their wealth of sweet perfume;
 Plucked from their stems by hands of love,
 As tribute to the brave,
 While angels hover close above
 Each martyred hero's grave.

The steady tread of marching feet;
 Brave hearts that beat in tune;
 Flags flying half-mast down each street;
 The windows banner-strewn.
 The mingled lilt of drum and fife,
 As men in gray and blue
 Bear flow'rs to those who gave their life—
 Their "comrades", staunch and true.

To martial airs they proudly tread
 In hamlet, village, mart,
 To pay their tribute to the dead,
 Heads high, but sad of heart.
 And with them march the "unseen horde",
 Who fell in battle-fray,
 Their silent tread by men unheard
 On this—"Memorial Day".



THE LOCAL UNION—THE BACKBONE OF LABOR

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)



HE future growth and effectiveness of the labor movement lie primarily within the possibilities of the Local Unions for they constitute the bone and sinews of the movement and develop the leadership needed for wider services. It is the number and the strength of the local unions that determine the effectiveness of an international or a federation of internationals. The key to progress is the local union where members are initiated and taught the principles of collective action. The spirit of co-operation or working together grows through doing the work of the union. Union for working out common problems gives workers a standing and choice with regard to what happens to them. How much they are able to get through united action depends upon the wisdom with which policies are decided and the intelligence with which they are put into effect. It is important to know what to do and also how to do it.

No work can be carried on without planning. When the local union initiates an organizing campaign a committee must be charged with the responsibility of making the plans, making assignments, checking up reports and revising or expanding plans. Some committee must be responsible for seeing that new members who join have an opportunity to learn something of the history of the union as well as how the union is conducted.

New members together with all other members need to consider their problems as workers and as citizens if they are going to try to improve matters.

Some of these problems must be dealt with by the union, so all need information as to the means to sound decisions. The union should provide information and opportunity for discussion. Finding and interpreting the facts is essential in avoiding mistakes. Every union will find it helpful to have a committee on education responsible for providing the members with information and to which inquiries could be referred. The committee should be responsible for finding those with special training in matters which concern the union and arranging to have them talk before the union meeting, always ending with replies to questions.

It is especially important that every union member should feel that he has a responsibility for attending meetings, making sure that he understands every action taken, that he is regularly doing something for the advancement of the union and that he is informing himself on union issues for his lack of information may constitute a bar to progress for all. Those members who cannot reach their own decision on questions will either fail to vote or take guidance from someone else—a situation which helps to build up "control" within an organization. Every member should be informed in order to do his own thinking.

Union membership is a serious obligation which implies belief in co-operation and good faith in carrying out a co-operative program in which all are working for the common welfare of the group. We need today a revival of union devotion to the advancement of human justice and welfare with a determination to know how to achieve.

A. F. OF L. HITS INDUSTRY FOR TYING PRICE HIKING TO INCREASES IN WAGES



HE March issue of the American Federation of Labor's Monthly Survey of Business predicts that the United States is headed straight for another depression of the 1929 type unless industry adopts the policy of raising wages and keeping prices down in place of the present policy of boosting

prices on the plainly unwarranted claim that such action is necessary following wage rises to absorb increased wage costs of production.

"The large dividend payments of last fall, when November dividends exceeded all records, show the tendency to distribute corporation profits to stockholders, the survey said. "If we want prosperity to continue, it is all important to en-

large the market for consumer goods as rapidly as possible. This can only be done by raising wages and keeping prices low. Clearly the savings which accrue from increases in production make it possible to raise wages without raising prices accordingly. This, however, is by no means usual corporation policy."

"Labor is strongly opposed to industry's policy of raising prices when wage increases could be absorbed by reduced costs," the Federation's Survey continued. "Labor is consumer as well as producer. What is given workers in wage increases is taken away by price increases, preventing the lifting of living standards and expansion of mass market.

"Can private business with its thirst for profits be counted on to keep prices at the lowest level while increasing wages? Experience in other countries indicates that consumers' co-operation alone gives wage earners a sure way of reducing living costs and getting value in the goods they buy."

Pointing out that the wage increases granted by employers early in 1936 and again just before Christmas "were on the whole no more than enough to offset the rise in living costs," the survey said that under the present general scheme of price boosting "It is likely that early next year the worker's living cost will be higher by about eight per cent than it is today," adding:

"Since cost of living will probably rise by about eight per cent during the

coming twelve months, wages must increase by that amount this year to keep pace with living costs. But this is not enough. Workers' buying power must be lifted to substantially higher levels if our present prosperity is to last. This means that wages throughout industry must increase this year by ten per cent or more."

Presenting undisputed figures to show that "consumer buying is not keeping pace with production," and that, with the depression shortage of capital goods nearly made up, "unless consumer buying expands enough to make new plants necessary, prosperity cannot continue," the survey concludes:

"To accomplish this, labor's share in the national income increase yearly. This alone can bring sufficient expansion in our mass production industries. The wealth created by increasing production should expand the mass market, raise living standards, lift production to higher levels, create work for the unemployed. The decision as to its use, however, although it affects all our population, if left to a relatively small number of business men who control leading corporations and banks. It has been their policy to pay it to stockholders, in bonuses to officers or use it to extend control.

"Is it not time for a new conception of rights in wealth created by common enterprise? Unless workers share equitably in the wealth they create, we cannot hope for continued prosperity."

TRAINING FOR LIFE AND LEISURE

(By Matthew Woll, Vice-President, A. F. of L.)



NOT long ago, there was considerable concern expressed among some of the benevolently minded supervisors of society, as to the danger of working people getting into mischief if there should be any serious shortenings of the hours of labor. This never worried us so much, there being such an accumulation of fishing, hiking, and other outdoor trips which have never received their share of wholesome attention. Working people, being pretty much like other human beings, can be depended upon to use the energy which they may

have left over, to some such very natural purpose of finding out a lot about the world around them.

Many men and women have had their noses so close to the grindstone that they never developed any side lines of occupation for their talents. We anticipate that there will be a lot of new things begin to happen to thousands of such people, when the daily drain of the drudgery is taken off their backs and minds. Pitifully true it will be, that some have been so fixed in their habits that it will be hard for them to turn to something different from the old daily job.

Among these new things will be the new acquaintances with whom we have so little time to foregather in the hurry and flurry of getting onto the job, and keeping hold on the job. If the introspection is not too painful, perhaps some of us will enjoy a chance to really get acquainted with ourselves.

There is an underlying problem which may give the economic and educational world much more concern before we are through with it; and that is the gradual elimination of the manual and mental skills which the machine age is rendering superfluous for production purposes.

These activities of the fingers, the hand, the eye, have had much to do with the training of the intellect, the control of the bodily powers and the development and direction of the powers of decision—sometimes called the will-power. The complex which we call character is the net output of much of this manual and mental discipline which has turned out our mechanics.

There is probably no occasion for becoming pessimistic over such things as this, as yet. Doubtless many such problems have been taken by mankind in the stride of evolution. But there is little doubt that some of our present high grade criminals, if that be not a contradiction in terms, simply were not kept busy enough when younger, in some normal and wholesome employment of the talents which they later developed and used to beat the law.

The children of the old village blacksmith, shoemaker, weaver and farmer had occasion for active use of latent qualities—occasion of which they have been deprived by the coming of the modern machine age. There is every reason why the trade unionist of today should scrutinize carefully the courses of study and training in the schools to which his children are entrusted. The unfolding and training of the native possibilities of mind and body in these youngsters is the most important responsibility we have.

THE BALLOT

(By H. H. Siegele)



THE philosopher had been talking to a group of his home-townsmen, about the invasion of the jacks-of-all-trades into the skilled workman's domain. To a great extent, the depression was responsible for this condition, but not altogether. Public officials, who in their private affairs were greedy for the accumulation of wealth, were among the chief factors to bring about this deplorable condition. Civic pride, architecture and skilled workmanship were meaningless things to them, especially when considered from the standpoint of One-Dollar per hour for skilled workmen, and Forty-Cents per hour for jacks-of-all-trades—or even monthly salaries when janitors were called upon to do the work at odd times, which practically eliminated, as they thought, the cost of labor entirely. This low cost, or imagined no-cost-at-all, for labor, had so much weight with those officials, that no argument, no matter how logical, could turn them from their purpose, even though it cost the town the price of an unbroken architectural beauty in

its public buildings. Athens of America, the town had been nicknamed, but those officials through the employment of incompetent men, had made that name null and void.

"The original Athens, not of America, but of the world," the philosopher said, with a meaningful smile, "prided itself in its public buildings, and it is my opinion, that those old artists (skilled workmen, not jacks-of-all-trades) had to have reliable credentials in their pockets before they were allowed to work on those historic monuments of the greatest of the recognized arts, architecture. The Athens of America, in some instances, was not so much concerned about the qualifications of its workmen, as it was in a false economy. In those instances, civic pride, architecture and skilled workmanship, had to be sacrificed on the altar of "something cheap." Witness the alterations and repairs that have been made by janitors and jacks-of-all-trades on many of our public buildings."

The philosopher was aware, that so long as the public officials were what they were, he could talk till Doomsday

and still get nowhere. Something had to be done to raise the standard of the qualifications for public officials themselves, before one could expect very much from such officials, relative to the qualifications of the workmen they employed.

"Our public officials are not to blame," the philosopher resumed, with that peculiar twinkle playing about his eyes, "they mean all right. The trouble lies in our election law, which merely implies a pink-tea qualification for candidates running for office; whereas, it should require the passing of a civil service examination, before a candidate's name can be placed on the ballot. For offices where the care of public buildings is involved, a fair knowledge of architecture, and a recognition of skilled workmanship, as applied art, should be among the requisites.

"The architects and skilled workmen of the original Athens gave that city perpetual fame."

The philosopher has no political affiliations, and is not interested in party politics, but he believes that the workingman should exercise his right of franchise for the best interests of all. That would mean that he would center his attention on measures, rather than on bally-hoo; on men, rather than on party, and on the good of the labor movement in general, rather than on his own petty selfish interests. It would also mean honor and integrity in the exercise of the ballot without giving way one inch to the enemy.

"When a workingman goes to vote," the philosopher went on, "he should make it count intelligently for the workingman and the labor movement. The notion that the vote is thrown away, unless the man or measures one votes for wins, is absurd. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Most of the victories of the labor movement were won, while the measure was still on the losing side when the count was made. The strength of the minority, in one election, quite frequently puts the measure or man in line for a majority at the following election. This has often been proved. The minority, if it puts up a clean and fair fight, will often have enough sympathy on its side, so that with persistency and alertness victory becomes inevitable. It doesn't matter so much what party enacts a measure into law, just so the measure is

enacted and properly drawn up so it will make possible a full realization of the objective."

The philosopher has little patience with those voters who are always fishing for information as to who will win, and as to what measure will lose, so as to be sure to cast their votes on the winning side. This practice reveals a lack of good citizenship, and those who indulge in it, can hardly be considered intelligent voters.

"What we need more than anything else," the philosopher continued, emphatically, "is intelligence at the ballot box. The workingman or woman should have a good line-up on both men and measures, when he goes to cast his vote. He should know from Washington on down, what and who will benefit labor. In this respect, 'the last shall be first, and the first last.' The public officials coming last on the list, are, as a rule, those who should be considered first. For instance, the members of the board of education are first in importance, so far as the individual voter is concerned. The township officers, second; city officials, third; county officials, fourth, and so on to state and nation. The last public official, speaking from the standpoint of individual voters, is the president of the United States. Important as the president's office is, the individual voter's influence and vote is negligible. Only mass influence and mass voting can determine the outcome of the election of our chief executive. But not so with the less important officers, where often an individual voter can with his influence and sometimes with his vote, change the results in an election.

"The only logical course," the philosopher said, bringing his discourse to a close, "that labor can follow in bringing about social reforms, is by way of the ballot. Violence, no matter how just the cause might seem, always means one group of working people fighting against another group. Consequently, regardless of the final outcome, labor will be the loser. The moneymen will not lend themselves as targets, so long as it is much healthier for themselves to hire workingmen to fight other workingmen, as is usually the case when violence is resorted to in settling labor disputes."

Editorial



THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1937

Low Wages Uncovered By Strikes

ONE of the usually unnoticed but nevertheless important results flowing from strikes is the revelation regarding low wages paid by many employers in unorganized industries.

A conspicuous example of these low wages came to light recently in connection with a strike of the employes of an underwear manufacturing company in St. Louis, Mo. An investigation made after the women employes walked out in protest against the wage rates disclosed that the average earnings were between \$5 and \$6 per week for 50-hours' work. It was also shown that many girls earned even less than this distressingly low wage.

This instance of low wages could be multiplied hundreds of times if a nation-wide survey were made. And yet some columnists and many employers seem to be losing much sleep because of the prevailing labor unrest and the constant increase in strikes.

What Naval Preparedness Would Mean In Housing

THE House of Representatives, with very little discussion, passed the \$526,555,000 Naval Supply Bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1937. Naval authorities claim this large appropriation is necessary in order that the United States may be prepared to protect our people from invasion by foreign powers.

Without indulging in any argument for or against this large appropriation for battleships, cruisers, submarines, destroyers, airplanes and numerous other kinds of munitions, it is instructive to note what a like amount of money would do if devoted to the construction of housing for millions of workers in the low-income groups.

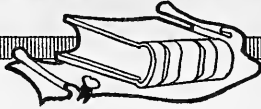
Housing authorities estimate that certain types of one-family houses can be constructed for around \$3,000. The Naval Appropriation Bill of \$526,555,000 divided by \$3,000 equals 175,518. This means that the amount carried in the Naval Appropriation Bill would construct 175,518 three-thousand-dollar houses.

Taking the usual estimate of five to a family these 175,518 houses would provide living accommodations for 877,590 persons.

According to the United States census for 1930 Boston had a population of 781,188, Baltimore 804,874, St. Louis 821,960, and Cleveland 900,429.

It is thus apparent that the money spent for keeping up our Navy for one year would provide modest housing accommodations for the low-income groups equal in number to the average population of either of these four large cities.

Official Information



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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Greater Texas and Pan American Exposition Ignores Request of Building Trades

The Greater Texas and Pan American Exposition which is to be held in Dallas this year will occupy the same ground as did the Texas Centennial of last year. However, there will be considerable repairing and remodeling to be done as well as some new construction work.

The officials of Local Union No. 193, Building Trades Council and Central Labor Council have put forth every effort to unionize this work, but without success. Therefore, Local Union 193, through its business representative, C. H. Culpepper, desires the members of our organization to be informed of the unfriendly attitude of the Greater Texas and Pan American Exposition towards the organized building trades mechanics of Dallas.

An Oversight

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 23 of St. Louis, Mo., furnished a room at our Home, Lakeland, Florida, at a cost of \$300.00. Owing to an oversight when making up the report of the Board of Trustees for our last general convention this amount did not appear on the subscription list of that report. We are making this statement so as to correct the oversight. Room 322 at our Home, Lakeland, Florida, was furnished by Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 23 of St. Louis, Mo., and there is a plate on the door to that effect.

New Charters Issued

1582 Milwaukee, Wis.	1747 Green Bay, Wis.
2781 Everett, Wash.	1755 So. Porcupine, Ont.
1623 Galveston, Tex.	1777 Portland, Ore.
1611 Minerva, Ohio	1788 Indianapolis, Ind.
1594 Wausau, Wis.	1791 Flora, Ill.
1592 Chattanooga, Tenn.	915 Detroit, Mich.
1812 Fort Smith, Ark.	919 Detroit, Mich.
1805 Stevens Point, Wis.	1898 Paris, Tex.
2760 Myrtle Point, Ore.	1663 New York, N. Y.
2790 Victoria, B. C.	1692 McAllen, Tex.
1654 Midland, Mich.	1696 Susanville, Cal.
1702 St. Hyacinthe, Que.	2756 Goshen, Ore.
1718 Stockton, Calif.	1699 Snohomish, Wash.
1737 Corbin, Ky.	1816 Plymouth, Ind.
1758 Atlanta, Ga.	1827 Grundy, Buchanan Co., Va.
1866 Hastings, Minn.	
2789 Crescent City, Cal.	
1741 Milwaukee, Wis.	

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board, 1937

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon.

December 28, 1936.

Springfield, Mo., L. U. 978.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.00 per hour, effective March 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Frankfort, Ind., L. U. 1465.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 75c per hour, effective March 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

December 30, 1936.

Jacksonville, Texas, L. U. 1768.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to 75c per hour, effective February 8, 1937. Official sanction granted.

January 5, 1937.

Monroe, La., L. U. 1811.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour, effective March 15, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Jacksonville, Ill., L. U. 904.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

January 6, 1937.

Canton, Ohio, L. U. 143.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

January 12, 1937.

Evansville, Ind., L. U. 90.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.05 to \$1.25 per hour, effective January 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Carlinville, Ill., L. U. 737.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective February 28, 1937. Official sanction granted.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 795.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 65c per hour, effective February 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

January 15, 1937.

York, Pa., L. U. 191.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective March 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

El Dorado, Ark., L. U. 1683.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.00 per hour, effective March 4, 1937. Official sanction granted.

January 18, 1937.

Goose Creek, Texas, L. U. 1334.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.00 per hour, effective March 10, 1937. Official sanction granted.

January 19, 1937.

Charleston, Ill., L. U. 518.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour, effective March 5, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

January 20, 1937.

Vincennes, Ind., L. U. 274.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.00 per hour, 5 day week, effective March 15, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Charlotte, N. C., L. U. 1469.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 87½c per hour, effective March 8, 1937. Official sanction granted.

January 25, 1937.

Fresno, Cal., L. U. 1496. (Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages of 50c per day,

effective February 11, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Waukesha, Wis., L. U. 344.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Walla Walla, Wash., L. U. 1214.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.37½ per hour, 6 hours per day, effective March 5, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Olean, N. Y., L. U. 546.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

January 27, 1937.

Lynn, Mass., L. U. 595.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Mt. View, Wash., L. U. 1800.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective March 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

January 29, 1937.

Mascoutah, Ill., L. U. 765.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

February 1, 1937.

Batavia, N. Y., L. U. 1151.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.20 per hour and 40 hour week, effective March 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Sedalia, Mo., L. U. 1792.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective March 17, 1937. Official sanction granted.

February 19, 1937.

Hamilton, Ohio, L. U. 637.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.15 to \$1.30 per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

February 22, 1937.

Norman, Okla., L. U. 1060.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.00 per hour and the 44 hour week, effective March 15, 1937. Official sanction granted.

February 23, 1937.

Santa Cruz, Cal., L. U. 829.—Movement for the five day, forty hour week, effective March 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Philadelphia, Pa., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective March 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

February 25, 1937.

Logan, W. Va., L. U. 1969.—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to \$1.00 per hour, effective March 4, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

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Indianapolis, Ind.,
March 22, 1937.

Regular quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board was called to order on the above date. All members present.

The General President announced that in accordance with our laws the installation of General Officers for the term of four years beginning April 1, 1937, would be held on April 1, 1937, and that arrangements had been made to that effect.

The report of the Tabulating Committee appointed by the General President to tabulate

and count the vote on the amendments to our Constitution and Laws and changes to our Ritual proposed and adopted by our Twenty-third General Convention, held at Lakeland, Florida, December 7 to 15, 1936, was received and ordered published in pamphlet form for distribution to our Local Unions.

The General Executive Board compiled the constitution and laws of the United Brotherhood as carried by referendum vote to go into effect April 1, 1937.

The General Executive Board compiled the Ritual of the United Brotherhood as adopted by referendum vote to go into effect April 1, 1937.

March 23, 1937.

Albany, N. Y., D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Fox River Valley (Wisconsin) D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Holyoke, Mass. D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Lawrence, Mass. D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per hour, effective June 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Morris, Somerset & Vicinity (New Jersey) D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Northern Mass. D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Philadelphia, Pa. (Millmen) D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Springfield, Mass. D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Twin City, (Minnesota) D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.10 to \$1.35 per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Wayne County D. C., Detroit, Mich.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 3, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Wheeling, W. Va., L. U. 3.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, 5 day week, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Missoula, Mont., L. U. 28.—Movement for an increase in wages, effective May 1, 1937. Not having the necessary 55% vote, the G. E. B. cannot sanction the movement.

Jamestown, N. Y., L. U. 66.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.20 per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Erie, Pa., L. U. 81.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

New Britain, Conn., L. U. 97.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.06½ per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Kewanee, Ill., L. U. 154.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.00 per hour and the 40 hour week, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Plainfield, N. J., L. U. 155.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Newport, R. I., L. U. 176.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Peoria, Ill., L. U. 183.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.37½ per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Geneva, N. Y., L. U. 187.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 5, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Klamath Falls, Ore., L. U. 190.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.20 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

York, Pa., L. U. 191.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Columbus, Ohio, L. U. 200.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.20 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Wichita, Kansas, L. U. 201.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

New Castle, Pa., L. U. 206.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Wallace, Idaho, L. U. 220.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Easton, Pa., L. U. 239.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Sharon, Pa., L. U. 268.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.15 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Augusta, Ga., L. U. 283.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 15, 1937. Official sanction granted.

The regular audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued the balance of the day.

March 24, 1937.

Norwich, N. Y., L. U. 310.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.00 per hour and the 40 hour week, effective May 17, 1937. Not having the necessary 55% vote as called for in the constitution and laws, the Board cannot approve this movement.

Oklahoma City, Okla., L. U. 329.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective April 5, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Clarks Summit, Pa., L. U. 339.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Memphis, Tenn., L. U. 345.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective April 15, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Mattoon, Ill., L. U. 347.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective April 15, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Northampton, Mass., L. U. 351.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25

per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Anderson, Ind., L. U. 352.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.15 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Allentown, Pa., L. U. 368.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.10 per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Asheville, N. C., L. U. 384.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Camden, N. J., L. U. 393.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.37½ per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Lewiston, Idaho, L. U. 398.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.20 per hour and the 40 hour week, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

New Canaan, Conn., L. U. 409.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 15, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

San Angelo, Texas, L. U. 411.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour, effective July 5, 1937. Official sanction granted.

South Bend, Ind., L. U. 413.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Rochester, Pa., L. U. 422.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1937.

Atlantic City, N. J., L. U. 432.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Vancouver, B. C., Canada, L. U. 452.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Reading, Pa., L. U. 492.—Movement for enforcement of trade rules, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Streator, Ill., L. U. 495.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 4, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Coshocton, Ohio, L. U. 525.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Elmira, N. Y., L. U. 532.—Movement for the restoration of the \$1.00 per hour wage scale, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Correspondence was received from the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, dated March 19, 1937, enclosing a plan drafted and approved by the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department on March 10, 1937, for the settlement of Local jurisdictional disputes by local councils, and after careful consideration of the plan the General Executive Board finds that it is not in accord with the plan adopted by the special convention of the Building Trades Department held in Washington, D. C., on March 25, 1936, and adopted by the Tampa, Florida, convention of the Building Trades Department in November, 1936.

Therefore, the General Executive Board protests the action of the Executive Council of the B. T. Department on this matter and de-

mands the recall of the circular issued on March 19, 1937, signed by J. W. Williams, President and M. J. McDonough, Secretary of the Building Trades Department, instructing Local Building Trades Councils to set up local arbitration boards to decide jurisdictional questions, as our General Executive Board is of the opinion it is in violation of the plan and method adopted by the Special Convention held in Washington, D. C., in March 1936, and finally, unanimously approved by the convention held in Tampa, Florida, in November 1936.

The Special Committee's report of March 25, 1936, which was approved by the Tampa, Florida, convention of the Building Trades Department in November 1936, specifies that:

"Wherever in any community any plan for the settlement of such disputes is in effect it shall be used in the first instance to bring about an agreement or settlement."

After the Tampa convention this became part of section 38 of the constitution of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. Therefore, the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department had no authority to set up Local arbitration boards after March 25, 1936.

The United Brotherhood refuses to be governed by any such set-ups.

At the twenty-third general convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, held at Lakeland, Florida, from December 7 to 15, 1936, the plan adopted by the General Officers in organizing the lumber, timber and sawmill workers into non-beneficial Local Unions was unanimously endorsed.

At that convention the complaints, grievances and protests of these workers were heard. Their demands, requests and propositions were considered, first, by a committee from the General Executive Board, and then by the convention. Six delegates from non-beneficial unions were given the floor to place those grievances and demands before the convention. They were given their own time to do so. The convention decided that owing to the complex nature of the work in which lumber and sawmill workers are engaged any hasty decision made would not accomplish the results desired, but that instead a committee of the General Executive Board be appointed to make a comprehensive study and a first hand survey of conditions at the base of operations, and report to the General Executive Board with such recommendations as they believe will cover the situation. These recommendations to cover all questions at issue.

Since that action was taken the General Executive Board finds that the Federation of Woodworkers held another convention, which the official printed proceedings show is called "The Semi-Annual Convention of the Federation of Woodworkers."

This convention was held in Longview, Washington, on February 20, 21, 22, 1937.

Industrial Unionism was endorsed.

A draft of a constitution was submitted which proposed that the organization shall be known as "The Federation of Woodworkers," its jurisdiction to embrace all non-beneficial affiliates of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; that nothing in the proposed constitution of the Federation of Woodworkers shall be construed as being in conflict with the United Brotherhood of Car-

penters and Joiners of America. And yet in face of this a set of officers consisting of President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and an executive board was elected, the President and Secretary-Treasurer to receive a salary of \$150 each per month, organizers to be paid \$150 each per month and expenses.

A per capita tax to be paid the Federation of Woodworkers through the District Councils on the membership of the Local Unions.

Headquarters to be located in Portland, Oregon.

The "Timber Worker" to be the official organ of the Federation.

That all non-beneficial affiliates shall function with industrial autonomy.

The trade autonomy to cover all persons employed in and about the employer's operations.

No apprenticeship shall be recognized; sub Local Unions in the industry to be established.

The District Councils shall be authorized to issue and recall all labels, stamps and dies.

Conventions to be held at stated periods.

All non-beneficial Local Unions to be entitled to representation therein.

These laws conflict with the general constitution and laws of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The laws of the Brotherhood provide for the chartering of Local Unions, District Councils, State Councils and Provincial Councils, but there is no provision for such a body as the Federation of Woodworkers. Besides that, District Councils, State Councils and Provincial Councils must be chartered by the United Brotherhood before they can function. The Federation of Woodworkers is not chartered by the Brotherhood, nor has a charter been asked for.

All laws whether they be for a Local Union, a District Council, a State Council or a Provincial Council must be approved by the First General Vice-President before these bodies can function or legally operate.

The Federation of Woodworkers overlooked all this or ignored it entirely.

It would appear from the foregoing that the Federation of Woodworkers wants to conduct and transact its own business in its own way, independent of the United Brotherhood any more than to have the name of the Brotherhood.

After careful consideration of all these things, in conjunction with the action of the twenty-third general convention held in Lakeland, Florida, in December 1936, the General Executive Board decided that they be referred to the committee to be appointed by the General President to go to the Northwest and make an investigation and comprehensive study of all matters at issue and report its findings to the next meeting of the General Executive Board with such recommendations as it believes necessary to meet the situation, when the General Executive Board will take further action.

* * *

March 25, 1937.

Lake County (Indiana) D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hour, effective June 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Woodbury, N. J., L. U. 489.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Burlington, Iowa, L. U. 534.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.00 per

hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Muncie, Ind., L. U. 592.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Vineland, N. J., L. U. 620.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Neenah, Wis., L. U. 630.—Movement for an increase in wages for Millmen, 53c to 65c per hour and Outside men, 80c to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Sheboygan, Wis., L. U. 657.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to 95c per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Springfield, Ohio, L. U. 660.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Ottawa, Ill., L. U. 661.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Franklin, Pa., L. U. 682.—Movement for an increase in wages from 95c to \$1.12½ per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Kokomo, Ind., L. U. 734.—Movement for double time for overtime, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Bearstown, Ill., L. U. 741.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Not having the necessary 55% vote the Board cannot approve the trade movement.

Decatur, Ill., L. U. 742.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.20 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Enid, Oklahoma, L. U. 763.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Sioux Falls, S. D., L. U. 783.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour and the 40 hour week, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Rockford, Ill., L. U. 792. (Fixture Workers)—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Rockford, Ill., L. U. 792.—Movement for the 40 hour week and increase in overtime pay, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Janesville, Wis., L. U. 836.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.10 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Carbondale, Ill., L. U. 841.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, with the understanding that the next movement must be for reduction in hours.

Massillon, Ohio, L. U. 881.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Tulsa, Okla., L. U. 943.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Sioux City, Iowa, L. U. 948.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective March 30, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Bristol, Conn., L. U. 952.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.00 per hour,

effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Marquette, Mich., L. U. 958.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Baltimore, Md., L. U. 974. (Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 85c per hour, effective April 11, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Marion, Ohio, L. U. 976.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted. Audit of books and accounts continued.

March 26, 1937.

Wichita Falls, Texas, L. U. 977.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective April 17, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Greenville, Pa., L. U. 1000.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, with the understanding that the next movement must be for shorter hours.

Cortland, N. Y., L. U. 1019.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Parsons, Kan., L. U. 1022.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Niles, Mich., L. U. 1033.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Rome, N. Y., L. U. 1016.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 6, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Hood River, Ore., L. U. 1057.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Muscatine, Iowa, L. U. 1069.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Eau Claire, Wis., L. U. 1074.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Marshalltown, Iowa, L. U. 1112.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Ridgefield, Conn., L. U. 1119.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective April 1, 1937, and \$1.25 per hour July 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Oglesby, Ill., L. U. 1197. (Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from 55c to 75c per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Charleston, W. Va., L. U. 1207.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Emporia, Kan., L. U. 1224.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Ironwood, Mich., L. U. 1227.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Monmouth, Ill., L. U. 1265.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½ to \$1.00 per hour and the 40 hour week, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Williamson, W. Va., L. U. 1283.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to 95c per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Mason City, Iowa, L. U. 1313.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.00 per hour, effective June 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

DeLand, Florida, L. U. 1328.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 75c per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Grand Coulee, Wash., L. U. 1332.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.37½ per hour and the six hour day, five day week, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Cleveland, Ohio, L. U. 1365. (Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c and 85c to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Bedford, Ind., L. U. 1380.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Woodland, Cal., L. U. 1381.—Movement for an increase in wages to \$1.10½ per hour, 8 hour day, 5 days per week, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Sheridan, Wyo., L. U. 1384.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., L. U. 1394.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Elyria, Ohio, L. U. 1426.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Jackson, Mich., L. U. 1471.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 24, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Middletown, Ohio, L. U. 1477.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.15 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Salamanc, N. Y., L. U. 1552.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.12½ per hour and the 40 hour week, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

New Athens, Ill., L. U. 1559.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.10 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Weirton, W. V., L. U. 1574.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Peoria, Ill., L. U. 1604. (Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 90c per hour, effective June 11, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Moscow, Idaho, L. U. 1605.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.20 per hour and 40 hours per week, effective April 8, 1937. Official sanction granted.

La Junta, Colorado, L. U. 1637.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Laguna Beach, Cal., L. U. 1648.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½ to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Wellsburg, W. Va., L. U. 1680.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Athens, Ohio, L. U. 1720.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Valparaiso, Ind., L. U. 1873.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, 5 day week, effective April 5, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Arkansas City, Kan., L. U. 1915.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour, effective April 12, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Lewistown, Mont., L. U. 1949.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour and the 40 hour week, effective June 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

West port, Conn., L. U. 1945.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Oberlin, Ohio, L. U. 1968.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Tablequah, Oklahoma, L. U. 1981.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Vancouver, B. C., L. U. 2404.—Movement for the 5 day week, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

March 29, 1937.

General President Hutcheson submitted to the Board correspondence received by him from the officers of Local Unions and District Councils in the Ohio River flood district and reported that he had an investigation and survey made of the flooded district which showed that our members sustained severe loss, principally of furniture, clothes and tools.

On February 16, 1937, the General President issued a circular letter to all Local Unions and District Councils of the Brotherhood asking for donations for the relief of our members who suffered from the effects of the flood.

At the same time he recommended that a substantial appropriation be made from our general fund to be used along with such appropriations as might be received from our Local Unions and District Councils for the immediate relief of our members, all of which was approved by the General Executive Board.

The following appropriations were made:

Portsmouth, Ohio, Local Union 437	\$ 700.00
Evansville, Ind., Local Union 90	500.00
Harrisburg, Ill., Local Union 669	500.00
Paducah, Ky., Local Union 559	2,000.00
Louisville, Ky., District Council 10,000.00	
Cincinnati, Ohio, District Council	5,000.00

Los Angeles, Cal. D. C.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied and matter of organizing referred to the General President.

Commercial Telegraphers' Union request for financial assistance was received and request was denied.

Hartford, Conn., L. U. 43.—Request for an appropriation for organizing purposes. Request denied and matter of organizing referred to the General President.

Grays-Willapa Harbors D. C., Aberdeen, Wash.—Request for financial aid for strike and litigation expenses was referred to the G. P.

Communications were received from Local 548, St. Paul, Minn., Local 1529, Kansas City, Mo., and the Buffalo, N. Y. D. C., relative to the jurisdiction of Millwrights. These bodies asked that an agreement be made with the Machinists International Union covering this class of work.

Through the requests and efforts of the A. F. of L. an agreement was entered into a few years ago with the Machinists International Union, but at the following convention of the A. F. of L. delegates of other International Unions objected and the A. F. of L. therefore did not approve the agreement. The General Executive Board then cancelled the agreement with the Machinists and our jurisdiction now stands as specified in our general constitution under the caption, "Trade Autonomy."

March 30, 1937.

Utica, N. Y., L. U. 125.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.00 per hour, effective January 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Pullman, Wash., L. U. 313.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.20 per hour, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Alexandria, La., L. U. 403.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 8, 1937. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement must be for a reduction in working hours.

Nashville, Ill., L. U. 1221.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to \$1.25 per hour, effective March 13, 1937. Official sanction granted.

New Westminster, B. C., L. U. 1251.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.00 per hour, 5 day week and Union Shop, effective April 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Kewaunee, Wis., L. U. 1900.—Movement for an increase in wages from 52½ to 63c per hour, effective May 6, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

March 31, 1937.

Warren, Pa., L. U. 1014.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to \$1.00 per hour, effective June 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Bridgeport, Conn., L. U. 1520. (Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.00 per hour, effective June 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

General President Hutcheson informed the Board that all arrangements had been made for the installation of the General Officers on April 1, 1937, for the forthcoming term of four years in accordance with our laws.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

On invitation of the G. E. B. President Green of the American Federation of Labor appeared before the Board, when a lengthy general discussion took place on the present labor situation and conditions in all its phases.

April 1, 1937.

General President Hutcheson announced that as the term of office of the General Officers expired on March 31, 1937, the installation of General Officers for the term of four years beginning April 1, 1937, would now take place and called Brother Charles Sand, Secretary-Treasurer of the Chicago District Council, to take the chair and act as installing officer.

Brother Sand called upon the General Secretary to call the roll of General Officers for the

term beginning April 1, 1937, and ending March 31, 1941.

All responded and Brother Sand then duly and officially obligated and installed the following General Officers:

General President, Wm. L. Hutcheson.
 First G. V. P., George H. Lakey.
 Second G. V. P., S. P. Meadows.
 General Secretary, Frank Duffy.
 General Treasurer, Thomas Neale.

Members of the General Executive Board

First District, T. M. Guerin, Troy, N. Y.
 Second District, Wm. J. Kelly, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Third District, Harry Schwarzer, Cleveland, Ohio.

Fourth District, J. L. Bradford, Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, R. E. Roberts, Dallas, Texas.
 Sixth District, A. W. Muir, San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, Arthur Martel, Montreal, Canada.

The installing officer, Brother Sand, congratulated the General Officers on their selection as such and hoped that their administration of the affairs of the Brotherhood for the coming four years would be successful.

Many friends and members of our organization were present from all parts of the country. They congratulated the General Officers on their installation and hoped that their administration of the affairs of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America under their care and guidance in the next four years would be both beneficial and advantageous to the members.

Floral pieces were received from District Councils, members and friends.

Besides that, a number of congratulatory telegrams were received from Local Unions, District Councils, individual members and well-wishers, all of which the General President turned over to the General Secretary to be read and become part of the records.

In winding up, General President Hutcheson on behalf of the General Officers graciously thanked all for their presence at the installation ceremonies.

April 2, 1937.

The contract for advertising in our official monthly journal "The Carpenter" was ordered renewed with John Morrison, Advertising Agent, New York City, for the four years beginning April 1, 1937, and ending March 31, 1941.

The contract for auditing the books and accounts was ordered renewed with Robert N. Dedaker, C. P. A. for the four years beginning April 1, 1937, and ending March 31, 1941.

Bridgeport, Conn. D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.15 to \$1.35 per hour and the seven hour day, effective June 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

April 5, 1937.

Madison, Wis., L. U. 314.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Pittsburg, Kan., L. U. 561.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.00 per hour, effective June 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Kokomo, Ind., L. U. 734.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.15 per hour, effective July 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., L. U. 820.—Movement for an increase in wages from 85c to \$1.00 per hour and the 40 hour week, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Bartlesville, Okla., L. U. 1659.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective July 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

April 6, 1937.

Ogden, Utah, L. U. 450.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.00 per hour, effective June 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. continuation certificate of bond No. 27642-04-509-27 on behalf of Thomas Alfred Neale, General Treasurer was received and referred to the General Secretary.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. continuation certificate of bond No. 27642-04-526-31 on behalf of Clifton A. Meloy, Bookkeeper, was received and referred to the General Secretary.

Standard Insurance Co. Policy No. 625659, \$46,000.00 fire insurance on building, 222 East Michigan St., expiring December 23, 1941, was received and referred to the G. S.

Los Angeles, Cal., L. U. 946.—Requesting the sanction of the G. E. B. to allow the Local to make an appropriation of \$500.00 to another organization. Request denied.

Communications were received from a few Local Unions suggesting minor changes in the new day book adopted by the G. E. B. last year and ordered into force and effect July 1, 1936. After consideration by the Board the matter was referred to the General President and General Secretary to have such changes made if necessary, provided the general make-up of the day book is not interfered with.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

April 7, 1937.

Collinsville, Ill., L. U. 295.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Appeal of George Henderson, L. U. 1701, New Braunfels, Tex., from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim for disability donation. The decision of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of George W. Howard, Attorney at Law from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim for funeral donation of the late Dan A. McDonald, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont. The decision of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

In conformity with the action of our Twenty-third General Convention held in Lakeland, Florida, December 7 to 15, 1936, which was concurred in by the G. E. B. at a meeting of that body held in Lakeland, Florida, on December 16, 1936, in cancelling the amount owed the Home and Pension Fund by the General Fund, The Board orders this to become effective with the incoming term beginning April 1, 1937.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

April 8, 1937.

Appeal of L. U. 1795, Farmington, Mo., from the decision of the First General Vice-President relative to an amendment to their local by-laws. The decision of the First G. V. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 1325, Edmonton, Alberta, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Charles D. Blair, vs. L. U. 1325. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of the Santa Clara Valley D. C. (California) from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Bryan Treadway vs. the Santa Clara Valley D. C. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Henry Pouliot, et. al., Lowell, Mass., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Henry Pouliot, et. al., vs. the Lowell, Mass. D. C. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of John Love, L. U. 349, Orange, N. J., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of John Love vs. the Essex County D. C. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of John V. Roach, Sioux City, Iowa, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of John V. Roach vs. L. U. 948, Sioux City, Iowa. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of the Essex County and Vicinity D. C., N. J., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Anthony Soriano vs. Essex County, N. J., D. C. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of I. Hoffman, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of I. Hoffman vs. the New York District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Joseph Breslaw from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Joseph Breslaw vs. the New York D. C. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Philip Feldman from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Philip Feldman vs. the New York District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Sam Green from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Sam Green vs. the New York District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Jack Selkowitz from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Jack Selkowitz vs. the New York District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Nathan Schwartz from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Nathan Schwartz vs. the New York D. C. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

April 9, 1937.

Eugene, Ore., L. U. 1273.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 23, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Sweetwater, Texas, L. U. 2238.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour, effective June 5, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Mr. J. O. Carson, General Counsel for the Brotherhood, appeared before the Board and gave an explanation of the Social Security Act now in effect.

The G. E. B. directs the Chairman and Secretary of the Board to draft a special letter to be sent to all Local Unions, showing the fallacy of the C. I. O. as per action of our last General Convention held in Lakeland, Florida, December 7 to 15, 1936.

Audit of the books and accounts concluded.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA DECLARATION OF POLICY IN REFERENCE TO "SIT DOWN STRIKES."

The General Executive Board in considering the question of sit down strikes, which have become prevalent throughout parts of this country, desire to make the following pronouncement as to our attitude regarding same.

There was recently received at the General Office a charter application for a Local Union of our Brotherhood, but those making the application were, at that time, engaged in a sit down strike, and believing it not to be to the best interest of members of our organization to recognize, participate or assist in any manner in sit down strikes said application was rejected. The General Executive Board therefore make the following declaration:

As members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America we have always claimed and maintained the right to strike for just cause, such as, an increase in wages, reduction in working hours, better working conditions, against discrimination, oppression and injustice of any kind. We also claim the right, for good and sufficient reasons, to picket any job, shop or plant where the employees are on strike, and in doing so we are acting within our rights.

We believe the method of organization that has been pursued by the Brotherhood heretofore has been most successful, and we do not believe in the stifling of industry by workers taking possession of properties that do not belong to them.

We have always conducted ourselves as law abiding citizens and will continue to do so, and do not intend to be influenced by any hysteria or new methods that are being adopted, and herewith declare that we, the General Executive Board, will not countenance any action on the part of our members in departing from the well tried methods of organizing that have been successful in years gone by, nor will we permit members of the Brotherhood to take possession of property that does not belong to them, through the method of sit down strikes.

There being no further business to transact, the minutes were approved as read and the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

Information Wanted

Information is desired concerning the present whereabouts of Fred G. Bender, a union carpenter, who was last heard from in Santa Rosa, California.

Anyone knowing his present location, or having any information concerning him, will please get in communication with his brother C. H. Bender, 435 62d St., Brooklyn, N. Y., who has some important news for him.

Montana State Council of Carpenters Convention

The twenty-first annual convention of the Montana State Council of Carpenters was held in the city of Billings, February 1-3, 1937, and called to order by E. R. Cameron, president of Local Union 1172 of Billings.

After a few welcoming remarks and greetings from the Local, he introduced Dr. J. I. Wernham, president of the City Council of Billings. Dr. Wernham extended the delegates a very cordial welcome, told of the many new improvements in and around the city, the places of interest to visit, and wished for the delegates a pleasant and successful convention.

The meeting was then turned over to George Templeman of Anaconda, president of the State Council.

President Templeman introduced General Representative P. W. Dowler, who addressed the convention along the lines of organization work, especially the mill work.

An interesting address was also delivered by James D. Graham, president of the Montana State Federation of Labor.

A number of resolutions were considered by the convention and dealt with such important matters as: Contractors' State License Law, organization, promotion of the Union Label, thirty-hour week, and strict enforcement of our jurisdictional claims.

The reports of the president and secretary embodied the activities and accomplishments of the State Council for the past year and showed the council to be in a healthy financial condition.

The reports of the delegates were encouraging as they related to working conditions and increased membership.

Brothers George Templeman and A. E. Mercer were re-elected president and secretary-treasurer respectively, and Anaconda was selected as the city in which to hold the 1938 convention.

Celebrates Fiftieth Anniversary

Local Union No. 251, Kingston, N. Y., celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with a turkey supper and entertainment March 19, 1937.

Included among the hundred members present was Brother Joseph J. Tubby, now in his 84th year, and the only living charter member of the Lo-

cal Union. Brother Tubby was showered with congratulations on his many years of membership in the organization, and as a token of esteem was presented with a number of articles of wearing apparel.

Among the distinguished guests present was General Executive Board Member, T. M. Guerin, a valued friend of Kingston Local, who delivered an appropriate address and complimented the union on its past achievements.

Following the supper a splendid floor show was put on by the Catskill Mountaineers consisting of dances, vocal and instrumental music.

The anniversary celebration was voted a grand success and one long to be remembered by those present.

Death Takes Treasurer of Local Union 266

George Alex La Riviere, treasurer of Local Union No. 266, Stockton, California, since 1928 and a member since January 1907, passed away at his home in that city March 2, 1937.

Brother LaRiviere was born in Carson City, Nevada, January 13, 1873, and spent most of his time in Stockton. He was a sincere union man and untiring in his work for the cause of his Local.

He was held in great esteem by his associate officers and brother members who sincerely mourn his passing.

Aged Member of Local Union 329 Dies

Charles W. Rollison, a member of our organization for thirty-five years, passed away at the home of his brother in Oklahoma City, Okla., March 6, 1937, at the age of 78.

Brother Rollison was born in Kent County, Maryland, February 15, 1859, and moved from that city to Philadelphia in the year 1902 at which time he joined our organization.

He went to Oklahoma City in 1908 where he followed his trade as carpenter and cabinet maker for twenty-nine years. He held his membership in Local Union 329 at the time of his death.

Brother Rollison lived a very active life and was frugal, upstanding and honest; he was a builder and helped to erect many of the city's best buildings.

He had a large circle of admiring friends who along with members of Local Union 329 mourn his passing.

Flood Relief

L. U.	22	San Francisco, Cal.	\$100.00
L. U.	93	Ottawa, Ont., Can.	10.00
L. U.	111	Lawrence, Mass. --	10.00
L. U.	131	Seattle Wash. ---	25.00
L. U.	225	Atlanta, Ga. -----	25.00
L. U.	250	Lake Forest, Ill.---	25.00
L. U.	440	Buffalo, N. Y.-----	25.00
L. U.	522	Durham, N. C.-----	2.00
L. U.	879	Elmira, N. Y.-----	2.00
L. U.	900	Altoona, Pa. -----	10.00
L. U.	907	Great Neck, N. Y.--	5.00
L. U.	910	Glocester, Mass. --	5.00
L. U.	916	Aurora, Ill. -----	10.00
L. U.	940	Sandusky, Ohio --	10.00
L. U.	1091	Ridgewood, N. J.---	5.00
L. U.	1143	LaCrosse, Wis. ---	10.00
L. U.	1504	Jeannette, Pa. ---	5.00
L. U.	1646	Dubuque, Iowa ---	2.65
L. U.	1704	Carmel and Kent, N. Y. -----	12.00
L. U.	1955	Birmingham, Ala.--	25.00
L. U.	2125	Whitefish, Mont. -	15.00
D. C.		Montreal, Que., Can.---	10.00
D. C.		Boston, Mass. -----	50.00
D. C.		Pittsburgh & Vicinity, Pa. -----	25.00
Total -----			\$423.65

Charter Member of Local 2313 Passes

Lee Madge Shackelford, familiarly known to his friends as Shack, passed away January 7, 1937.

Brother Shackelford was a charter member of Local Union 2313 of Meridian, Mississippi, and during his membership held every important office within the gift of the Local Union, which positions he held with honor, discharging every responsibility with conscientious care for the rights of all.

He served as a delegate to the Meridian Central Labor Union, also represented Local Union 2313 at the annual conventions of the Mississippi State Federation of Labor a number of times.

Brother Shackelford spent many hours addressing union members at their meetings and doing all he possibly could to build up the movement. He was a staunch union man and his unselfish devotion to the cause he loved is an inspiration to his fellow craftsmen and members of organized labor throughout Mississippi.

DEATH ROLL

E. JEROME BENTON—Local Union No. 1151, Batavia, N. Y.
GLENN F. DOWNING—Local Union No. 1147, Roseville, California.
GEORGE W. HASTINGS—Local Union No. 1986, Memphis, Tennessee.
HIRAM HOWARD—Local Union No. 711, Mt. Carmel, Pa.
THOMAS J. KNAPP—Local Union No. 1785, Fort Lee, N. J.
JOSEPH KNIGHT—Local Union No. 2535, Cass, West Virginia.
WM. H. PERKINS—Local Union No. 751, Santa Rosa, California.
WILLIAM SINNETT—Local Union No. 666, New Toronto, Ont., Canada.

On Training the Mind

All people use their minds, but few use them well! Few are capable of sustained thinking, and so following a chain of evidence to a sure conclusion. Such powers result from training and practice.

But if the ingredients of a good intellect be not within us, how shall we become wise? Fortunately, to desire the things of the spirit is itself evidence of endowment. Undertake a line of work, and presently you will find yourself growing fond of it. With few exceptions, what we will to do, we eventually like to do. Then, with the doing, we begin to acquire skill. Power, whether mental or physical, is gained in part through suggestion or imitation. We should, therefore, have before us good models. Associate then as opportunity offers, with persons of promise, of ability, and originality. If such persons are scarce, you may come to know many through their works, through the books they have written, the pictures they have painted, and the songs they have sung. While association gives inspiration, the essential work must be done by yourself for yourself.

No enterprise in the wide range of human experience can rank with training the mind. No other adventure is to be compared with it. Through it civilization and all man's higher achievements have been won. The report of a gun does not carry so far as the music of the lyre. To pursue intellectual ideals, is a glorious adventure open to every man who cares to live richly and well.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Do We Know The Meaning of "Unconstitutional"?

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Points of law are as a rule unsavory to the man on the street. As a man on the street, this writer differs little from his fellow. However, since our more learned brethren do not see fit to make clear to us the meaning of unconstitutional let us get going on a bit of self-enlightenment.

Webster tells us that anything "contrary to or in violation of fundamental law" is unconstitutional.

Say you,—what is fundamental law?

As far as we of the United States are concerned, fundamental law is our Constitution.

Now then, is this fundamental law the Alpha and Omega? Yes, in a way. But there are provisions made in this self-same doctrine that enable those who are governed by it to add to or take from its fundamentality by national referendum.

This brings us to the definition of our point of law—which is: Unconstitutional means, "let the people vote on it." That is all it means or ever can mean, strive as you may to have it otherwise.

Odd, isn't it that such a simple point of law can cause such upheaval in our different political camps? Neither camp dares reveal to the public why they are at each others' throats.

Politicians regardless of their party affiliations know that to permit the people to vote on the important questions would cause havoc with their political machinery. Those in power, because they wish to stay in power. Those not in power, because they have fond hopes of gaining power.

Personally I'm inclined to be grateful to anyone who suggests telling the so long forgotten real rulers of this country to vote on the important issues. If the Supreme Court decides some act of Congress is unconstitutional

they are only saying—let John public decide.

As John public, have you any doubt in your mind as to the final outcome of legislation such as sponsored by the A. F. of L. if given to the voter to decide? Of course you haven't, neither have the politicians.

In "The Carpenter" of March—Brother Woll on page 4 asks "What is labor's objective?" And in the conclusion of his article he continues "Let us name a goal, etc."

Unwittingly we have allowed ourselves to take sides in the political stream. Gentlemen such a course is a whirlpool; let us get out while the getting is good. Let us practice "Intelligent and Democratic Self Control."

Having shaken off our fetters we can once again act freeborn. Acting freeborn we shall see our goal.

Part of our goal, brothers, is the right to execute our prerogative, namely, to vote on the urgent national issues each year. It is the duty of Congress to legislate the other numerous so-called minor bills.

F. A. Gahring,
L. U. No. 1052. Hollywood, Cal.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 122

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Since we last wrote you Ladies Auxiliary Union 122, Kansas City, Mo., passed another enjoyable and progressive year under the presidency of Mrs. Joe Huffman and Mrs. Ed Griswold. We have gained 25 new members.

Our Auxiliary had the pleasure of giving a reception for Mr. and Mrs. Peter Martin who celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary. The Rev. Baity read the services followed by musical selections by Mrs. Griswold and Mrs. McMillan and a reading by Miss Beverly Ann Templeton (the Martins' granddaughter).

Mrs. Joe Huffman presented the Auxiliary's gift—a Fifty Dollar bill.

Mrs. J. A. Mieholland and Mrs. T. E. Ratroff had charge of the table and room decorations. They carried out yellow and green color scheme.

Mrs. Harry Brown with ten ladies assisting her served ice cream and cake. This reception was one of the outstanding pleasures this organization has had the enjoyment of sharing.

The Auxiliary has given three gift showers the past year.

The Sewing Circle under Mrs. Fred Andregg's and Mrs. Fred Wortman's chairmanship has retained its usual average attendance of twenty ladies each Wednesday for covered dish luncheon, quilting and sewing. The last Wednesday in the month we have our birthday lunch. Those whose birthday falls within the month receive dish towels. We have just finished a nice quilt and sent to the Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Florida.

The Auxiliary held their annual picnic (this includes the brother carpenters) at Swope Park, with fried chicken, ice cream and everything.

We have had numerous parties inviting the brother carpenters to share with us—A Halloween Dance, Christmas party, birthday party, Valentine box supper, St. Patrick party and last our Easter party.

We extend our kindest and sincerest good wishes for all Sister Auxiliaries and Brother Carpenters—also an invitation to visit us whenever in Kansas City.

Mrs. James W. McMillan,
L. A. No. 122. Kansas City, Mo.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 165

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 165 of Columbus, Ohio, wishes to greet members of all other sister auxiliaries. We are happy to say our membership has increased very rapidly during the past year and as a result we feel we have accomplished much.

Carpenters' Local Union No. 200 of this city now owns its own building, which was completed and dedicated last September. We are proud of the fact that we also own our own building. At its dedication more than 2,000 people were present, on which occasion we distributed a number of useful souvenirs which had been donated by friendly

business firms. We also served a nice lunch during the dedication, with food that was donated, from which we realized a considerable sum of money.

Since the dedication of our building we have had a number of parties and plan a pot-luck dinner for the near future.

We completed a number of comforts and baby clothes for the flood sufferers, also contributed financially for their relief.

At Christmas time we send baskets to needy families and during the year send flowers to our sick members.

We feel we will be able to accomplish more each year if we keep trying and keep smiling.

We extend an invitation to members of other auxiliaries when visiting Columbus to call and inspect our building.

Mrs. S. Basil, R. S.,
L. A. No. 165. Columbus, Ohio

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 268

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary No. 268, Kenosha, Wisconsin, held its first anniversary banquet on the evening of March 6, 1937, at the Labor Temple.

A delegation of 22 members from Local Union No. 91 of Racine and the Ladies Auxiliary of that city was in attendance and we were very happy to have them participate in our celebration.

Our meetings are held the first and third Thursday afternoons of each month, one being a business meeting and the other a social one.

We shall be glad to hear through the columns of "The Carpenter" from other auxiliaries and learn of the work they are doing.

Mrs. Ida Anderson, R. S.,
L. A. No. 268. Kenosha, Wis.

One of Irvin Cobb's best stories concerns an appraiser who was sent to a home to appraise the contents. The entries in his book halted when he came to a table on which was left a full bottle of old Scotch, and then continued:

"One bottle of old Scotch whiskey partly full."

The next entry was:

"One revolving Turkish rug."

Demand the Union Label

Craft Problems



CARPENTRY (By H. H. Siegele) LESSON CIII.

"I always thought shingles were intended for the roof rather than for the sides of a building," a man remarked once, and we were somewhat inclined to agree with him. Shingling the sides of a building with the courses spaced and put on just as the courses are spaced for the roof, does not give enough contrast. Besides that, alto-

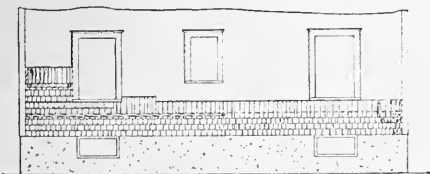


Fig. 611

gether too often the shingles used for the sides of a building are stained too dark, which is more or less suggestive of gloom. Dark colors do not blend well with the natural colors found in landscapes. Light colors are always more cheerful and produce pleasing contrasts with foliage, grass or even the bare earth. Since the quoted remark was made, we have seen many houses with the sides shingled, that were really artistic. The use of shingles for the sides of homes, will continue and meet with popular favor, while the dark stained shingles, put on like roof shingles, will lose favor and consequently go out of use.

In the last two lessons we dealt with the application of siding to a building, and in this lesson we are taking up the question of shingling the outsides of buildings. The illustrations we are using are simple, bringing out certain principles that hold good regardless of the style of shingling that might be used. We are showing narrow courses, although the wide courses are becoming more and more popular, because the narrow courses serve our purpose here with less space.

Fig. 611 shows a side of a building, in part. It will be noticed that the window frames and the corner boards are marked for the courses just the same as if siding were to be used. Four courses of shingles are completed, with the fifth partly on, showing, to the left, the straight-edge in place. The dotted line to the right represents the chalk line. We are also showing to the left, between the window frame and the corner, how short straight edges are used for narrow spaces. The workman should have several of these straight-edges, made of cheap material so they can be cut whenever the situation requires it. Lath or lattice material are often used for such short straight-edges, because they can easily be cut with the hatchet.

As in roof shingling, the first course must be doubled, which when it is put on is usually held to a line stretched from one corner to the other, and fastened at various intervals to keep it from sagging. After the first course is on, a chalk line is struck as a guide for the straight-edge, which holds the shingles in line when they are put on. This

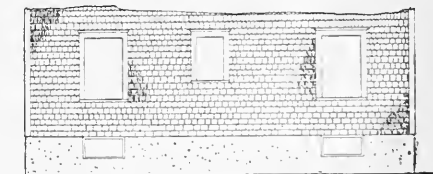


Fig. 612

process is repeated for each long course, until they are all on. The short courses are put on without the use of a chalk line, that is to say, whenever the straight-edge reaches across the space to be shingled, no chalk line is necessary. Fig. 611 should be compared with Fig. 612, which shows the shingling of the side completed. It will be noticed that the course joining the window sills lines with the bottom of the sills, and the course that joins the window cap, lines with the top of the cap.

The heavy dots on Fig. 613 represent

nails, which should be kept about one-half inch from the edge of the shingle, and only two nails to the shingle. (Some carpenters use three nails on extra wide shingles, but we have no quarrel with

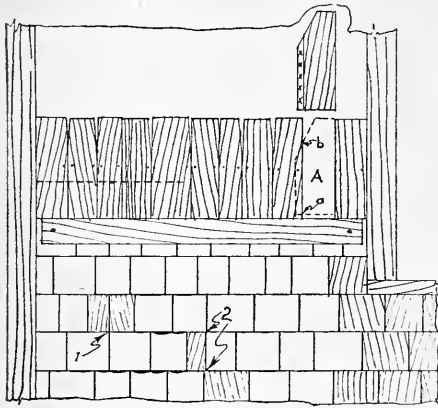


Fig. 613

them—extra wide shingles are in reality more than one shingle, a shingle being only 4 inches wide when you pay for it.) The horizontal dotted line indicates where the next course is to be applied, and gives approximately how much it should lap over the nails. At A we are showing by dotted lines how by holding the finishing shingle away from the straight-edge, point a can be marked. To make the top of this shingle,

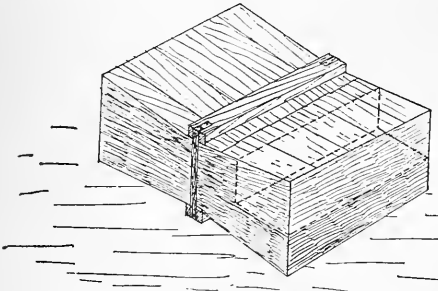


Fig. 614

clip off the corner of the shingle, somewhat as shown, and mark it where it intersects with the other shingle, or point b. The shingle shown above the space marked A, shows the X's the part of the shingle that must be trimmed off with the hatchet in order to make it fit the space. At 1 and at 2 we are pointing out with indicators, joints that are bad, and should be avoid-

ed, both because of appearance and service.

Fig. 614 shows by dotted lines and light shading how to cut from a bunch of shingles, shingles to be used for finishing under window frames and at the frieze. First square and even the butts in the bunch of shingles, then mark it according to the length or lengths needed, and cut as many of each particular length as are required. Fig. 615 shows the bunch of shingles, after one length of shingles has been cut from it. Each

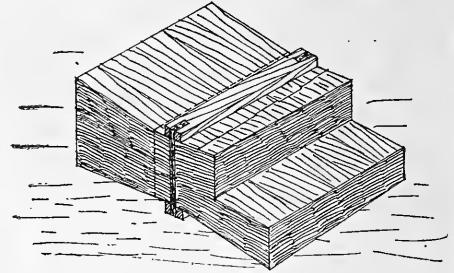


Fig. 615

length, of course, must be marked and cut separately.

Fig. 616 shows (exaggerated, of course) two faulty applications of shingles. These faults can be discovered more nearly in the work of beginners, rather than by experienced carpenters. The trouble is caused by the workman keeping the perpendicular joints tight, paying no attention to the lining-up of the butts. A little trimming will correct this. Fig. 617 shows ten faults that often appear in shingling, all of which are due, first, to defective shingles, and second, to carelessness on the part of the workman who put them on. Shin-

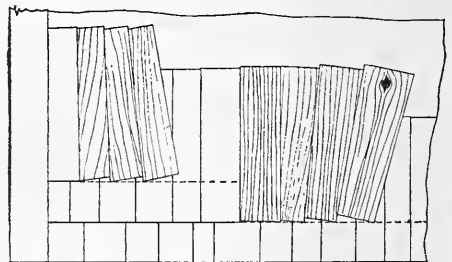


Fig. 616

gles with the defects indicated in this figure, if they are otherwise sound, should either be trimmed or discarded entirely.

There are many things that can be said about shingling, especially in regard to the sides of a building. In some instances the requirements do not call for much trimming, while in other cases a great deal of even careful trimming is necessary. Some carpenters do all the trimming with the hatchet, and others use a block plane. Narrow courses require less trimming than wide ones. Joints on dark-stained shingles are not as conspicuous as the joints of light-stained shingles, consequently

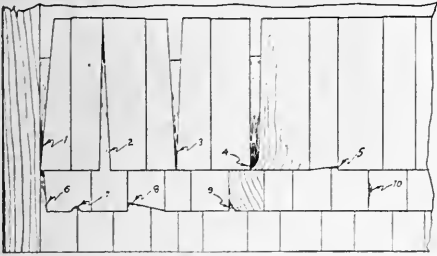


Fig. 617

light-stained shingles require more and more careful trimming.

Spacing for shingles should be carried around the whole building alike. This can best be accomplished by letting one man do all the marking, who can then be held responsible for any faulty work. It frequently happens, when each workman does his own marking, that the courses do not come out the same. While some carpenters use a pair of compasses for marking the spaces on corner boards and window and door frames, we believe the spacing pole is the most practical and most reliable.

BLUE PRINT READING AND ESTIMATING

(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER XIII

Openings in Walls

A floor plan was defined as a horizontal section taken about 3 feet from the floor line. The purpose of a floor plan is to show the general arrangement and sizes of rooms, thickness of walls and partitions, locations, sizes, and types of openings such as doors, windows, arches, etc.

Due to the great variety of types and sizes of doors and windows it is hardly possible to describe these openings on

the floor plans. Therefore, a system of symbols was developed whereby each opening has a different indication. It is very essential that the student familiarize himself with the meaning of these conventional representations and commit them to memory.

The accompanying chart contains the symbols for the doors and windows in general use. Whenever an opening different from those shown in the diagram appears on the drawing same will be described in the specifications or a note on the same sheet will explain its size, type, construction and installation.

It must be definitely understood that space on drawings is very valuable and consequently lengthy descriptions have no place on it. This is the main reason why symbols are employed in every instance where it is possible to convey the correct idea without going into extensive explanations.

If every door and window had to be described on the floor plan there would hardly be sufficient room left for other information which is very essential and which cannot be shown elsewhere.

We will now examine the chart entitled: "Conventions for doors and windows" and analyze the meaning of the various symbols. All symbols are plan representations. Since the chart contains a considerable number of conventional signs it was deemed advisable to eliminate the factor of wall construction, i. e. it is suggested that these symbols are correct for any type of construction whether it be masonry, frame or concrete. There is a slight variation in the method of indicating openings in brick, stone and frame walls, but this difference will be neglected in this lesson.

The method of indicating doors is shown in Fig. 1 to 8. Each symbol usually shows the width of the opening the way the door swings, inside or outside and also the size of the door proper. Thus, 3'0" x 7'0" means that the door is 3'0" wide and 7'0" high. The dimension 3'0" indicates the width of the opening which will accommodate this door.

It will be noted that an entrance door is indicated different from an inside or communicating door.

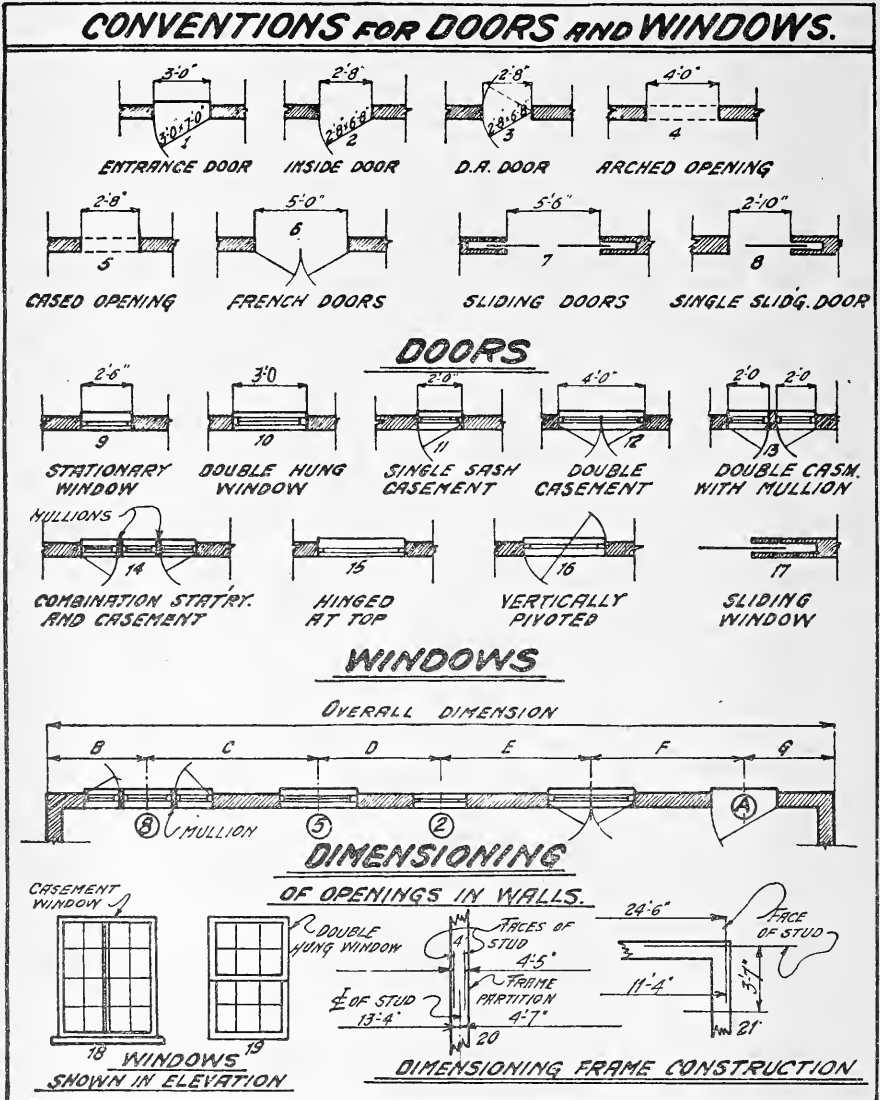
Figure 3 portrays a "D.A. Door". This is a "double acting" door or one that swings both ways. Such doors are usually installed between the dining room

and kitchen. The size of the door is indicated as being: 2'-8" x 6'8". Sometimes the thickness is also indicated thus 1 3/4" or 1 1/2".

Whenever it is desired to show an opening communicating two rooms

a cased opening. A note to this effect must accompany the symbol.

French doors are represented at 6. These usually are a pair of doors hung from the two jambs. The doors are glazed. It is customary to indicate the



where the door is omitted the symbols 4 and 5 are used. The dotted lines indicate that this is an opening. However these openings may be different in their finish, it may be an arched opening which usually is plastered or it may be

dimensions on one door only since they are of the same size. If not glazed this type is known as "double doors."

Single and double sliding doors are shown by 7 and 8. The symbols are self-explanatory.

Windows are shown in figures 9-17 inclusive. A stationary window is one that does not open. It is a fixed sash.

The sash of a double hung window is represented at 10. The boxes containing the weights which counterbalance the sash are shown at the jambs.

Casement windows are of two kinds, those opening in and those opening out. There are single casements and double casements; they are shown at 11 and 12. In both cases they are opening in. Fig. 13 represents a double casement with mullion and 14 shows a combination casement. This is a stationary sash in the center and casement windows at both ends. Mullions separate the sash.

Windows hinged at the top, pivoted vertically, and sliding windows are represented in 15, 16 and 17 respectively.

The dimensions of windows whether it be a double hung, casement, sliding, or another type are usually shown the width being given first and the height next, the same as with doors. Thus, 2'0" x 3'6" means that the sash is 2'0" wide and 3'6" high. The thickness is also frequently added.

The method of dimensioning the location of openings is shown in the lower part of the diagram. It is interesting to note the dimensions are given to the center of the opening whether it be a door or a window. If it is double casement with a mullion the dimension is given to the center line of the mullion. If it is a combination stationary and casement the dimension is given to the center line of the stationary unit. This is clearly illustrated in B.C.D.E.F. and G.

It will also be noted that all openings have a circle with a numeral inside. This indicates that a complete description of this particular window or door may be found in the "Window or Door Schedule." This system of schedules will be described in the following chapters.

The overall dimensions of the building are different for the different types of construction. Thus for masonry walls the dimensions are taken from the corners of the building. In frame buildings the dimensions are taken from the "face of the studs" as shown in 21.

Interior stud partitions may be dimensioned either to the face of the studs or to the center line of same. The recommended practice however is that

to the center line of studs, as indicated in 20.

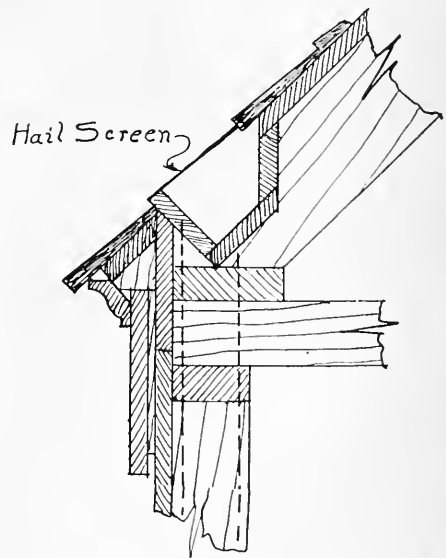
The latter is a much simpler and more reliable method and one which eliminates the possibility of errors as it might happen that the stud dimension is overlooked, and if this happens with several partitions there may result a considerable variation in the overall dimensions.

It is suggested that this diagram be diligently studied and referred to whenever an opportunity is offered. This is the only true method to become thoroughly grounded in the alphabet of drawing which is the basis of blue print reading.

Concealed

(By H. H. Siegele)

For many years architects and builders have been looking for something in the line of house gutters that could be so installed that the installation when it was completed would not mar the harmony and the general outline of the eaves and cornice of the house. And while they were on the quest for a con-



cealed gutter, they were also searching for a concealed downspout.

In the accompanying drawing, I am showing a design for not only a concealed gutter, but for a concealed downspout, as well. Besides that, the gutter design is for what I am calling a leaf-

less gutter, which is to say, it is covered with 1/2-inch mesh hail screen to keep out leaves. The hail screen is painted the color of the roof, and fastened on in such a manner that it will have the appearance of a course of shingles.

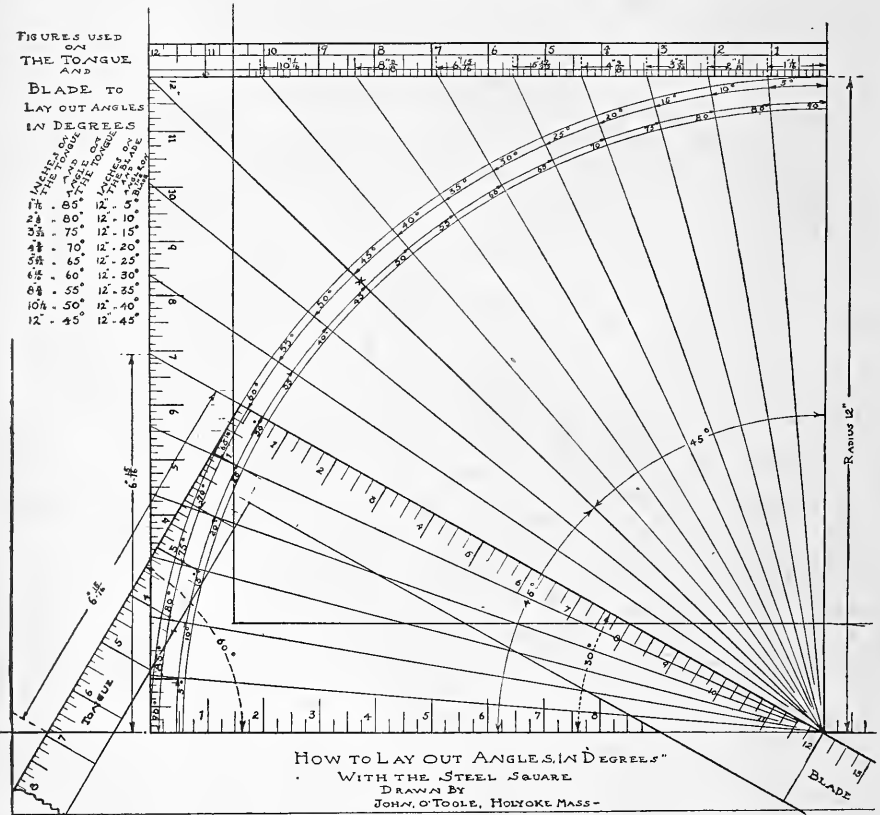
Although I am showing the gutter used with a dehorned cornice, it will

work equally as well with any other kind of cornice. In case of an open cornice, the gutter would have to be kept above the cornice, or in the same location as shown in the drawing. The gutter should be lined with copper lining, and the downspout should be made of either copper or of cast-iron soil pipe.

How To Lay Out Angles In Degrees With The Steel Square

Editor, "The Carpenter":

About a year ago I made a drawing for a friend who wanted to learn how to



use the steel square. I lately made a new drawing which I am submitting for use in our journal as it may be of interest to some of our members.

L. U. No. 656.

John J. O'Toole, Holyoke, Mass.

Properties of Douglas Fir Plywood

(By N. S. Perkins, Mgr. Eng'r'g. Dept. Douglas Fir Plywood Association)

II

In the first article we saw how fir plywood was made by glueing together thin sheets of Douglas fir veneer laid at

right angles to each other and pressed into strong rigid panels.

The ordinary stock panels of Douglas fir plywood are manufactured with the strongest and the most modern water-resistant glues, having chiefly soya bean and casein bases. (See Fig. 3.) Such plywood panels are permanent under

normal interior conditions. For eight years now, the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin, has been testing a number of Douglas fir plywood panels—every two weeks they are subjected to 80% humidity at room temperatures, and then for the next two weeks to a 30% humidity, and so on. Periodically, strength tests are made but these panels are as strong and rigid today as they were eight years ago.

For more severe usage, such as concrete forms, special water-resistant glues are used to manufacture Concrete Form Panels. On great construction jobs like the San Francisco Bay bridges, from 10 to 15 re-uses are fairly common for such Douglas fir plywood.

Recently several manufacturers have been producing an absolutely waterproof fir plywood, made with synthetic resin glues with the aid of special hot plate presses. With this resin-bonded material the consumer has available a suitable type of Douglas fir plywood for practically any use.

Furthermore, since all of these glues are stronger than the wood fibres themselves, the full shear strength of the Douglas fir (one of our best structural woods) is developed. In other words, no matter how severely you load or bend the plywood, the panel acts as a unit—there is no danger of one veneer slipping or shearing along the next one.

This property, combined with the cross-banding of the plies, is what makes fir plywood so strong and rigid in all directions. In fact numerous tests



3 These sheets of wood are cut to size, laid cross-grain, and glued together flat with water-resistant glue under hydraulic pressure. (Arrows show direction of grain.)

show that ordinary $\frac{5}{8}$ " thick Douglas fir plywood on 16" joist centers will deflect less than $\frac{1}{16}$ " when loaded with 200 pounds per square foot.

The high glue strength and shearing strength also render plywood almost free from shrinkage. As every carpenter

knows, wood does not shrink or expand along the grain, although across the grain it may shrink appreciably. In plywood, when one veneer has a tendency to shrink or expand cross-wise, the movement is prevented by the adjacent plies which are bonded to the first ply and which will not shrink along the grain.

In plywood the wood structure is unchanged; it has not been hardened so as to turn the point of a nail; neither has it been made so porous and soft that your ten-year old can kick a hole in it when he is sent to bed early as a punishment.

Fir plywood is a genuine wood product, easily worked with saw, plane, or other tools. Yet the cross-banding makes splitting a physical impossibility and at the same time makes it practicable to insert nails or screws close to the edges of the panels.

In tests in our Association laboratory, with 6d box nails, inserted $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the edges of a $\frac{5}{16}$ " panel, it took a side pull of 230 pounds to pull the nail through the edge of the panel. Finishing nails can be placed almost at the edge of the plywood.

Fir plywood also has good nail-holding strength, when other materials such as shingles are nailed to it. In recent tests at the Forest Products Laboratory of the University of Washington, it took at least 85 pounds to pull an 8" cedar shingle from a panel of shingles nailed to $\frac{5}{16}$ " fir plywood, and this is equal to almost ten times the force exerted by a 60-mile gale.

All of these properties—bending strength, rigidity, workability, easy nailing, non-splitting, and many others—make this genuine wood product, Douglas fir plywood, a material of special interest and value to the carpenter.

(Next month—"Sizes and Grades of Douglas Fir Plywood")

Housing in Canada

Early reports on the success of the Home Improvement Plan, fathered by the National Employment Commission, are encouraging and the Commission hopes (and not without reason), that with the urge of Spring the volume of work undertaken through the stimulus lent by the plan will add substantially to the amount of work which would otherwise go forward in the building

industry. For its purpose the plan seems to be an excellent one, even if, as was pointed out by the Congress, it would help still further if the amount of loans possible and the period of repayment were extended.

The general housing question, scarcely touched by the Home Improvement Plan, still calls for further consideration, and maybe the experience with the plan will give encouragement to bolder steps than we have been accustomed to in dealing with it. Debates in the House of Commons this year show a general admission that Canada is behind hand in furnishing new homes for her population, but so far no better means has been evolved to solve the problem than the Housing Act of 1935. Recently published figures show a serious housing situation among people on relief, and even as far as persons in jobs are concerned, a superficial study will reveal that we are far from the saturation point in the matter of housing. The need of employment for the building trades, the advantages of placing building workers in jobs in preference to

keeping them on relief, should eventually force a more comprehensive housing measure. It is to be hoped that it does so at an early date, so that work and habitable homes may be more general across the country.

Anti-Strikebreaking Law Praised by A. F. L. Executive Council

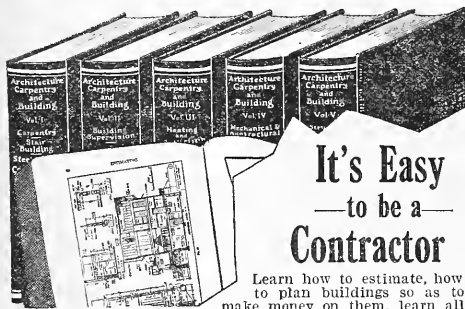
The enactment by Congress of the bill, sponsored by Senator Byrnes of South Carolina, outlawing the transportation of strikebreakers from state to state to be used for interfering with the right of strikers to picket plants in labor disputes was praised by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in their report to the annual convention of the federation as a constructive measure to prevent strike riots and fatalities and protect the workers in the exercise of picketing as a procedure in making public the fact that a strike is in progress.

"Congress in passing S. 2039," the council said, "did more to prevent disturbances in labor disputes than could be accomplished in any other way.

"The law provides that whoever shall knowingly transport, or cause to be transported in interstate or foreign commerce, any person with intent to employ such person to obstruct or interfere with the right of peaceful picketing during any labor controversy affecting wages, hours, or conditions of labor, or the right of organization for the purpose of collective bargaining, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both in the discretion of the court.

"According to the evidence submitted to the Committees on the Judiciary of both Houses, strike-breaking agencies have been the cause of riots and the deaths of many strikers. It appears that wherever there is peaceful picketing the scene changes when spies and thugs arrive on the scene.

"According to the report of the Committee on Education and Labor to the Senate these organizations sometimes drum up business by fomenting industrial disorder where none exists in order to secure a contract to suppress it. Disputes can be settled, the report states, more amicably without the injection of professional thugs from the outside in an unfortunate situation."



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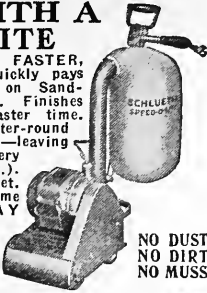
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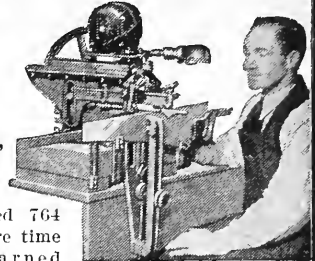
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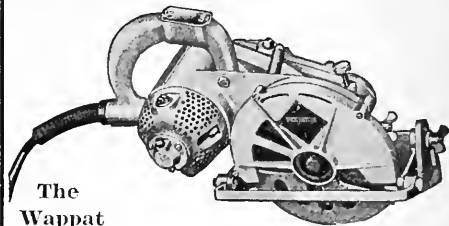
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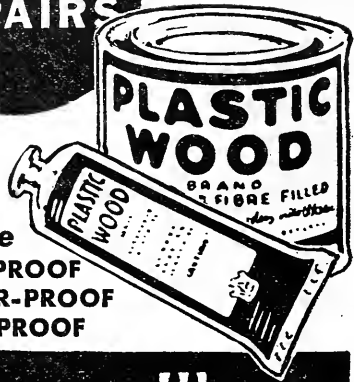
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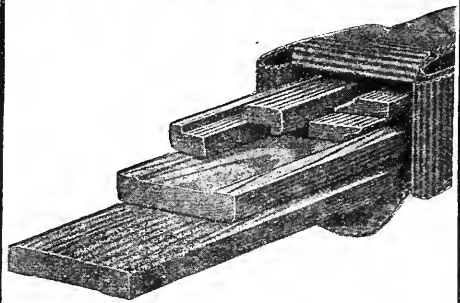


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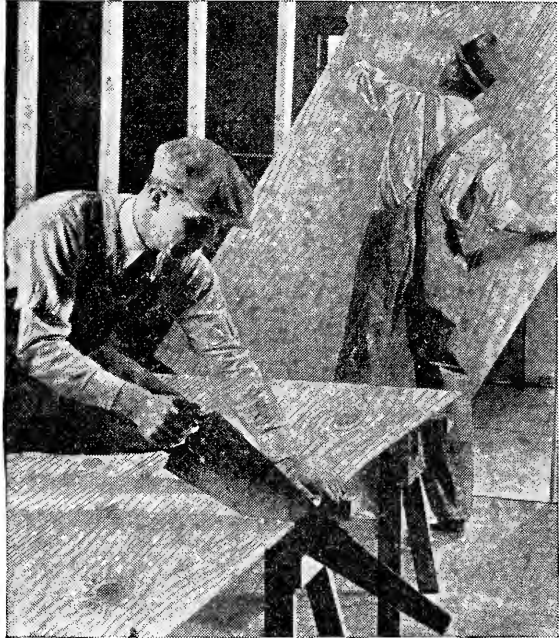
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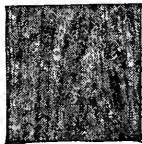
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Volume LVII. No. 6

JUNE, 1937

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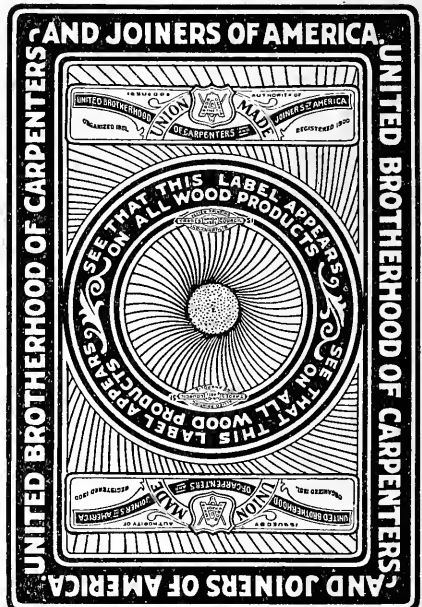
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VACATION TIME!

(By James E. Hungerford)

Time to leave our "jobs" behind us,
In the busy marts of men,
And to flee from "frets" that bind us—
To the BIG OUTDOORS again!
We will cast off care and worry—
Take a change of scene and view,
Pack our "traps" and bags, and hurry
To the land our BOYHOOD knew!

There's an old stream that's aflow there,
Where the ripples glint and gleam;
Oft in VISIONS sweet, we go there,
Just to loaf a while, and dream.
Where the lazy leaves are swishin',
And Old Nature's in her prime;
Come on, fellers, let's go FISHIN'—
Let's enjoy VACATION TIME!

We are worn to satiation
By each little "rile" and "fret";
Time to go on that VACATION,
And be FREE—and just FORGET!
Bid "goodbye" to work and worry,
In the "hurry" haunts of men;
COME! Let's pack up friends, and hurry—
Back to "BOYHOOD LAND" again!

THE C. I. O. IS DUAL TO THE A. F. OF L.



At a special meeting of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. held last April that body issued the following statement:

"At the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Tampa, Fla., last November, and after extended deliberations and mature consideration of questions and issues having arisen out of the formation and functioning of the Committee for Industrial Organization, this convention by overwhelming majority vote, in addition to sustaining the suspension of organizations affiliated to the C. I. O., directed the continuance of efforts on the part of the special committee to bring about an adjustment of differences prevailing and, if possible, reunite the forces of organized labor under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

"This convention further decided that, if the existing relationship of conflict created a situation demanding more drastic action, the Executive Council be authorized and empowered to call a special convention of the American Federation of Labor to take such further steps and action as the emergency may require.

"The Executive Council, meeting in special session to consider and act upon the situation as it now presents itself, regrets exceedingly that every effort made, not only by the special committee, but by the officers of the American Federation of Labor to effect an adjustment and to reunite the forces of organized labor has failed.

"Failure is to be attributed not to the American Federation of Labor but to those responsible for having set in motion a group activity clothed in garments of good faith but inspired by a mind and heart bent upon destruction of the organized labor movement of American.

"We are faced today with a situation quite different to that presented to the Tampa convention of the American Federation of Labor. We are no longer required to deal with a group of international unions formerly associated with the American Federation of Labor and who have banded themselves into a

group solely for educational or mutual protective purposes.

"Today, instead of a conference, we find these disloyal international unions in a compact dominated not by a democratic spirit, form or procedure, but inspired and directed by the arbitrary dictation of one or more individuals bent upon the destruction of the American Federation of Labor and of any individual and organization that fails to submit to their will.

"The underlying procedure of those in control of the C. I. O. is to confuse and divide the forces of labor as represented by the American Federation of Labor and by such division assume arbitrary direction and control of all forces of labor.

"The C. I. O. in substance and in fact is no longer a conference—it is a body dual to and destructive of the American Federation of Labor. As evidence of that fact we point to a resolution adopted by the C. I. O. on March 9, 1937, and which reads as follows:

"The executive officers of the Committee for Industrial Organization are authorized to issue certificates of affiliation to national, international, State, regional, city central bodies and local groups whenever it is deemed such action is advisable."

"As a result of the adoption of this resolution, organizations within the American Federation of Labor and not embraced in the original compact or purpose of the C. I. O. have been raided and dual organizations to a number of our affiliated unions have been encouraged in places without number.

"Today no national or international union is immune or secure against the forces of destruction that have been let loose by the leaders of this movement.

"Under such circumstances it is not essential that a special convention be held. Indeed, by the very utterances, acts and deeds of the organizations making up the C. I. O., they have demonstrated clearly and definitely that they no longer regard or consider themselves associated in any way whatsoever with the American Federation of Labor.

"By their bold and continuous defiance of every law of the American

Federation of Labor; by their constant violation of every obligation entered into with affiliated national and international unions; by their interference with collective agreements entered into with employers by affiliated unions, and by their complete disregard for every rule of honor and decency, they have made evident and clear and beyond peradventure of doubt their utter contempt for the American Federation of Labor.

"Under such circumstances, it would ill become the Executive Council to add dignity to a group and to a procedure that from its inception has been steeped in the cesspool of illegality and of irresponsibility.

"The Executive Council, heretofore hopeful and patient that a more moderate and conciliatory spirit might result in effecting a readjustment, now finds it impossible to continue in that spirit if it is to be true to the best interests of all our affiliated unions.

"The Executive Council hereafter proposes to pursue a policy and procedure that will not only advance and safeguard the interests of all affiliated unions, but as well leave open the way to all trade unionists who wish to retain their affiliation with the A. F. of L. and as will likewise make it possible for all workers heretofore not affiliated to come within the democratic and constructive fold of the American Federation of Labor.

"It is to give effect to this new policy and procedure and to marshal the forces of labor of America in support of this policy and procedure that the Executive Council decided upon calling into special conference the officers and/or representatives of all affiliated national and international unions, to meet with the Executive Council in Cincinnati, Ohio, on May 18 and for the purpose hereinbefore indicated.

"The Executive Council regrets exceedingly the necessity for this urgent step, but there is no other course left open to it.

"While regretful that all its efforts to effect harmony and unity in the ranks of labor have failed, the Executive Council rejoices in the fact that the American Federation of Labor is stronger today than ever and has greatly endeared itself in the heart of the American wage-earners because of its

steadfastness to the beneficial and constructive purposes that called it into being.

"Discounting the loss of membership due to the withdrawal of organizations making up the C. I. O., the American Federation of Labor in more ways than one has more than made up the loss of membership of those who have proven disloyal to their affiliations and unfaithful to their obligations.

"It is equally true that the social, economic, civic and national value of the American Federation of Labor is more keenly and fully realized than ever heretofore by the American public.

"We glory in this recognition. We believe this changed attitude portends much good for all wage-earners.

"In recognition of this public goodwill and increasing support we offer the reassurance of the Executive Council and that of the organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, while intent upon advancing the rights and interest of all wages-earners at all times, whether skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled, whether employed in distinctive trade or in mass production plants, and while insistent in the demand for collective bargaining for all workers, that we are equally imbued with the spirit and the determination to continue in the policy of maintaining inviolate collective agreements entered into with employers and to proceed in all our collective activities and responsibilities in an orderly and constructive manner and one befitting the dignity, trust and confidence of and in labor.

"Firm in the conviction that our cause is just, determined that democracy in trade unions and as represented by the A. F. of L. shall reign at all costs and insistent that the germ of dictatorship and of autocratic rule shall not find root in the labor movement of our land we call upon all workers organized and unorganized, and upon all trade unions outside of the fold to rally to the banner of the A. F. of L., which has not only builded the American labor movement but which has given birth to and has nurtured the very organizations that would now destroy it.

"The American Federation of Labor welcomes the affiliation of all workers without distinction and wherever employed. Its appeal is to all workers. Its purpose is to unite, not to divide."

HOUSING LEGISLATION DELAY HIT BY A. F. OF L. HOUSING COMMITTEE AND BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT



A STRONGLY-worded demand for prompt consideration and enactment of the Federal Housing Bill introduced jointly in the Senate and House of Representatives by Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York and Representative Henry B. Steagall of Alabama was made in Washington, D. C., by a meeting of representatives of the American Federation of Labor Housing Committee and the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department and building trades unions at the Hamilton Hotel.

The Wagner-Steagall bill is designed to provide adequate housing for those who are financially unable to buy or rent housing accommodations sold by private interests whose sole motive is profit.

The bill proposes the establishment of a Housing Authority authorized to issue bonds, fully guaranteed by the United States Government, not to exceed \$1,000,000,000 over a four-year period at the rate of \$200,000,000 for the first year, \$250,000,000 the second year, \$250,000,000 the third year and \$300,000,000 the fourth year.

The money provided by these bonds will be used for loans to municipal, county and State housing authorities for the purpose of constructing low-rent housing on the principles set forth in the Federal Act. There is also a provision for annual grants or subsidies not to exceed \$10,000,000 a year for four years to keep rents down to approximately a \$6-a-room level.

The Wagner-Steagall bill was referred to the Senate committee on Education and Labor and the House Committee on Banking and Currency on February 24. Despite the continually increasing shortage of decent housing for inadequately-paid workers and their families, neither of these committees has begun hearings on the bill.

The Hamilton Hotel meeting to protest against the delay by Congress in considering the Wagner-Steagall Bill was called jointly by the A. F. of L. Housing Committee, of which Harry C. Bates, president of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union, is chair-

man, and John Coefield, president of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, and Michael J. Collieran, president of the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers International Association, are members, and the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., of which J. W. Williams is president and Michael J. McDonough is secretary.

The Building Trades Department represents nineteen separate international building trades unions, with about one million members.

Among those present at the meeting, in addition to the sponsors, were John P. Coyne of the International Union of Operating Engineers; John W. Garvey of the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union; William J. Gallagher of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators; Michael F. Garrett of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters; Joseph McDonough of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; James M. Myles of the Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers International Association; C. W. Sickles of the Asbestos Workers International Association; Fred A. Tobin of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers; Warren Jay Vinton and Catherine Bauer of the Labor Housing Conference.

A statement was presented to the meeting by Mr. Bates as Chairman of the American Federation of Labor Housing Committee. Mr. Bates pointed out that, in view of the increasingly acute need for low-rent housing, and the remarkable unity of all individuals, agencies and organizations interested in housing behind the Wagner-Steagall Bill, there is no excuse for the present delay. He said that if the present shortage is allowed to take its course without immediate drastic measures to relieve it, the slogan of the next few years would be "two families in every home" instead of "two cars in every garage."

Mr. Bates' statement was enthusiastically endorsed by the conference.

A detailed campaign of action on the Housing Bill was likewise agreed upon.

AN ANSWER TO ANTI-LUMBER PROPAGANDA



HE fabled wolf in sheep's clothing was a disguised angel in comparison with the propagandists who for reasons best known to themselves, make it their business to lie about lumber as a building material.

Now, along the propaganda trail comes a widely read national news magazine, *The Literary Digest*, with a two-page exploitation of an anti-lumber book. In four wide columns and in picture captions on Pages 31 and 32 of the March 6th issue of the *Digest*, anti-lumber paragraphs from "Without Benefit of Architect," a recent book by Frazier Forman Peters, are grossly emphasized. The paragraphs are untrue in all cases, either factually, or in their implications.

One example:

"For your outside frame, you can use wood, if you're not afraid of termites, rot or fire." This is used again as a picture caption.

Rot indeed! Architect Peters knows, and the editor of the *Literary Digest* knows, that the most famous examples of old American homes are in wood houses. Oldest: the Fairbanks home in Dedham, Mass., staunch and solid after being continuously lived in for more than 300 years. Most celebrated: the Mt. Vernon wood house built by Washington.

As for termites, any building authority knows that effective provisions against termites are simple and inexpensive in wood construction.

As for fire, turn to such a neutral

authority as Nation's Business for February for news of a scientific survey that leaves wood construction clear of blame as a major source of fire losses. Recently an explosive fire in a San Francisco pier shed, undiscovered for two hours, left the treated Douglas fir floor and sub-structure unharmed, only charred the Douglas fir trusses in the shed proper, where stored freight burned to the exploding point.

Again, quoting from the *Digest's* summary of the Peters propaganda; "... wood casements (are) most expensive, least desirable."

Literally scores of examples can be cited of wood sash and frames which have been in use for from 150 to 200 years. It is a commonplace of industrial chemistry that steel will oxidize and rust even under paint, that, non-insulating, it will condense moisture inside a room, that it will expand, twist and warp under heat. It is a similar commonplace that properly painted wood is subject to none of these exposure reactions.

These two examples suffice to demonstrate the untruths and half-truths published by the *Digest* in its summary of the Peters potboiler. The lumber industry must protest them. Lumber manufacture is the major source of work and wages in the Pacific Northwest. The industry does not pretend that its product is superior to competitive products in all cases. It wants no business that can be gained only by disparaging competitors. It wants only the truth to be told about lumber as a building material.—West Coast Lumbermen's Association.

INCREASE IN PUBLIC PURCHASING POWER THE KEY TO AN ATTRACTIVE ECONOMIC FUTURE



YOUNG men and women of today and tomorrow can have a future comparable to that of their fathers and grandfathers only if industries, businesses and farming continue to grow.

But industries, businesses and farming can continue to grow only if there is year after year a demand for more goods, farm products and services.

There can be a demand for more goods, farm products and services only if the public at large, year after year, has larger purchasing power, only if it can absorb the larger quantities of goods and services which industries, farms and businesses want to produce and sell.

Therefore the future of the young men and women of this country depends on the steady increase year after

year of the purchasing power of the people at large. If America is to offer them an attractive future, the farmer, the working man—with white collar or blue—must be able to buy more and better food, more and better clothing, better shelter, as well as more automobiles, more radios, more motion picture entertainment, more education, more summer vacations—more goods, more services ministering to the physical and intellectual man. (The farmer, it will be noted, is on both sides of the fence—a seller of farm products, a buyer of industrial goods.)

This is no new discovery. For more than a hundred years purchasing power (or to put it in another way, the standard of living) has been rising in the industrial countries of the world; more rapidly in America than elsewhere. This is due to gradual reduction in prices of industrial goods and to increase in wages.

Reduction in prices is due—

First, to invention; Second, to competition, which lowers prices as soon as economics and invention have reduced production and sales costs; Third, to voluntary action of manufacturers who want to broaden their markets by reducing price.

Increase in wages is due to shortage of labor, reduction in hours, and to organized labor effort.

While the process of price reduction, due to competition, is to an extent automatic, it must be remembered that the increase in production efficiency is so rapid at present that only a conscious effort to increase purchasing power will result in a speedy sharing with the public of the reduced costs due to improved methods. In other words, if we are to prevent a recurrence of that shortage in purchasing power which was contributory to the collapse of 1929, we have to address ourselves consciously to the methods by which the increase in purchasing power can be kept in step with increasing industrial efficiency.

That is a fundamental business problem, yet it has not been brought out in the open, discussed and championed by business men, except in isolated cases.

It fails to appear in the discussions of the United States Chamber of Com-

merce and the National Association of Manufacturers. At a meeting of the latter organization, for example, Mr. Sloan hinted at this problem (in his dinner address) and Dr. Moulton explained the findings of the Brookings Institution. But when, after days of deliberation, the Association adopted its "Platform for American Industry," it used 10 printed pages to demand the rights of industry and only a paragraph to state its obligations, among which is the increase of the purchasing power of the masses.

It is obvious that when business was in the red, it was inappropriate to talk about the two chief means of increasing purchasing power,

Increase of wages

Reduction of selling price.

Even now, with some industries either or both of those actions are still impossible. They are not yet securely in the black. But the time is speedily approaching—notice the rapid increase in dividend declarations—when industries will be able to apply either or both of these methods of increasing purchasing power.

Five years ago one who would have proposed this would have been accused of being a radical, despite the fact that Henry Ford enunciated it 20 years ago and that many business leaders have reduced prices in order to expand markets. But nowadays anyone who reads is forced to accept these principles. The four-volume report of the Brookings Institution reaches exactly this conclusion. No one, to my knowledge at least, has disputed the conclusion or tried to refute it. The only challenge came from Dr. Harold Loeb's "Chart of Plenty," and his issue was that the productive capacity of the nation is greater than that found by Brookings.

In a word, then, the hope for farm, industrial and business expansion in the future, and for the young men and women who seek careers in these fields, lies in the increase

every year

of the purchasing power of the public at large. The best of the methods for accomplishing this result has been shown by Brookings to be price reduction.—(E. J. M.)

Demand the Union Label

AN OBJECT LESSON IN FLOOD PREVENTION

(By George L. Knapp)



ALMOST 24 years before the latest tremendous flood on the Ohio, a flood on a small tributary of the Ohio killed 360 persons, did \$100,000,000 of property damage, and started one of the earliest and most successful plans for preventing further flood damage known in this country. That flood was the one on the Miami River, a stream flowing down through the middle of the state of Ohio to the river Ohio, which covered some streets of Dayton 21 feet deep in the week beginning March 23, 1913.

The Miami River, sometimes still called the Great Miami River, rises in the watershed between the Lake Erie and Ohio River basins, and flows in a general southwesterly course to the Ohio. It drains about 5,400 square miles—a little less than the combined area of Rhode Island and Connecticut, and meanders enough to travel 163 miles in covering a straight distance of 120. Its flat valley bottom varies from less than half a mile to three miles wide, and lies sometimes 200 feet below the general level of the surrounding uplands, though usually the difference is less. In old days, this valley bottom was mostly timbered with walnut, sugar maple, sycamore and other trees; though an old description tells of herds of 30 or 40 buffalo feeding on a single "parara," which is the old-fashioned form of our "prairie;" and then as now meant an open, grassy place of considerable extent.

The first permanent settlement in the valley was at Dayton, in 1796, and the first recorded flood was in March, 1805, which overflowed the main street of the village 8 feet deep. Some of the villagers wanted to move the town to higher ground; but it was not done. For more than 100 years, the valley grew, and prospered in spite of occasional floods; which probably were more promoted by cutting the timber, plowing and pasturing the hillsides, straightening the smaller water courses and narrowing the main streams than they were held in check by the partial and disconnected works built to stop them.

The Miami River has several sizable tributaries; Loramie Creek and Still-

water River coming in from the west above Dayton, Twin Creek below. From the east the important tributary is Mad River which also comes in above Dayton; the Little Miami, which one might expect from its name to be a tributary, finds its separate way to the Ohio.

On March 23, 1913, there was a rainfall running to one and two inches in the upper part of the Miami drainage basin; the ground being already quite soaked with the snows and rains of winter. Next day the rain was heavier; nearly 3 inches at Dayton, 4 inches or more on quite a sector of the basin. Tuesday, March 25, saw the whole basin drenched with a rain of from three to more than five inches; and Wednesday tapered off with from one to two inches. In that four days, the Miami basin had received nowhere less than 8 inches of downpour, and in many places more than 11 inches.

Five dams were built to furnish what are called "retarding basins," four above Dayton and one below. The Lockington basin is on the Miami, extending up Loramie Creek. The Taylorsville basin is on the Miami, reaching up Honey Creek; the Englewood basin on Stillwater River and the Huffman basin on Mad River. The German-town basin is on Twin Creek, which comes into the Miami between Dayton and Hamilton; the other streams come in above Dayton.

The dams are of different length and height—one of them will hold back 90 feet of water; but they are alike in many particulars. All are earth dams, pierced by concrete conduits at the bottom, which carry off rather more than the low water flow. Mr. Moxom of the Weather Bureau, formerly of the Miami Conservatory District, tells me that you can paddle a canoe through the Taylorsville dam at low water, though you need to stoop.

Those conduits are never closed. The basins are rightly named retarding basins, they retard the flow of high water. If it rises too near the top of the dam, it goes over a concrete spillway, and much care is taken to see that it does not wash out the earth at the lower outside of the dam. The flow has been regulated not merely fenced back by levees.

Of course, the Ohio and yet more the Mississippi will not pass through any concrete conduits, even at low water—though I have heard a story that in late summer, the mate of an Ohio steamboat always stood at the extreme bow of the boat with a bucket of water

to ease the craft over the shoals. But the basic idea of the Miami Conservancy Plan is sound. You must stop the little and middle sized waters before they come together to be big waters; or, sooner or later, the big waters will have their way.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS FOR THE YEAR 1936



STATEMENTS are forwarded to the Department of Labor monthly by local trade unions throughout Canada showing their membership and the number of members unemployed on the last day of each month, this data providing a medium in establishing the labor trend among organized workers from month to month. Locals reporting each month during 1936 average 1,798, including on an average 177,653 members, 13.2 per cent of whom were on an average unemployed.

There was a rather generous and widespread measure of prosperity reflected among organized labor throughout Canada during 1936, there being in evidence the most favorable trend of economic revival since the close of 1931. The best situation shown during the year was in August when 10.8 per cent of the members reported were without work, and this percentage was the smallest that has been registered in any month of our records since October, 1930. The percentage of 15.1 in April constituted the peak of unemployment for 1936. Not since 1929 has the unemployment maximum been at so low a level. Comparative analysis for the year surveyed with previous years affords an accumulating evidence of improving conditions, building, transportation and communication all showing progress each month over the corresponding month of 1935, and impressive recovery has been apparent in these trades and industries for several years past. The situation in manufacturing and retail trade was also generally optimistic, November and December being the only months in 1936 to reflect a slight lessening in employment over 1935 conditions. The fishing industry, with the exception of June, August, November and Decem-

ber, reported gains over 1935 which were particularly noticeable in the early months of the year. Lumbering and logging in January and February were much more active than in the corresponding months in 1935 but during March and April there was some slackening off in activity. For the remainder of the year, however, continued employment advances were noted. Conditions in coal mining were variable when compared with 1935 and on the whole appeared slightly quieter. In the services group February, March and April returns indicated curtailment in available work on a small scale from the previous year but in the other months the employment movement was upward.

There was a slight tendency toward retarded activity among local trade unions throughout Canada during January from the close of 1935, coal mining in the western area showing some employment cessation. In February, however, the majority of industries combined in effecting a somewhat better situation than in January. Coal mining, and building and construction operations in both March and April suffered the rather adverse effect of seasonal conditions, influencing the situation in a less favorable direction for the country as a whole during these two months. The May trend was toward heightened activity though the change from April was but nominal, and this better movement continued and was extended without interruption until the close of August. In September and October the level of activity remained approximately the same as in August, nominal increases and decreases in the various trades and industries offsetting each other, but with November slackening off in available work was rather generally apparent and this downward employment tendency was in evidence until the close of the year.

MANY OF US CHILDREN

(By Wm. J. Millard, L. U. 1148, Olympia, Wash.)



ANY of us as children have had our attention directed to the ripe age of Methuselah, the oldest man that ever lived upon this earth. Length of years, solely, is not something of which one should be proud. What did Methuselah accomplish? We read in Holy Writ:

"And all of the days of Methuselah were nine hundred and sixty and nine years."

The one thing that stands out in that paragraph is the remainder of it, "AND HE DIED."

A fortune teller, in reading the palm of one of her victims, predicted, "If you live long enough, you'll be famous." Rather proudly, the customer inquired, "For what will I be famous?" The seer replied, "For old age."

Too many of us are unduly concerned with the number of years that may be ours. The so-called span of life, rather than the quality and completeness of the life, be the years many or few.

The great lawgiver, Moses, in his prayer recorded in the 90th Psalm, says:

"We spend our years as a tale that is told. The days of our years are three score and ten; and if by reason of strength they be four score years, yet is their strength labour and sorrow, for it is soon cut off and we fly away."

What is the purpose of this organization? What reason is there for its organization? What reason is there for its continuance? The same purpose, the same reason as that for the organization of all like organizations which are nothing more or less than groups of individuals, to not only better their own condition materially, but to learn the plan of Him to whom we must account for the use of the years that are ours.

It was quite appropriate that at the close of the Lenten season we had a convention of the State Council of Carpenters. Our minds at once envisioned Calvary on which the Nazarene Carpenter demonstrated to the world the love of His Father, our Father, for us. In and through that human being who gained his livelihood as a carpenter, God expressed himself upon the Universe in

the form of a cross, as predicted five centuries before by a pagan philosopher. In the Old Testament, we read "the word" which means a plan "was established in the beginning." In the New Testament, we are informed by St. John, a disciple of the Nazarene Carpenter: "In the beginning was the word or plan, and the plan was with or near to God and the plan was God."

While, of course, an objective of this organization is to further the material interests of its members, its greater objective is to ascertain and obey the plan established in the beginning. Only through the membership may the organization achieve that goal. Of course, this organization has done much in the labor field in the matter of shorter hours and increased pay, and in that field it has justified its existence. However, as an organization whose other and principal objective is to ascertain and obey the plan which the Carpenter taught and exemplified, that objective can only be attained as its members approximate that purpose of membership in this organization.

The worth of an individual consists, not in the individual's wealth or social position, but in the individual's loyalty and contribution to the ideal of service. The only true aristocracy is that of service, and he or she who serves humanity is the true aristocrat.

Only that which survives our death and lives to benefit others is worth while. As was well said by one whose name I do not now recall:

"The noblest ambition we may entertain is the desire to do something that shall benefit the world when neither praise nor obloquy will reach us where we sleep soundly in our graves."

The one thought, the only motive that should underly and impel the performance of duty should be that we are working, not for time, but for eternity. So living, we will be concerned with the quality of life, rather than the quantity of life, and we will be learning the plan established from the beginning and exemplified by the Nazarene Carpenter. As individuals and as an organization, keeping in mind the real objective of this organization, the world will be daily made better because we have lived.

The groups, whether large or small, around us will be brightened, strengthened and made happier through their contact with us. So living, so acting, we will be true to our purpose and possibilities, and we will lead lives that square with the plan established from the beginning, the plan exemplified by the Carpenter.

Ever conscious of the purpose of this organization, we will imbue human kind with high principles and on men's immortal minds engrave that which no time can efface. The result of our contribution, we may never know, but that contribution will become eventually a part of the great body of law enacted by the dead, and throughout all eternity be a beneficent influence. Such contribution of one's self is never lost.

"As a little silvery circular ripple set in motion by a falling pebble expands from its inch of radius to the whole compass of the pool, so there is not a child, not an infant Moses, placed however softly in his bulrush ark upon the sea of time whose existence does not stir a ripple gyrating outward and on until it shall have moved across and spanned the whole ocean of God's eternity, stirring even the river of life and the fountains at which the angels drink."

Little did the slave mother in Egypt realize as she launched the frail ark on the Nile that her son would become the liberator of his people, the great lawgiver. Nor could she peer through the curtains of the centuries and see the Messiah. Her role was a minor one in comparison to the result achieved by her contribution.

Though Moses was permitted only to view the Promised Land from Mt. Pisgah, forget not the contribution of his leadership and the years of discipline essential to the preparation of the children of Israel for entry into the Land promised to them.

It was good that David purposed in his heart to build a temple unto his God. Denied that honor, he acted well the role God gave to him. He contributed that which made possible the construction of the Temple by his son Solomon.

We, of course, will benefit by our efforts, but greater than that is the harvest to be gathered by those who succeed us. It is not a far cry to say that, by our joint efforts to approximate the purposes, mentioned above, of this organization, we will be doing the work God fashioned us to do. While we may not see the result of that work, the important thing is its influence will be one of beneficence and for eternity. We will have done our part in the plan established from the beginning, the plan exemplified by the Carpenter on Calvary.

All that is thought and said and done and suffered upon this earth combine together and flow onward in one broad, resistless current toward those great results to which they are determined by the will of God. If we remember the slow processes by which God brings about great results, we will not expect to reap as well as sow in a single lifetime. We are, as heretofore stated, building for eternity. So remembering we will act our role in the great program, and the contribution of our lives to that program will be a part of that broad, resistless current flowing onward toward those great results to which they are determined by the will of the Father, our Father, of the Carpenter whose blood was shed on Calvary. We will have then acted and lived well our part in the plan in the exemplification of which the Carpenter, whose resurrection was observed in all Christian churches last Sunday, gave his life on Calvary more than nineteen centuries ago.

"JERRY" BUILDING UNCONDITIONALLY OPPOSED BY THE FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION



REPUTABLE manufacturers, wholesalers, distributors, contractors and the trade associations of every group in the building and heavy goods industries are united in opposition to "jerry" building and the "jerry" builder. Unit-

ed with them to counteract the operations of the fellow who erects cheap houses of poor materials and unsubstantial construction is the Federal Housing Administration.

The bad practices of the "jerry" builder are in direct opposition to the aims of the leaders of the building in-

dustry and just as directly opposed to the objectives of the National Housing Act. The general purposes of the Act include the creation of a sound mortgage structure so that abundant finances may be provided for the building of homes and, what is equally as important, the improvement of housing standards.

Those purpose are correlated, it is pointed out by the Federal Housing Administration. To create a sound mortgage structure and at the same time improve housing standards both the borrower and the lender are best protected under the Housing Administration's insured mortgage system. To induce financial institutions to lend on long-term mortgage security in the residential field depends upon the borrowers ability to pay, and the soundness of the structure over a long period of years. Therefore it can be understood why the Federal Housing Administration is so unconditionally opposed to "jerry" building.

To guard against "jerry" building, the Administration set up minimum standards of quality in regard to construction, sanitation, and neighborhood factors contributing to more satisfactory housing. A loan on a poorly constructed house will not be insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

So important does the Housing Ad-

ministration regard the matter of good materials and substantial construction, that, when plans have been approved for a proposed residence and a commitment is issued, its underwriters regularly inspect the building during the period of construction and upon completion. So impressed have been financial institutions, submitting mortgages for approval, by the thoroughness of the methods of the underwriting staff of the Federal Housing Administration that they are now paying more attention than formerly to the important factors of material and construction that go into the houses on which they write mortgages.

The Federal Housing Administration's underwriting methods have proven to be a protection to the mortgage lender and to the home builder, and likewise to the reputable manufacturers of and dealers in building materials. Every instance where the Housing Administration has refused to insure a loan due to the use of poor materials and faulty construction in a house, has advanced the interests of the manufacturers of and dealers in quality materials. Of equal advantage to reputable contractors is this insistence on substantial construction by a Federal agency that is bending every effort to the promotion of sound residential construction and the improvement of housing standards.

THE RIVAL CITIES

(By H. H. Siegele)

A NUMBER of years ago an airplane made an involuntary landing in the Flint hills," the philosopher began. "Several men lost their lives, among them a noted football coach. A Monument society was organized in order to mark the spot where the accident occurred. A year or so ago the monument was completed, but the only way the public can find it, if I surmise correctly, is to go to the mayor of Fallsill and obtain a pass, on the back of which is a little road map showing how to reach the monument. Now then," continued the philosopher, "if this monument were on the Strongwood hills, there would be arrow signs reading:

"To the Rocknè Monument."

But Fallsill is true to form."

The philosopher was sarcastically referring to the rival cities, Fallsill, city of the first part, and Strongwood, city of the second part, because the history of these two towns illustrate clearly how much the working people in general have lost because the unorganized workingman has failed, locally and otherwise, to support the labor movements sponsored by the organized workingman. Consequently both parties are suffering, but the suffering of the unorganized man is the greater.

"Fallsill, a county-seat town," the philosopher went on in a reminiscent mood, "had a chance to get the main line of the railroad, when the company was pioneering its way up through the valley and hitting almost all the county-

seat towns. The survey in this case led through Fallsill, but when the railway officials asked for the voting of bonds in order to help build the road, the inhabitants of the town had a great deal to say—their hopes were high. No railroad would pass up a well-established county seat—no sree! Neither would the townspeople fail to do their part in welcoming the railroad to their little city. Everybody was happy and talking, talking, talking,—but while the people of Fallsill were talking, the citizens of Strongwood organized, voted the required amount of bonds, and offered them to the railroad officials, provided they would build the road through Strongwood. The offer was accepted, and the next morning the Fallsill folks awoke to hear the story that the main line of the railroad would be built through the village that was destined to become a permanent rival to their own little town.”

The philosopher is using this story as an illustration, as we have intimated before, but in doing so, he is not giving his opinion as to the rightness or wrongness of voting bonds to help railroads build their lines, as was almost universally done in pioneer days—neither is he passing on the government land-grants that were made to railroads in those early days. What he is saying is, that while the people of the city of the first part were talking, the citizens of the city of the second part organized and got what the first city was only talking about—but this is the philosopher's story:

“The city of the first part, which was a growing city when this incident occurred, stopped growing, while the city of the second part, immediately began to increase in population and in wealth, until (long before this writing) the second city became the stronger. The unfortunate thing about the whole affair is, that even though the two towns are within sight of each other, there is a river and a river bottom that frequently overflows, between the two towns, so there is no chance in the world for them to grow together and become incorporated as one fairly large town.” The philosopher paused for a moment, and then with a serious expression on his face, he applied the story to the labor movement:

“Just as the river and the river bottom are permanently keeping the rival

cities apart, just so, unfortunate as it seems, there is a gulf fixed between the masses of unorganized working people, and the organized working men and women, keeping them apart. Individual working men or women, though, can leave the ranks of the unorganized and join the ranks of the organized, and that is as it should be: for no organization can grow and thrive if its members are not made up of men and women, who of their own free will and accord choose to identify themselves through their respective crafts, with organized labor. The Industrial Unions are attempting to organize the working people more nearly on the mass basis, but the weakness of that movement lies in the fact that it must depend on force to bring about an organization, and when this is accomplished, it must again maintain the organization by force. This being true, the difference between the Craft Union and the Industrial Union is: The Craft Union is an organization founded on democratic principles, while the Industrial Union must have a dictator to keep it going and intact.”

While the philosopher would like to see all working people organized, if that could be done without impairing the individual's right to choose, nevertheless, he can not see any good come from a movement to force, as it were, all working people from bottom to top into one organization. Such an organization, even though it originated as a labor union, would soon become a political organization, for in no other way can the aims and ideals of the members be logical and in common.

“Party politics,” said the philosopher, with characteristic earnestness, “should never be mixed with the labor movement. This does not mean that organized labor should keep out of the political field altogether; but it does mean that it should confine itself to measures that interest and concern working people—not only those who are organized, but those who are not, as well. Wages, working conditions, collective bargaining, child labor, sanitation, prison labor, stabilized employment, old age pension, accident and death liabilities, immigration, cost of living, unemployment insurance and other measures that changing conditions from time to time bring to the foreground in the industrial world.”

In saying this, the philosopher does not want to be understood that he is opposed to the individual union man having political opinions of his own, which have little, if any, bearing on the labor movement. Such opinions are indicative of good citizenship, no matter what party the individual member cares to identify himself with. But never would he tolerate the mixing of such political opinions with the principles of unionism.

"What the working people need," concluded the philosopher, "is liberty,—that freedom that gives them the right to think and act for themselves, so long as such thinking and acting does not interfere with those same rights that belong to all people whose unselfish aspirations are for the good of all. Then there will be no rivalry between the Craft Union and the Industrial Union—Democracy and Fascism, for Fascism cannot live with Liberty."

DEFLATES TERMITE FAD



HE "termite racket" is being assiduously promoted in many ways. Recently a sensational account of the discovery of a few termites in a legation building in Washington was cabled to England—where there is a marked revival of wood construction—and then cabled back to the United States. According to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, "a recent fire resulting from the use of a flammable liquid as a termite exterminator has served to focus attention to the fire hazard, especially in existing buildings."

It is well understood by building experts that termites are a minor factor of deterioration of building materials compared with rust, physical disintegration, chemical dissolution, decay, and obsolescence.

The National Board has issued a bulletin on the subject of the relation of termites to fires, which comes to the sage conclusion that there is none. It is almost entirely given up to information concerning the termites, digested from the report of the Pacific Coast Termite Investigations Committee and the results of the work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The conclusion is drawn that proper construction or deconstruction is the most effective method of prevention or remedy and that wood impregnated with a preservative that is toxic to the termites is an effective means of prevention of damage to foundation or basement construction. Naturally resistant species of wood are also suitable for use where exposure to attack is involved.

The tests of the California Committee are cited as indicating that thoroughly painted wood is somewhat re-

sistant to infestation by the dry-wood termites. In fact, it is stated to be highly resistant to termite attack if there are no breaks in the paint filament.

The committee is quoted as saying that the introduction of poison dusts into the termite galleries is the most effective known remedial treatment for wood infested with the dry-wood termites. The committee is also quoted as holding that there is slight danger to firemen who may chance to be called upon to deal with fires in buildings where the poisonous dusts have been used.

After directing attention to the now generally followed practice of keeping structural wooden members at least 18" from the earth, (using a pre-treated or resistant wood within that distance) and discussing methods of dealing with impregnations of wood by the ground termite, the bulletin of the National Board of Fire Underwriters says that the use of toxic insecticides "introduces a severe fire hazard if they flash below 100 degrees F." In conclusion the Board says that fear of sudden collapse due to termite damage can be dismissed, and adds: "For this reason the probability of damage by termites being sufficient to materially affect the fire hazard is not such as to warrant serious concern."

This world is a pretty good sort of a world

Taking it all together;

In spite of the grief and sorrow we meet,

In spite of the gloomy weather.

There are friends to love and hopes to cheer,

And plenty of compensation

For every ache, for those who make

The best of the situation.

Editorial



THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1937

Cost of Labor Far Below 1920

THE cost of labor is 41 per cent less than in 1920! That's not the claim of the American Federation of Labor, but of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, an ultra-conservative research organization in New York City.

"The cost of labor depends not only upon wage rates, but upon productivity per man hour," the institute points out, and then announces that in 1936 American workers were producing, per man per hour, approximately 71 per cent more than they produced in 1920.

What a body blow to the claims of those who are constantly asserting that wages are too high! The fact is, as

these figures amply demonstrate, wages are miserably low.

Unless we do something about it, this failure of wages to keep up with producing power will inevitably lead to disaster, because record production cannot continue unless the masses of our people have sufficient buying power to purchase the thing produced. That simple truth cannot be stated too frequently, or too emphatically.

Democracy Makes For Labor Organization

HISTORY for the last hundred years has been demonstrating that democracy and labor organization go hand in hand.

Great Britain, where modern labor organization began, has been steadily growing more democratic for a century. With every increase of democracy, the British unions have gained in power and influence.

In the United States, a republic founded on democratic principles, the unions have attained a numerical strength second to those of Great Britain and an actual strength and influence second to none.

Democracies are the best friends of unionism, which explains why the American Federation of Labor fights autocracy, whether it comes from the "left" of revolutionary radicalism or the "right" of reactionary stand-patism. Labor knows that in democracy and its extension lies the hope of unionism. So it strives for more and more democracy and encourages every move to make this government more responsive to the will of the people.

Collective Bargaining in England

THE wage earners of Great Britain, under the leadership of the British Trade Union Congress, with which most of the British labor unions are affiliated, similar to the affiliation of national and international unions with the American Federation of Labor, have

succeeded in establishing recognition and collective bargaining in nearly all lines, a recent survey reveals.

Unions have brought about vastly improved conditions for the workers and have prospered themselves, many of their treasuries growing substantially. A notable example of this may be found in the National Union of Railwaymen, which has reserves of over 2,000,000 pounds sterling, or \$10,000,000.

Conciliatory efforts, through machinery set up by employers and workers, has also helped to bring peace with progress. This is notable in the railway and steel and iron industries. Shipbuilders, miners and others throughout the long list of industries and occupations, "point with pride" to practical results from effective organization.

The banks have not yet recognized their employes' guild and two leading automobile concerns, Ford and Morris, are said to have established policies of not recognizing unions. However, it is stated they can only get by with such a policy by paying wages as high or higher than the normal union scale, in which the workers benefit definitely through organization of others.

It is reported that there are now approximately 5,000,000 union members in Great Britain.

A. F. of L. Gains Cited By Secretary Morrison

The successful organization activities of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated national and international unions since July, 1933, and especially since September 1, 1936, were revealed in the following statement by Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the Federation:

"The A. F. of L. membership paid and reported for March, 1937, is 3,731,460, which shows an increase of 1,604,664, over the membership for the year ending August 31, 1933.

"The affiliated unions, including the local trade and federal labor unions, and not including the ten national and international unions that stand automatically suspended since September 5, 1936, show an increase since September 1, 1936, of 308,967 paid and reported members over the average membership for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1936.

"The sentiment for organization is running high and we have been receiving applications and issuing during the past four months a greater number of charters than has been received since the month of June, 1934.

"The local unions directly affiliated with the A. F. of L. are securing increases in wages and more satisfactory working conditions.

"In 1936, charters were issued to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the American Newspaper Guild.

"Since September, 1936, charters have been issued to the International Ladies' Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers Union, with 10,000 members, with their headquarters in New York City; the International Association of Cleaning and Dye House Workers, with a potential membership of many thousands, with their headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio; and the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes, with their headquarters at Madison, Wisconsin.

"We have seven national and international unions in the making. They will be formed from local unions directly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, namely: Cement Workers, Aluminum Workers, Filling Station Employes, Agricultural and Fruit Workers; Flour, Feed and Cereal Workers; Optical Workers and Distillery Workers.

"Each of these seven groups has a National Council, with a Chairman, and they meet at intervals to discuss matters affecting the membership of the local unions of each group."

Give us the man who sings at his work! Be his occupation what it may, he is equal to any of those who follow the same pursuit in silent sullenness. He will do more in the same time; he will do it better; he will persevere longer. One is scarcely sensible to fatigue while he marches to music. The very stars are said to make harmony as they revolve in their spheres.— Carlyle.

This is the Labor Unionist's creed: "I promise to buy only from firms that display the Union Label, Shop Card and Button."

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Official Information



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Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Traveling Members Attention

The daily papers of Chattanooga, Tennessee, recently carried an item to the effect that there was a shortage of carpenters in that city, and Local Union No. 74, through its recording secretary, E. C. Gramling, wishes members to be informed through the columns of "The Carpenter" that there is no building boom in Chattanooga. There are sufficient carpenters to do what work is under way or that will come in the future and traveling carpenters should avoid coming to that city unless they desire to do so for a vacation.

* * *

Local Union No. 1067, Port Huron, Michigan, through its recording secretary, Lloyd N. Innis, requests all traveling members to stay away from that city as there is very little work under way at present. The contract for the International Bridge has not yet been awarded and it will be considerable time before work will be ready to start on that project and the work can be taken care of by the local men.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the present whereabouts of Olaf Johnson, alias Eddie Olsen, of whom the accompanying photograph is a good likeness.



He disappeared from Sturgeon Lake, Minnesota, in the spring of 1932. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts will please communicate with his wife, Mrs. O. Johnson, 292 Bay 10 Street, Dyker Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

DEATH CLAIMS THOMAS F. FLYNN

Thomas F. Flynn, president of the Chicago District Council of Carpenters, and president of Local Union No. 13 has answered his last roll call in the councils of organized labor. He departed this life on Sunday, April 11, after nearly four months of serious illness.

Brother Flynn was born in 1876 in Ireland. He came here with his parents at the age of four years. He joined Local Union No. 13, U. B. of C. and J.

of A., in 1898, and served as business agent of that Local Union for twenty years, which office he held until he was elected president of the Chicago District Council in 1927. He also served as president of Local Union No. 13 for some twenty-five years. He was widely known in labor circles both locally and nationally. During his thirty years of continuous official service he represented his Local Union at all general conventions of the United Brotherhood, and for the last ten years he represented the United Brotherhood of Carpenters at the annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor. He also represented the District Council and his Local Union at many conventions of the Illinois State Federation of Labor and the State Council of Carpenters. He was held in high esteem by his fellow trade unionists locally and nationally. He was more than an ordinary leader of men; he was a peacemaker among men, possessing as he did a natural ability for opposing without offending those with whom he found it necessary to take issue in matters of vital interest to our Organization. He met opposition

with firmness and unflinching courage, but always with courtesy towards those with whom he found it necessary to take issue. This trait was a genuinely ingrained part of his true nature, and more than anything else that trait won him wholesome respect and was a mighty factor in enabling him to successfully conduct the affairs of the District Council and compose the differences that inevitably arose during the extremely troublesome years that he held the office of president.

In the passing of Brother Flynn, Local Union No. 13, the Chicago District Council, and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters have lost an able and courageous leader, and his many friends will remember him as a most loyal friend.

* * *

The following resolution was adopted by the Chicago District Council on April 15, 1937:

RESOLUTION

Whereas, on Sunday, April 11, 1937, our highly

esteemed and respected president of this Council, Brother Thomas F. Flynn departed this life; and

Whereas, his passing to the great beyond leaves a void in our ranks which to us as fellow members of this Council and to the general membership of our Organization is a great loss; and

Whereas, we hold his memory in highest respect for his good work in the interest of our Brotherhood and in the interest of organized labor in general; and

Whereas, his friendly, impartial and generous attitude toward all of the



THOMAS F. FLYNN

members of this Council has been a most potent factor for promotion of good will and harmonious relations during all of the years he presided over our deliberations; and

Whereas, the example he so nobly set in promoting harmony and good will is a worthy example for all of us to follow; therefore,

Be It Resolved, that we can best and most fittingly honor his memory by here and now pledging ourselves to endeavor to the best of our ability to preserve and perpetuate the good will and harmonious relations in this Council for which he was so largely responsible; and

Be It Further Resolved, that we hereby express our heartfelt sympathy with the sorrowing and so sadly and untimely bereaved widow and the brothers and relatives of the late Thomas F. Flynn; and

Be It Further Resolved, that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days and that these resolutions be spread on the records of this meeting and that a copy be sent to Mrs. Euphemia Flynn, and that a copy be sent to our general office for publication in the official journal.

Flood Relief

L. U. 1120 Portland, Ore. ---	\$ 50.00
L. U. 1493 Pompton Lakes, N. J. -----	10.00
D. C. New York, N. Y. -----	115.00

Greater Texas and Pan American Exposition Signs Union Agreement

In the May issue of "The Carpenter" we published an article calling attention of our members to the fact that Local Union 198 of Dallas, Texas, the Building Trades Council and Central Labor Council were unsuccessful in their efforts to unionize the work being done on the Greater Texas and Pan American Exposition grounds.

Since the publication of the article an agreement has been entered into between the officials of the Exposition and Local Union 198 providing for the employment of union carpenters on all contract and maintenance work on the Exposition grounds for the duration of

the show. Local Union 198 is planning a special Labor Day celebration to be held on the grounds.

New Charters Issued

1794 Cross Roads, Cal.	1914 For#Smith, Ark.
1840 Fairbault, Minn.	1970 Malta, Ohio
2765 Grays River, Wash.	2563 Weed, Calif.
1901 Fort Smith, Ark.	2599 Monroe, Ore.
1903 Fort Smith, Ark.	2556 Ketchikan, Alaska
1905 Fort Smith, Ark.	1972 Havana, Ill.
1843 Nelson, B. C.	1989 Nowata, Okla.
1842 Springfield, Mo.	1924 Chicago, Ill.
1906 Duluth, Minn.	1928 Fort Smith, Ark.
1907 Fort Smith, Ark.	1953 Springfield, Mass.
1910 Fort Smith, Ark.	1030 Washington Ct. House, O.
1844 Cloquet, Minn.	1032 Minot, N. D.
1845 Laredo, Tex.	1960 Erie, Pa.
1847 St. Paul, Minn.	2549 Lebanon, Ore.
1849 Pasco, Wash.	1036 Longview-Kelso, Wash.
1821 Seattle, Wash.	1081 Bakersfield, Cal.
1893 Milford, N. H.	1086 Wausaee, Wis.
1912 Connersville, Ind.	1961 Barbourville, Ky.
1917 Tucumcari, N. M.	2564 Astoria, Ore.
1932 Mobile, Ala.	1087 Tarrytown,
2684 Dorris, Calif.	1156 Marinette, Wis.
1012 Newark, Ohio.	1979 Faribault, Minn.
1935 Barberton, Ohio	1160 Pittsburgh, Pa.
1937 Nashville, Tenn.	1163 Jasper, Ind.
2527 Mena, Ark.	1205 Stillwater, Minn.
2548 Toledo, Ore.	1988 Sturgis, Mich.
2693 Yakima, Wash.	2571 Malvern, Ark.
1950 Chattanooga, Tenn.	2582 Rothschild, Wis.
1956 Pittsburg, Calif.	2569 Chilouquin, Ore.
2401 Pittsburg, Calif.	
2565 San Francisco, Calif.	
2402 San Jose, Calif.	
2625 Springfield, Ore.	
1959 Riverside, Calif.	

Local Union 1078, Observes 35th Anniversary

Local Union No. 1078, of Fredericksburg, Virginia, celebrated its thirty-fifth anniversary on April 16, 1937, with a banquet, at which the full membership turned out, as well as four out of its seven charter members who are still alive and active in the affairs of our Brotherhood; five out of the seven are still members of Local Union 1078 and two have transferred their membership to Local Union 132 of Washington, D. C.

Brother M. L. Latham, who is the president as well as business agent of the Local Union, had the honor to institute Local Union 1078, on April 17, 1902, with 25 members.

Brother Joseph M. McCalley, was the first president of the Local Union, and he also was its first member to represent the Local at a general convention of the Brotherhood. Two other charter members, Brothers King and Southworth, are still active in the affairs of the Local Union and seldom miss any of its meetings.

Others in attendance besides the members of Local Union 1078, were: General Representative Henry W. Blumenberg, who represented the General Office, Business Agent Butcher, Secretary Moran and Brother Turner of Local Union 388, Richmond, Virginia, also several visiting members from Local Union 132, Washington, D. C.

After the Banquet was served, addresses were delivered by Charter Members, also General Representative Blumenberg, who spoke on the benefits of organizations, and the great work the older members of by-gone years had to go through in order to keep the Local Unions as well as the labor movement in general alive, also that it was too bad that our membership at our last referendum voted down the increase of 25 cents per capita to our Pension fund, so as to enable our General Office to repay these Pioneers for their services well rendered. Brothers Moran, Butcher and Turner also spoke at length on the co-operation that always existed between Local Unions 1078 and 388 and hoped that same would continue for many more years.

Brother McCalley spoke on the changes we have gone through since 1902, up to 1937.

Brother Lathram was Chairman. The Committee of arrangements consisted of the officers of the Local Union, and through their efforts a good time was enjoyed by all, and instead of the old charter members breaking up the party it was the younger members who got that tired feeling and made the first move to call it a day.

Local Union No. 314 of Madison, Wisconsin, Celebrates Old Timers Night

At the regular meeting of Local No. 314 on Wednesday, April 14, 1937, the old pensioners and other old time members were honored. The ten members now on pension are: Harry Skidmore, Ralph Sizer, Chris. Brown, Matt Mas-sino, George Meyer, Pat Casey, Wm. Dunn, Adrian Lobre, Gustave Boecker and Otto Moll.

After presentation of the pension checks by Financial Secretary Robert E. Morick, the President of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters, and the Secretary-Treasurer of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor gave short

talks on the good deeds of these honored members. A special feature had been arranged for this occasion, namely; three generations of carpenters, all members of Local No. 314, the only time in the history of this Local that such was its honor, but alas, the membership of Local No. 314 and the citizens of Madison were shocked to learn that Brother Henry C. Croft, while in the Labor Temple, suddenly passed to the great beyond on Saturday evening, April 10, 1937, at the age of 77 years. Brother Croft was a member of the Carpenters organizations in this country



HENRY C. CROFT

and England for the past 59 years, the last 30 of which were in the United Brotherhood.

The following tribute was bestowed by the Wisconsin State Journal of Madison and voices the sentiment of the entire organized labor movement of Madison and the entire state of Wisconsin:

When Henry C. Croft died, Madison lost an outstanding citizen.

An ironic fate decreed that he should suffer a fatal injury in his beloved Labor Temple, in the construction of which he had been instrumental and where he spent many of his happiest

hours Henry Croft probably would not have had it otherwise. The Labor Temple was the symbol of his life, and it would suit him as a monument when his life's work was done.

Although best known as a loyal union tradesman and a leader of organized labor, Mr. Croft was also a friendly, intelligent, valuable member of the larger community. Capable of deep feeling and strong views, he was nevertheless tolerant and considerate of the opinions of others. He will be missed and remembered far outside his own circle.

Death Takes Prominent Member of Local 91

Thorval Scheel, a member of our organization for 37 years passed away April 7, 1937, at the age of 58. He was born in Denmark, February 7, 1879, and took up his residence in Racine, Wisconsin, in 1900, at which time he joined Local Union No. 91.

He served the Local as president for several terms and was an untiring worker for the cause of unionism. He was a logical thinker, a competent craftsman, and was looked up to by both carpenters and contractors alike, and his tireless efforts had much to do in making Local Union No. 91 one of the most stable in the state of Wisconsin. His exceptional mechanical qualifications usually found him in charge of large building operations in Racine and other Wisconsin cities.

The passing of Brother Scheel cast a deep gloom over the members and officers of Local Union 91.

Local Union 586 Loses Old Time Member

George W. Young, a charter member of Local Union 586, Sacramento, California, died at the family residence in that city April 17, 1937, at the age of 74, following a lingering illness.

Brother Young worked at various times as a ship carpenter along the Sacramento River and for a number of years was a member of Local Union No. 29 of the Shipwrights, Carpenters and Joiners. At the formation of Local Union 586 on May 14, 1900, he joined that Local Union and was a continuous member until the time of his death.

He celebrated his Golden Wedding anniversary on October 19, 1936.

The funeral of Brother Young was held April 20 and attended by members of the Local Union and a large circle of friends.

Charter Member of Local Union 661 Dies

In the passing of Brother Otto Eichelkraut, Sr., whose death occurred March 15, 1937, Local Union 661 of Ottawa, Illinois, lost one of its oldest and most respected members.

Brother Eichelkraut was born in Tana, Province of Saxony, Germany, September 14, 1855. As a young man he learned the carpenter trade in that country and when he came to America continued to work as a carpenter until a few years ago.

In the late nineties he helped to organize the first carpenters' union in Ottawa, which was short lived. In 1900 he became a charter member of Local 661 and remained a loyal member until the time of his death.

As a member of the Local he proved himself a real union man and as a fellow workman he was one of the finest men anyone could wish to be associated with. He possessed a cheerful and helpful disposition, always taking time to patiently instruct an apprentice or help a fellow workman.

Three of Brother Eichelkraut's sons have followed the trade of their father, George, a member of Local 661, and Charles and William who are the leading contractors of the city.

Brother Eichelkraut will long be remembered by all the members of Local Union 661 who were fortunate enough to have been associated with him.

Old Time Member of Local 1037 Passes

Local Union No. 1037 of Marseilles, Illinois, lost one of its oldest members in the passing of George W. Gallaher whose death occurred at Moline Hospital, April 11, following a brief illness.

Brother Gallaher was born February 9, 1857, and resided in Marseilles and vicinity all his life.

He joined Local Union 1037 on May 31, 1902, and was a member in continu-

ous good standing until the time of his death.

As an example of the faithfulness of Brother Gallaher he was in the employ of the John Deere interests of Moline, Ill., and served them faithfully for a period of 50 years, and was one of their pensioned employes at time of his death.

Leonhart's Improved Straight-edge Level

R. Leonhart, an old time member of Local Union 22 of San Francisco, Calif., has been the owner of Leonhart's Level, patented for many years, in fact from February 27, 1906, which is as practical today as it was then. The accompanying cut is self-explanatory.

This level may be attached to any length straight edge at a moment's notice. One of its many advantages is the



fact that it can be easily detached and placed in the vest pocket.

If any of our readers are further interested details may be had by communicating with Brother R. Leonhart, San Anselmo, California.

Much Wood Used

Few persons realize the quantity of wood that they use during their lifetime—in house construction, furniture, magazines, newspapers, books, matches, pencils, writing and wrapping paper, motor cars, sporting goods and a thousand other articles. From the wood in his cradle to the wood in his casket, the average individual's consumption is equivalent to at least 300 trees.

Lumbermen Decide on Nation-wide Home Demonstration

In a recent session at Madison, Wis., lumbermen from all parts of the United States, decided to launch a nation-wide home building demonstration of unprecedented scope.

One thousand demonstration home units of from one to three houses each to be built this season in 1,000 cities of the United States, will bring concretely before the home-minded public, the fact that small low cost homes of real beauty and charm, and equipped with basic modern necessities, can be built at costs ranging from \$2,500 to \$3,500.

"The program of the lumber industry will show," according to Wilson Compton, secretary and manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, "that modern, well designed, small homes can be built throughout the United States at prices people can afford to pay."

The homes will be built with local labor, at market prices for materials, and as single houses which any one wanting to own a home might arrange to build.

"With modernized methods of financing and new willingness on the part of industry and government to co-operate, it has now become possible," says Dr. Compton, "for practically every employed man in the United States—to provide a home for his family.

"The program of the lumber industry comes as a result of serious study. Data accumulated by government departments interested in housing, has been analyzed and the findings used as a basis of judging the needs and wishes of the American people for adequate modern houses."

Life is a grindstone and whether it grinds a man down or polishes him up depends upon the stuff he's made of.

"Practice what you preach"! Purchases of Union Label products speak louder than speeches about them!

Magistrate: "You are accused of knocking over three policemen. What have you to say for yourself?"

Prisoner: "I did it in a moment of weakness, sir."

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Federal Government Insurance

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We are submitting letter for publication in our journal which we believe is self explanatory:

* * *

Claremore, Oklahoma
April 1, 1937

Dear Brothers:

At our regular meeting held March 31, 1937, it was unanimously voted to request the Federal Government to carry compensation insurance in connection with the Social Security Act.

Insurance companies are making it difficult on account of the rates for men 45 years of age or over to get employment.

The present system leaves a great many men without employment at the age of 45.

At the age of 65 in the state of Oklahoma a person without an income may get an old age pension of approximately \$15.00 per month.

It is almost impossible for a man to save enough from the time he starts to work as a young man until he reaches the age of 45 to retire on for the next 20 years that elapse between the ages of 45 and 65.

We believe that if a man is physically able his age should not bar him from the privilege of working at his usual trade or profession.

We feel that we are being discriminated against by insurance companies writing compensation insurance.

The insurance rates and premiums are prohibitive, compulsory only on employers with 3 or more men, which leaves men employed by small contractors and on odd jobs without protection.

We believe that the U. S. Government should write compensation insurance at

a reasonable rate in connection with the Social Security and give protection to all workers regardless of age.

We request that this be published in our journal and that all Local Unions take the matter up with their Congressmen and Senators.

Virgil B. Bridwell, R. S.,
Local No 1933.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 4

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On March 12, 1937, the members of Ladies Auxiliary No. 4, Des Moines, Iowa, celebrated their twenty-fifth anniversary with a banquet and entertainment, after which dancing and card-playing were enjoyed by those present.

In the course of our existence as an auxiliary we have had our ups and downs; we have lost and gained members. Of the original twenty-eight charter members twelve have passed on, several have left our city and we have seven of the original members who have been faithful and kept themselves in good standing.

Our Auxiliary holds its regular meeting the second and fourth Tuesday evening of each month. This past year we have made quilts for our members for a small fee, thereby raising money so that we are able to send baskets to our needy members at Christmas time.

We hold pot-luck suppers one Saturday evening of each month to which all the Carpenters of Local 106 and their families are invited. The suppers are always well attended and we are increasing our membership gradually.

We would appreciate hearing from our sister Auxiliaries and at any time when visiting in our city will gladly make them welcome at our meetings.

Stella Minor, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 4. Des Moines, Ia.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 205

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I wish to report the progress of Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 205 of Enid, Oklahoma. On February 29, 1937, we celebrated our ninth anniversary by having a dinner in the Carpenters Hall, which was enjoyed by over 150 people.

After the dinner a very interesting program was enjoyed. The Carpenters Local No. 763 presented the auxiliary with a flag.

In the last few months we were successful in securing nine new members.

We are now making plans to entertain the Oklahoma State Council of Ladies' Auxiliary Unions in Enid this fall.

Pearl Advise, Sec.,

L. A. No. 205.

Enid, Okla.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 283

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 283, Bremerton, Washington, was organized March, 1937. The members of Local Union No. 1597 were present at the installation ceremonies and presentation of our charter.

Messages of welcome by Phil Writer, president of the State Council of Carpenters; Ben Evers, local past president, and Pat Erwin, local president, were very inspiring, believing as we do that the future of labor may be helped by us. We feel there is no worthier or more vital task today for the betterment of mankind.

The steady growth of our organization is made possible through the loyal support of those interested in the union and the earnest efforts of our officers.

We believe in the advancement of human welfare, and wish to say that inquiries relative to our work will be appreciated and gladly answered.

Lillian M. Blankinship,

L. A. No. 283.

Bremerton, Wash.

Contagious Smiles

The clouds can hide the sun, but all the clouds in the world can't hide a smile; nor can the doctors invent a medicine that will keep smiles from being contagious.

An Eleventh Commandment for Industry

"Zion's Herald," oldest of Methodist publications—it was established in January, 1823—in its Easter week issue, prints the following "Ten Commandments for Industry":

1. Thou shalt not exploit women and children.

2. Thou shalt not deny the laborer's right to more than a mere "living wage."

3. Thou shalt not make a machine out of him.

4. Thou shalt not impair his health and steal his prospects in life by forcing upon him long hours and unhealthy working conditions.

5. Thou shalt not spy upon him, or bear false witness against him.

6. Thou shalt not suddenly throw him out of work through "shut-down" or "lockout," and then wash thy hands of all responsibility for him. Neither shalt thou be unmindful of the helplessness of his old age.

7. Thou shalt not decide critical issues in industry solely from the angle of money-making.

8. Thou shalt not employ high-priced legal talent to find a way to "beat the law" whilst thou holdest up thy hands in holy horror over the "sit-down strike."

9. Thou shalt cease looking at labor from the master-slave point of view, and begin to regard industry as a stewardship for the common good.

10. Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself.

All the commandments are good, but we have divine precedent for suggesting an eleventh commandment—the most important of all. It is this:

"Thou shalt not interfere in any way with the right of thy employes to join the union of their choice, to the end that they may enjoy all the blessings of collective bargaining."

Only through the acceptance of the "eleventh commandment" may all the others be made living realities.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Craft Problems



CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON CIV

The life of wood shingles depends on a number of things. The most important of these is the quality. Shingles made of a durable wood, with straight grain and free from knots or other defects, of course are the best. Cypress, cedar and redwood are considered by good authority as the leading woods for shingles, because they endure well and give a pleasing appearance. White pine, yellow pine and spruce are also used for shingles, but they are not as substantial as the woods previously mentioned. The order in which these woods are named, represent the order in which their lasting quality is classified. Sap, knots, cross-grain, shakes,

wood and their suitability for shingles, and knows something of the lasting qualities of different woods, he is at the dealer's mercy when he buys shingles. Climatic conditions, also have

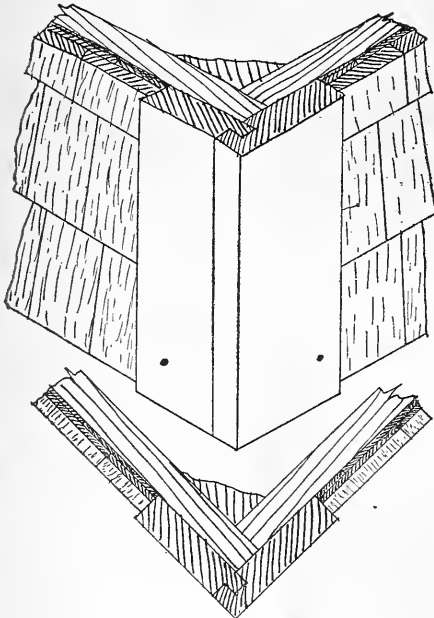


Fig. 618

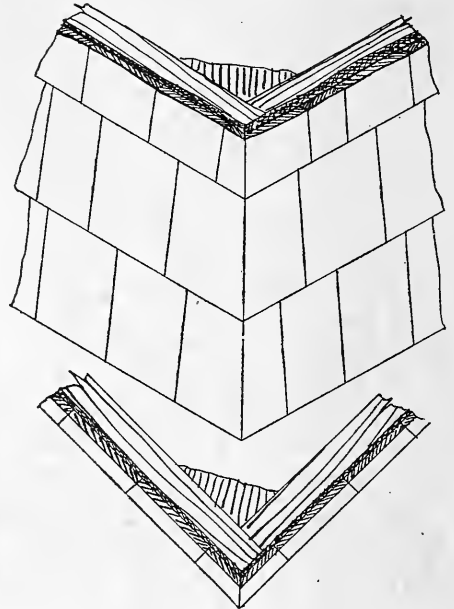


Fig. 619

much to do with the durability of shingles, and for that reason, a shingle that lives well in one climate, might not do so well in another. It is said that cypress shingles have been known to last for over a hundred years on a mansion of Virginia. Redwood shingles, a certain writer maintains, have been known to endure for fifty years. In most climates, though, shingles that will stay on a roof without developing leaks for twenty years, can be considered good shingles. Whether or not a roof has enough pitch to drain well, is another factor to be considered in the life of shingles. Shingles used on the south and west sides of a roof always deteriorate faster than those on the north and east sides. The contrast is most noticeable between the north side and the south side of a roof. There is much

rot and poor milling, all have to be considered in order to determine the rating of shingles. Unless one is a good judge of the various kinds of

less difference between the east and the west side. This deterioration, of course, is caused by the rays of the sun. The south side is affected the most, next the west side and then the east side, while the north side is affected the least

their lasting qualities; for the paint will cause the shingles to stick at the butt ends, causing water-pockets, which make proper drainage impossible and rotting under surface inevitable. Paint merely protects the surface. A painted roof might appear to be good, and yet completely rotted out underneath. Paint applied with a spray gives better results; in fact, both paint and stain, if applied after the shingles are on, should be done with a spray, rather than with a brush.

Shingles used to be packed so that four bunches would hold one-thousand shingles, which covered a little more than one-hundred square feet of surface, but in recent years the practice of packing shingles so four bunches would cover only one square, laid $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches to the weather, is becoming the rule. Competition, no doubt, is responsible for this change.

While we have been speaking of shingles in connection with roofs, the illustrations of this lesson deal with corner constructions for side-shingling. In

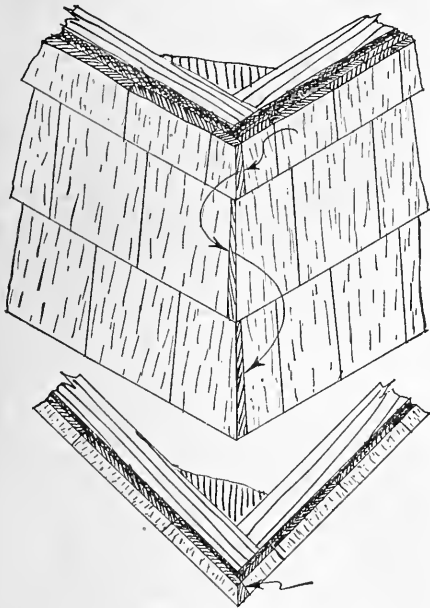


Fig. 620

of all. The difference, speaking from the standpoint of time, in the lasting quality of shingles between the south and the north sides of a roof, sometimes is as much as ten years. Ventilation is one of the best preservatives for shingles, and if such a roof is shaded, as by a tree, it will give service for many years; for instance, we know of a roof which is partly shaded by a tree, and the shaded part is still in good condition, while the rest of the roof had to be resingled several years ago. The shaded part of this roof, which is well drained and has good ventilation, will no doubt out-last the resingled part. Lining a roof between the shingles and sheathing with paper, while it makes the interior warmer and the roof more nearly dust-proof, nevertheless, impairs, if it does not destroy, proper ventilation, and consequently shortens the life of shingles. Dipping shingles before they are put on in creosote or some other oil, helps preserve them. Painting shingles, after they are put on, as a rule, is not conducive to increasing

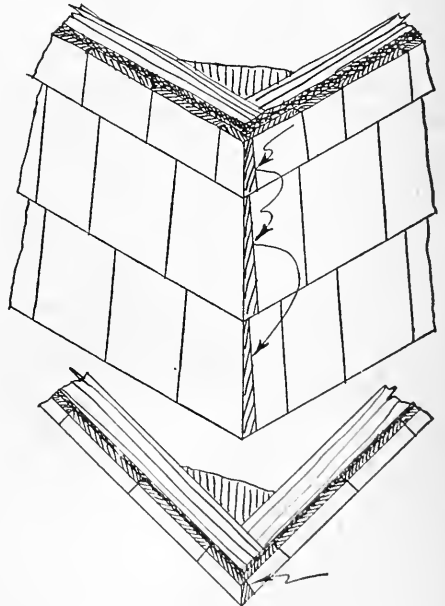


Fig. 621

previous lessons, we took up corner constructions, first, corner boards, then corner constructions for stuccoed corners and later we treated siding corners.

Fig. 618 shows a corner board used with shingles. The construction of this

corner board is different from any we have shown in the lessons referred to in the previous paragraph. This construction is no more appropriate for shingling than it is for stucco or siding—any other construction we have shown

is used to receive the courses of shingles. This construction is more nearly suitable when corner boards are used for the regular corners.

All of the illustrations shown in this lesson show a plan and a perspective view of a part of a corner, which together with a little study become self-explanatory.

There are two general classifications of shingles, continuing the subject of our opening remarks, the common shingles and the dimension shingles. The assumed widths of common shingles, is 4 inches, but the actual widths of the shingles as they are packed in the bunches run from $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches to 16 inches. The lengths of shingles run from 14 inches to 24 inches. Shingles are laid to the weather from 4 inches to 8 inches, which of course determines the length of shingles. A good rule is: Shingles should never be less than three

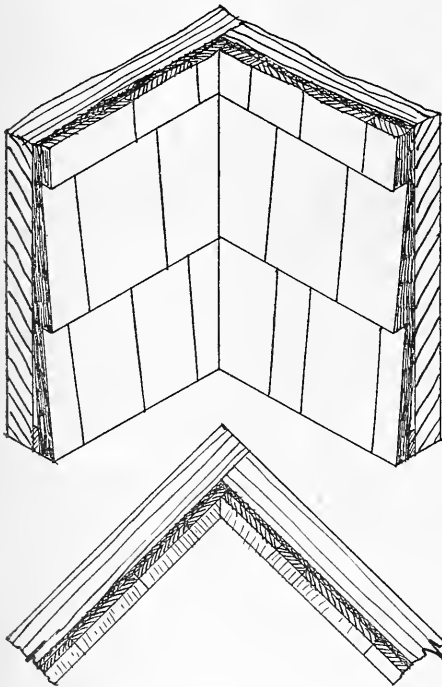


Fig. 622

would be just as suitable for use with shingles.

Fig. 619 shows a mitered corner construction, which gives satisfactory results if it is painstakingly done. The joints should fit perfectly. Open or partly open joints are indefensible.

A laced corner construction is shown by Fig. 620. The indicators point out the joints, which are placed alternately, one on one side and the next on the other. Another laced corner construction is shown by Fig. 621. Here the joints are all on one side, as pointed out with the indicators. This construction makes it possible to throw all the joints to the side of the corner that is least conspicuous.

A corner construction in reverse, is shown by Fig. 622. Here the courses of shingles from one side are coped onto the courses of the other side. Another construction for a reverse corner is shown by Fig. 623, where an angle strip

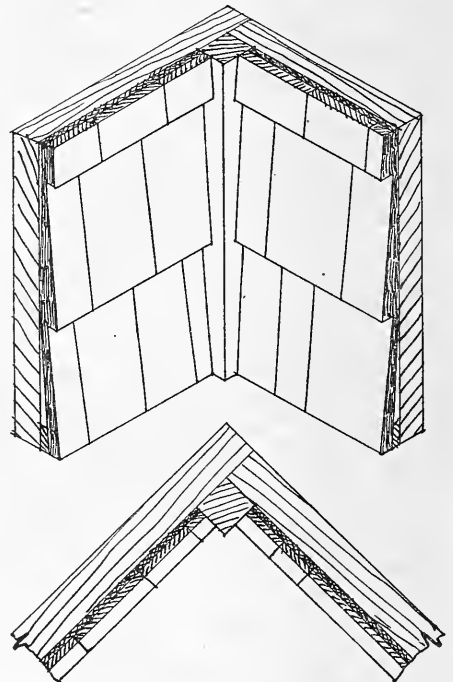


Fig. 623

times as long as the width of the exposure to the weather; however, for very steep roofs this rule allows for modifications. Galvanized nails should be used for fastening on shingles. About 4 pounds are needed for every one-hundred square feet covered.

Dimension shingles are made in uniform widths, 4, 5, and 6-inch. The butts are cut in half-circles, hexagons and square. Dimension shingles are becoming obsolete, and many dealers do not carry them in stock.

BLUE PRINT READING AND ESTIMATING

(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

Abbreviations

It frequently had been emphasized that space on drawings is valuable. Drawings should contain all the necessary information which will enable the operative to perform the work independently, that is if he knows how to read a drawing. Dimensions, which are the life of a drawing, are sometimes accompanied by notations to make the matter clearer, and such notations as a rule are placed on the drawing in an abbreviated form. These abbreviated words become symbols, and it is very

of the sash he knows how to proceed with his work. Any additional information pertaining to such items as sash and door, thickness, material, glass, will be invariably found in the specifications which accompany each set of plans and are a part of it. It should also be borne in mind that doors and windows are being specified by giving the "width first" and height second. This is very essential, and the building mechanic on the job should be governed accordingly. If the drawing calls for a window 3'-0" x 4'-6" it means the width of the sash is 3'-0" and its height equal to 4'-6". When these dimensions should be reversed it will mean that the window required shall be 4'-6" wide and 3'-0" high. Many costly mistakes have been occurring on construction jobs due to a slight negligence on the part of the carpenter to understand the meaning of this notation.

The accompanying Table of Abbreviations will be found very useful to the student and it is suggested that these abbreviations should be diligently studied. It is not expected that the individual commit the entire table to his memory but he should familiarize himself with a few notations every time he is studying a set of plans and refer to this table whenever opportunity offers.

Referring to this table it may be noted that some abbreviations are similar while their meaning is not the same. Thus the abbreviation: "C.C." means either "Center to Center" or it indicates "C.C. doors" which means China Closet doors."

In such instances the student will readily understand which meaning applies in each particular case. Thus if the notation reads "2" x 4" Studs 16" C.C." it means that the studs should be spaced 16" center to center. But if this abbreviation should appear on a sheet where millwork details are shown and the notation should read "C.C. Doors" it naturally means that it refers to cabinet doors. This is true of a number of abbreviations: "D.S." means "Downspout" when applied to window glass it is interpreted as "Double Strength Glass."

The table entitled "Miscellaneous Symbols" contains signs and indications in common use, but which are quite frequently misused or omitted. Thus the symbols for feet and inches should be clearly written. The dash separating the

<i>MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS</i>	
<i>SYMBOL</i>	<i>EQUIVALENT</i>
<i>f</i>	<i>FEET 13' 13- FEET</i>
<i>"</i>	<i>INCHES 7" 7- INCHES</i>
<i>°</i>	<i>DEGREE 45° 45- DEGREE</i>
<i>#</i>	<i>NUMBER - IF PLACED BEFORE A FIGURE - #12</i>
<i>#</i>	<i>POUNDS - IF SYMBOL FOLLOWS A NUMBER - 12#</i>
<i>x</i>	<i>MULTIPLIED BY 3x7 = 3 TIMES 7</i>
<i>∅</i>	<i>ROUND ROD $\frac{5}{8}$" ROD = $\frac{5}{8}$" ROUND ROD</i>
<i>□</i>	<i>SQUARE ROD $\frac{5}{8}$" ROD = $\frac{5}{8}$" SQUARE ROD</i>

essential that the student make himself familiar with these notations.

To illustrate:—a floor plan usually shows a horizontal section of a building and all openings in walls and partitions are necessarily represented on the plan.

It is assumed that the student has become acquainted with symbols indicating doors and windows. As a rule, if the number of openings is not too large, these are being described on the drawing. Thus you may run across a notation like this: 2'-6" x 4'-0" D. H. The figures indicate the size of the sash which is 2'-6" wide and 4'-0" high. The abbreviation "D.H." means "Double Hung." This description supplies sufficient information for the carpenter to proceed with the work. Since he knows the type of window wanted and the size

feet from inches should not be indicated by a dot or omitted. If this is done errors are bound to result. If the dash between feet and inches should have been omitted or made too short resembling a dot in a dimension like "1'-3" and if the foot mark" is not clearly defined which frequently happens when one is in a hurry this dimension will read 13" instead of "one foot and three inches."

It is advisable, when such dubious figures appear on drawings that the operative call the attention of the man who is in charge of the job to make this situation definite.

The symbol (X) which is the sign for multiplication is also used for indicating the sizes of lumber. Thus 2" x 8" means a piece of lumber whose width and thickness are 2" and 8" respectively.

ABBREVIATIONS

Br.—Brick.
 B.L.—Building Line.
 B.M.—Board Measure.
 C.I.—Cast iron.
 C.L.—Center line.
 C.C.—Center to Center.
 C.C.—China Closet door.
 Ch.—Chimney.
 Cmt.—Cement.
 Csmt.—Casement.
 Col.—Column.
 Cu. ft.—Cubic foot.
 Dr.—Drain.
 D.S.—Downspout.
 D.H.—Double hung.
 Dia.—Diameter.
 D.A.—Double acting door.
 Exc.—Excavate.
 F.G.—Fuel gas.
 F.R.—Fill and ram.
 G.I.—Galvanized iron.
 G.L.—Ground line.
 Gr.—Grade.
 Gal.—Galvanized.
 Gl.—Glass.
 H.W.—Hot water.
 Lav.—Lavatory.
 L.T.—Laundry tubs.
 Lt.—Light.
 L.G.—Leaded glass.
 R.—Radius.
 No.—Number.
 O.C.—On centers.
 P.S.—Pull switch.
 Ref.—Refrigerator.
 Reg.—Register
 Rfg.—Roofing.
 S.D.—Sash door.

Sq.—Square.
 S.—Switch.
 Sq.ft.—Square foot.
 T.C.—Terra cotta.
 W.I.—Wrought iron.
 W.P.—White pine.
 W.M.—Washing machine.
 Y.P.—Yellow pine.

It Can't Be Done (By H. H. Siegele)

Not so long ago, a brother of mine moved onto a farm. The farmhouse he moved into, was a two story building, but the chimney which extended from basement to about five feet above the roof, went through the main room on the first floor, and the main room of the second floor; that is to say, instead of coming flush with the wall of the room,

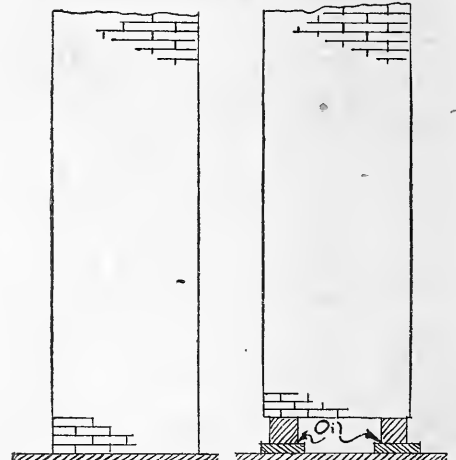


Fig. 1

it extended into the room about the width of itself. We were talking about it, when he remarked, "If it weren't for the cost, I would tear it down and build it over so it would come flush with the wall." "Why?" "Why?" I asked, "Why tear it down? All you need to do is to put skids under it and jack it over to where you want it. Of course you will have to cut out for it on the other side, as you would have to do any way, if you would tear it down and rebuild it." Astonished, he said, "It can't be done." But I insisted that it could, and offered to prove it by engineering the job. When the time came, we put in a new footing, and then removed the bricks on one side, enough to put a skid under, which

consisted of a 4x4 placed on a 2x8, well oiled between. Then we took out the remainder of the bricks, and put another skid on the other side. Fig. 1 shows the foot of the chimney before and after the skids were placed under it.

SIZES AND GRADES OF DOUGLAS FIR PLYWOOD
(By N. S. Perkins, Mgr. Engineering Dept., Douglas Fir Plywood Association)

III

The manufacture of fir plywood by gluing together sheets of veneer is an outstanding example of efficient wood utilization. The lower grade of veneer is used for the cores and inner plies, while the faces of the plywood panels vary, with requirements, from absolutely clear veneer to the simple utility material.

At the same time the panels may be made of any desired thickness to suit the job. You are not required to use 1" if a 3/4" covering is all that is desired.

This versatility as to grade and thickness, as well as size, led to the adoption

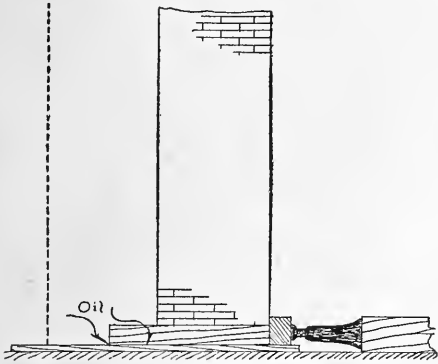


Fig. 2

Fig. 2 shows a side view of the layout, with the jackscrew in place ready to push the chimney. The dotted line to the left indicates how far the chimney was to be moved. Fig. 3 shows two large wedges we used in order to keep the chimney in control while it was moved. Gradually, as the jack pushed

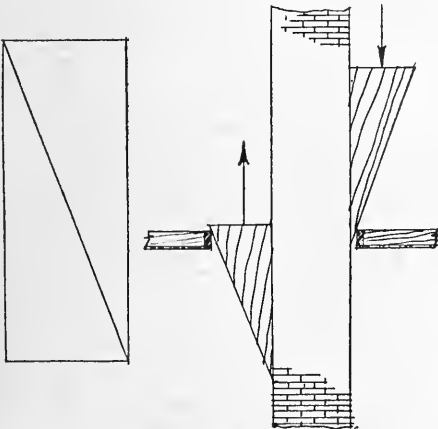


Fig. 3

the chimney over, one wedge was pushed down, while the other was lifted up, as indicated by the arrows. To the left is shown how the wedges were made, by ripping a large board diagonally as shown by the diagram. In a short time, and with ease, we did the thing that "couldn't be done."



of U. S. Commercial Standards for the Douglas fir plywood industry, after co-operation from the National Bureau of Standards.

Under these standards or grading rules, Douglas fir plywood is manufactured by Association mills and graded by Association inspectors.

TABLE OF DOUGLAS FIR PLYWOOD STANDARD SIZES

Item—Standard Panels:
Widths—From 12", increasing by 2-in. units to 30"; also 36", 42", and 48".

Lengths—48", 60", 72", 84", and 96".

Thicknesses—3/16" (3-ply sanded 2 sides) increasing by 1/16" thicknesses to 1-3/16" (7-ply).

Item—Wallboard:

Widths 30", 32", 36", and 48".

Lengths—60", 72", 84", and 96".

Thicknesses—3/16" unsanded; 1/4", 3/8" 3-ply sanded 2 sides; and 1/2" 5-ply sanded 2 sides.

Item—Sheathing:

Widths—48".

Lengths—60", 72", 84", and 96".

Thicknesses—5/16" and 3/8" 3-ply unsanded, and 5/8" 5-ply unsanded.

DOUGLAS FIR PLYWOOD GRADES

GOOD TWO SIDES (G-2-S)—This grade is intended for natural or light stain finishes. Both faces are clear and 100% heartwood of a yellow or pinkish color.

GOOD ONE SIDE (G-1-S)—One face is the same as that described under Good Two Sides grade, while the opposite face is the same as the Sound Two Sides grade described below.

SOUND TWO SIDES (SO-2-S)—This grade presents a smooth, sound surface on both sides suitable for painting. The faces may be of one or more pieces of firm, smoothly cut veneer. If of more than one piece, they will be well-joined and reasonably matched for grain and color at the joints. Sap and natural discoloration are considered no defect.

WALLBOARD (W-B)—The face side is the same as described under Sound Two Sides. The opposite side contains defects in number and size that will not affect the strength or serviceability of the panel.

SHEATHING—Both faces of this 3-ply 5/16-in., 3/8-in. and 5/8 in. unsanded plywood contain defects which will not seriously affect strength or serviceability.

CONCRETE FORM MATERIAL — (Made in standard panel dimensions with special highly water-resistant glue). 5/8-in. thickness is recommended for most form jobs, but 1/2-in., 9/16-in., 11/16-in. and 3/4-in. panels are stocked in standard panel widths and lengths.

Both faces are carefully selected and sanded so that concrete surfaces will be smooth and true, thus eliminating costly rubbing labor. When specified, panels will be mill-treated with special water-repellant oil at nominal cost. Panels 1/4-in. thick are available as form liners and for curved surfaces.

AUTOMOBILE AND INDUSTRIAL STOCK—(Rough). In 1/2-in. to 7/8-in. thicknesses. Faces are free from knot-holes, but tight knots are admitted.

The first three grades (Good 2 Sides, Good 1 Side, and Sound 2 Sides) are the "standard" or "stock" panel grades, and as the table shows, are made in a great variety of sizes. These are used extensively for decorative paneling and cabinet work.

"Wallboard," undoubtedly the most popular item in plywood, is limited to four widths, four lengths, and four thicknesses, which, however, means sixty-four different sizes. The 1/4" thickness, 48" x 96", however, probably is used more than all the others put together.

"Sheathing" is a utility grade, made in only one width, and is unsanded. Consequently such panels are unusually stiff and strong, since the outer or face veneers are not reduced in thickness.

All of the grades above are made with water-resistant glues.

"Concrete Form Panel" stock, however, is made with special glues of superior water-resistance.

Although the table shows a wide range of sizes, Douglas fir plywood panels may be obtained, on special order, in widths up to nine feet, and in lengths up to sixteen feet. Furthermore, as discussed in a previous article, panels made with the waterproof resin glues, in hot plate presses, are also available from a number of Association mills.

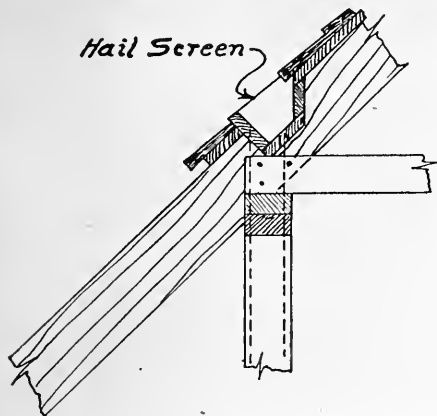
(Next Month—"Construction Uses for Douglas Fir Plywood").

Explanation Asked

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been asked to explain how I would use the gutter shown on page 27 of the May issue of The Carpenter with a Bungalow cornice. I am giving my answer by the accompanying drawing.

Compare this with the illustration of the article just referred to, "Con-



cealed," and you will have the solution to the problem.

Respectfully,
H. H. Siegele,

Needless Fatal Accidents In Industry

The failure of employers to provide adequate safety measures for workers, for which affiliates of the American Federation of Labor have long contended with gradually increasing success, is still held to be the under-lying cause of many of the fatalities in industry that are constantly being reported.

Two miners were recently killed and one injured in a slate fall in the West Mine, near Coulter'sville, Ill., and had to be dug out by fellow workers. Indications are that adequate safety precautions were lacking. Many other accidents have been reported recently in different parts of the country.

A major mine disaster occurred just before Christmas, in which at least 39 men were killed and 35 injured, at a coal mine at Nueva Rosita, Coahuila, Mexico, about 80 miles south of Eagle Pass, Texas. A gas explosion of great force caused terrifying havoc. The mine is owned by a Mexican subsidiary of the American Smelting & Refining Company. The explosion occurred about a mile from the entrance and 400 feet underground.

Mine explosions and the deadly black damp that nearly always follows them have taken thousands of lives in Amer-

ica, although safety measures urged by organized labor to the point of being supported by law have served to decrease such accidents in recent years, proving that proper precautions can save lives and prevent the maiming of workers.

Strict enforcement of existing safety laws in industry and uniform legislation requiring the installation of up-to-date accident-prevention principles and apparatus will go a long way toward preventing the needless slaughter and injury of working men and women engaged in the production and distribution of commodities and in rendering services of various sorts.

Hickory Heavy Wood

Hickory is one of the heaviest of Northern common woods, a dry cubic foot weighing 52.17 pounds. The earliest American settlers discovered its advantages when shaped into tool handles, advantages of strength and elasticity under strain. Second-growth hickory, which means that the tree has emerged from the stump of an older, faster growing tree, is in demand because its fiber is more compact and close-grained. Hickory decays quickly in heat and moisture and warps easily unless carefully seasoned in the open air.

Wood Preserved in Water

Water does not always hasten decay. Wood can be preserved for centuries in water in which it is free of fungi and bacteria. The only wooden objects made by Neolithic man on exhibition today were found in mud at the bottom of lakes or in swamps. Another example are the piles supporting the buildings of Venice. Many of them are still in good condition after being in service for more than 1,000 years.

Speaking English

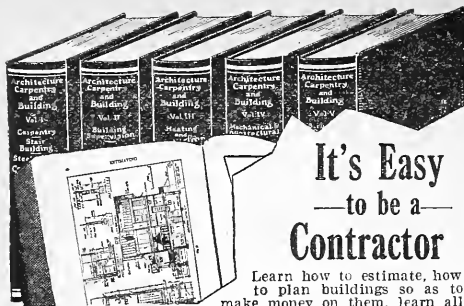
A teacher asked for sentences using the word "beans."

"My father grows beans," said the bright boy of the class.

"My mother cooks beans," came from another pupil.

Then a third piped up: "We are all human beans."

Shots of Union Label serum will kill the chiseler germ.



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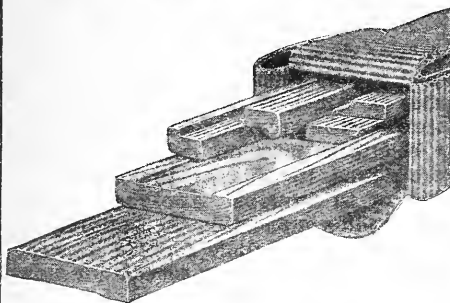
American Technical Society, Dept. GA-36,
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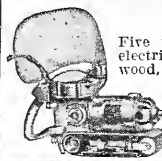


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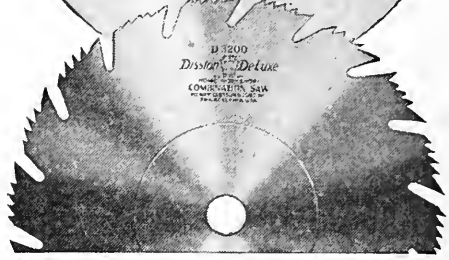
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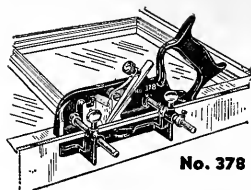
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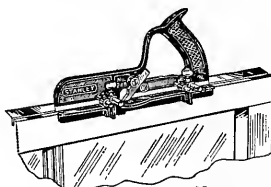
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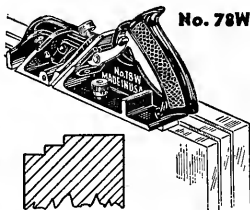
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Volume LVII. No. 7

JULY, 1937

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Established in 1881
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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1937

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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THE WORLD'S TREASURE-CHEST!

(By James E. Hungerford)

The World—it's how you're TAKING it
That either makes or breaks you;
It's yours, if you exhibit "grit",
And prove that it can't "shake you".
If you will "buck it" with a GRIN,
And give of work full-measure,
The World will back you—help you win,
And give you of its treasure.

The World—it's how you're SEEING it
That makes life worth the living;
You're here to do your daily "bit",
And get the gifts it's giving.
If you will tackle it with nerve,
And give the best that's in you
Of "pep" and "perk", and vim and verve—
Life's prizes it will win you.

The World—we're here to CONQUER it,
And make it do our bidding,
And you are beaten if you QUIT,
And all your hopes go "skidding".
The World its treasures rare will give
If we will strive to win it;
It's not a bad old place to live—
When we have WON what's in it!

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VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)



VOCATIONAL education is at the cross-roads. A little more than a quarter of a century ago the labor movement eagerly turned to a plan to incorporate in our public school system provisions for vocational education for occupations as producing workers. Vocational education began with the pattern of apprenticeship training in the development of which the union had co-operation with the employer. Training for less skilled occupations has more or less vaguely followed the same pattern. But the workers in these occupations were not so well organized. Usually the students were immature boys and girls with no understanding of the responsibilities of work life out of which the union evolved. Thus, control of vocational education passed from the joint guidance of labor, employer and educators to that of employers with the assent of vocational educational movements.

The controlling motive of industry is production of profits to which all other considerations must be subordinated if industry continues to pay dividends. The purpose of education is the development of men and women able to use their physical, intellectual, and spiritual resources in dealing with the problems of living. An educated person can apply past experience to help with present day problems and to anticipate future trends. Industry has been able to shift vocational education from the development of human beings for whom work is one means of fulfilling the purpose of life, into the development of cheap labor so that profits may be augmented. So we have had a steady lowering in the purposes and the practices of vocational education. At public expense, pupils have been given jobs as machine tenders, speedy in operation, instead of understanding of work that makes possible mastery; speed instead of standards of quality production; a specious type of loyalty to the person controlling the job instead of an ideal of achievement by quality of services. Many of these students, put into industry as learners without pay, are inducted into industry under dishonest conditions and blighted by the necessity of conforming to special privilege.

Many educators though personally well-intentioned, have had to follow the course mapped out by the leaders whose policies lend themselves to the interpretation "political self-interest." In all too many cases vocational education has responded to industry's desire to increase profits by getting the government to pay for inducting workers into their jobs.

Educators cannot afford to lower their ideals of the service they perform if they are to retain the status of public servants. If they go about the problem of finding out how to educate workers going into industries as producing workers, they will learn principles that will revolutionize education. They cannot make the mistake of planning courses and setting up educational patterns before they know what workers need to know as workers who are competent to do their part in industry and to keep on growing as citizens. Planning of vocational education begins with conferences in which workers, employers and educators participate and jointly agree upon policies. Vocational education in the past has had the forms of representation for interests concerned, but has lacked the spirit and the techniques for representative discussion and planning. This is not an easy problem but it goes to the essentials of democracy. We ought to be able to look to educators for help in solving it. But educators will not find the answer solely in the domain of cloistered, detached philosophy, nor in the struggle for political power. It must be sought in an honest effort at a union of the creative forces of labor and culture.

Vocational education was successful last year in securing a very greatly increased appropriation. The President signed the measure but because of complaints of abuses created a commission to inquire into what had been done in vocational education since 1917 and upon what should be done in the future. This committee is now completing its work and Labor looks to its report for recommendations that will bring regeneration into vocational education. The proper control of future experiments in this field will be as useful as wrong controls have been fateful for evil in the past.

ERA OF C. I. O. MADNESS IS NEARING END



TRUE American labor has been receiving some rough handling in recent months at the hands of social experimenters, Communist agitators, politico-gangsters, racketeers and alien-inspired hoodlums, many of whom have merged their talents into what is known to headline readers as the "C. I. O."

With the lawless sit-down strike as a weapon, this shrieking minority was able to achieve what passed for a time as "huge labor victories." News writers and so-called "behind the news" writers on the daily papers, ignorant of labor practices and traditions and apparently unable to distinguish between a closed and an open shop, blissfully did their bit toward building up the illusion of a new super-force in the union arena.

They insisted—and would have it no other way—that here was a titanic struggle to the death between the powerful and respected American Federation of Labor and the "equally powerful" collection of outlaw units held under dictatorial leash by John L. Lewis. In fact, not a few of them sort of intimated that maybe the odds should favor the C. I. O.

Oh, yes. To be sure. And why not? Didn't the C. I. O. make good "copy" for the papers and wasn't the poor old A. F. of L. too busy going about its business of doing something for labor to create any good headline material?

But, the play is about over. The final curtain is about to ring down on the era of C. I. O. madness—as strange and sorry a chapter as has ever been written into American labor annals.

All indications point unerringly to the correctness of the above statement as this issue of the The Official Union Journal of Columbus, Ohio, goes to press. Hundreds of incidents and happenings in all parts of the country—not, in themselves material for blazing headlines in the best C. I. O. propaganda manner—combine to show that labor, itself, is providing the method of escape from the trap set for it.

Sensible workers everywhere have sized up the situation and have quietly decided in their own minds that they will not allow themselves to become subject to a radical dictatorship, more

political than economic in character.

Central labor bodies in all 48 states of the union are pouring in pledges of loyalty to the American Federation of Labor headquarters in Washington. Votes of unorganized workers are showing increasingly large majorities in favor of the A. F. of L.

Dissension is breaking out in C. I. O. organizations. Factory units, in numerous instances, have freed themselves from C. I. O. affiliation and are bargaining independently with employes, it is said. Rumors that the Lewis-Martin combination has hurried through a desperate suspension of dues for three months to keep members from dropping out begin to appear.

Comes the setback in Canada, and the decision that, perhaps, it might be better, after all, to delay attempts to organize that big auto manufacturer. Comes law and order and another anticipated "C. I. O. victory" in Maine becomes something else. Comes the LABOR expose of the Caterpillar "victory," where 68 C. I. O. sit-downers out of 700 succeed only in causing the employes to lose two days' work and two days' pay, yet shout that "we beat 'em, again."

Comes, finally, common sense. And then, what have you?

Why, nothing more nor less than a sane and sensible understanding on the part of the average American worker that the Wagner Labor Relations Act has opened the door wide to honest, legitimate organization—that the American Federation of Labor is willing and thoroughly able to give all the assistance that may be required—and that the fairminded employer is not going to throw any obstacles in his path.

Of course, all of that serves to take all the punch out of the ballyhoo of class hatred which has been the main C. I. O. stock in trade and many of its organizers doubtless will be hard put to plug up the holes that have been shot through their oratory—but it remains the truth, nevertheless.

Soon will come the time for checking up and determination of just how much damage has been caused the labor movement by the C. I. O. outburst. There are some anti-unionists who will hope the setback has been a sizable one.

Evidence already begins to appear that the "spree" may have created sufficient adverse sentiment to make possible the passage of drastic laws of reprisal in the inevitable conservative reaction.

But, The American Federation of Labor, in the 56 years of its existence, has faced situations of an even more alarming nature and may confidently be expected to "muddle through," as they are supposed to say in England.

And finally, in days to come and long after the books have been closed on the incident, there will remain the problem of finding the answer to the question suggested in "The American Mercury" by Gordon Carroll, who wonders if the daily press of the country couldn't have prevented much of the confusion and uproar by a clearer recognition of the situation and a plain presentation of facts to its readers.

Mr. Carroll calls attention to the fact that no newspaper took the trouble to point out that what actually happened in Flint and Detroit was not a mere joust between Labor and Capital, but a serious economic upheaval staged by a handful of leftwing radicals.

"This singular oversight," says Mr. Carroll, "cannot be laid to a blind partisanship on the part of reporters and editorial writers. On the contrary, the gentlemen of the press performed their tasks as capably as was possible under the circumstances. Their error inhered in the fact that they, along with millions of otherwise astute American citizens, failed to apprehend a certain indubitable truth lately incorporated into the infantry manual of the New Labor Warfare. This truth is as follows:

"That, in addition to organized Labor and organized Capital, there is now a self-invited third party in all major industrial conflicts—the Radical politico-gangster. His type is new in the arena of trade unionism; his presence is highly dangerous to both Labor and Capital. He speaks with insistent vehemence as the 'voice of the majority'; he is a master of propaganda and promises; he is a shrewd ruthless seeker after political power; he poses as the one and only Champion of the Downtrodden. Yet, in actuality, he represents no one but himself.

Mr. Carroll charges that the "only genuine issue at stake (in Michigan) was Minority Ruie; i. e., blanket con-

trol of workmen by a small bloc of Left-wing careerists who precipitated the Michigan clash for political reasons, who were repudiated as spokesmen by the overwhelming majority of workers, and who maintained their occupation of General Motors' plants in the face of the most vociferous protests ever raised by an army of non-striking employees.

"At no time did these men represent more than a noisy minority of their fellow employees; in no instance did they clamor for a settlement of specified grievances," writes Mr. Carroll.

"Instead," Mr. Carroll explains, "they Sat Down. And instantly, the Radical evangels began dispensing propaganda hot from the hand-presses. Theirs was the voice of anger to be raised publicly; their class-conscious antics the first to be photographed by an army of art-hungry camera men who swooped down upon Flint. No newspaper in the country emphasized that the sit-downers did not represent a majority in the industry, or that they had forced themselves into the factories over the opposition of non-Marxian employees. On the contrary, Page One headlines proclaimed the hot news that GM had been 'struck.'

"Millions of words were written and published concerning Messrs. John L. Lewis, John Brophy, Homer Martin, Powers Hapgood, etc., but not a word to explain the political identity and class-war records of these self-made labor careerists, the organizations behind them, the indubitable Communist technique, and the all-inclusive fact that what they wanted out of Michigan and GM was not a program of Utopian benefits for the workingman, but merely as many dues-paying recruits as they could snare for a forward-looking, politically-minded organization. None of the Leftists professed any serious hopes of cracking GM; the idea, in fact, was never even entertained.

In addition to the aid of the radical spellbinders, "the strikers received the full moral and financial support of the Communist Party of America, and its two leading publications, the DAILY WORKER and the NEW MASSES," writes Mr. Carroll. "For some weeks the Communists headquarters in New York devoted a considerable share of its activities to furthering the strike and succoring its representatives.

WHY THE LABOR UNIONS FIGHT INCORPORATION



HE American trade union movement is opposed to incorporation which the chambers of commerce, the realty advisory boards, the manufacturers' associations, and other business bodies are now advocating as a means of hamstringing labor. Main reasons for this opposition by trade unions to compulsory incorporation are briefly as follows:

Any organization which incorporates in effect goes to the State asking for the State's permission to be born. But a trade union, being a voluntary association of individuals, should not depend for its existence upon the mandate of the government.

When an organization goes to the State for a certificate of incorporation, the State retains the right of "visitation and inspection." This in practice is the right of a Supreme Court judge on the petition of even one member of the organization, an employer's spy, for example, to send a reactionary agent into the union to look at all its records, membership books, etc. Such an enemy agent might very well assist the employers in the establishment of a blacklist. Furthermore, if the judge of the court decides that the union is not "living up to the purpose of its charter," he can forthwith dissolve it. This does not mean that the union is merely returned to its previous unincorporated state. It means that a receiver can be appointed by the judge and the union's funds attached, obviously a crippling operation which could be used against unions during a strike as well as at other times.

A corporation theoretically exists forever. This means that in case a majority of the workers in a union desire to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor, C. I. O., or to take some other progressive stand, which is opposed by as few as five members, this handful of members could remain as the union under the old charter and hang on to the funds, books and other assets of the union. It is easy to imagine under such a law what a few employer spies could do to wreck a union and deprive it of its funds and fighting strength.

It is interesting to note that employers, when setting up phony anti-labor company unions, which they can control through their agents, always favor incorporation. It insures control of these organizations through their hired dummies.

Warren B. Catlin, Professor of Economics at Bowdoin College, in his standard textbook on The Labor Problem, points out that at the time the A. F. of L. was organized in 1881, "the unions were favorable rather than otherwise to incorporation, because they believed that such legal recognition might aid them to secure economic recognition also. But experience has made them distrustful of the courts; and, being in most cases open to all comers, without protection against spies and other enemies within their own ranks, they are now usually averse to assuming full legal liability. This attitude, however, does not appear to be prompted by any desire to evade their moral obligations with respect to trade agreements.

It is true that trade unions, both the Knights of Labor and the craft unions, even worked for the passage of an incorporation measure in 1886. But subsequently, after the famous Taff Vale Railway decision in England, 1901—which held that a trade union was subject to a civil suit for damages performed by an individual member, and that its funds were attachable to satisfy claims—the United States unions realized the great dangers of incorporation.

From then on they fought against the National Civic Federation, the National Association of Manufacturers, and other anti-union organizations that for over 30 years have been urging compulsory incorporation of unions. Samuel Gompers in reply to these enemies of trade unionism, declared that "we will not submit to this new snare for labor's despoilment. It is a pretext not honestly offered, but distinctly for the purpose of so mulcting the unions in damages as to prevent them from getting together the necessary funds for an effective resistance to any encroachment" the organization of employers "may choose to make at any time or place."

In connection with the current controversy over this subject, it should be

emphasized especially that there is no law in Great Britain compelling incorporation.

It should also be emphasized in this connection that the Taff Vale decision in England was subsequently nullified by the passage in 1906 of the Trade

Disputes Act. "This act," as Starr puts it, "prevented any court from entertaining an action for damages against a trade union or its members or officials for acts alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trade union."— (Labor Research Association Notes.)

THE UNION LABEL—EMBLEM OF PROGRESS



R M. ORNBURN, Secretary-Treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, recently outlined the achievements of the American Labor Movement at a banquet, held under the auspices of the Central Labor Union of Scranton, Pennsylvania. Mr. Ornburn said that the history of the American Labor Movement is one of achievement for the workers and the Union Label is the emblem of that progress. His address follows:

"Through agreements with Labor Unions since 1881, the year of the formation of the American Federation of Labor, the average workweek has been reduced from sixty-three hours to forty-two hours, adding twenty-one hours a week for workers to spend in self-development and recreation.

"During the fifty-six years of American Labor's fight for better wages, the average pay of the workers has been tripled with more time in which to spend their money, and three times the amount of money to spend, it would be ridiculous for anyone to argue that Labor has not been the principal factor in making business conditions better throughout America. One must always keep in mind that the Labor Union is the wedge that has raised wages and incomes for the unorganized as well as the Union workers. It is the American Labor Movement that has put the products of factories, mines, and mills to work in constructing higher standards of living for all Americans.

"I have mentioned only these two of the achievements of American Labor. Now I desire to discuss the emblem of this American Labor's great progress—the Union Label. The principle of the Union Label is designed to protect those industries, manufacturers and other firms that display it on their products

against the competition of unfair and non-unionized concerns. The Union Label on various products gives assurance to the buyer that he is patronizing only those firms that recognize collective bargaining in their establishments. The Union Label Trades Department urged all members of organized labor and their friends not only to buy Union-made products, but it also urges them to purchase only Union-mined coal, and travel on railroads that recognize the standard railway labor unions. In Alabama recently, organized farmers refused to pay for coal that had been delivered to school houses because it was from non-union mines. We urge our friends to buy Union-mined and also American mined coal.

"In addition to members of organized labor, there are two million ladies organized into the American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor. There are a million members of Union Label Leagues and Union Label Committees pledged to buy only Union-made products. There are a million farmers who have agreed to buy Union Label goods and in return, members of Labor Unions have agreed to buy only locally grown farm products. This vast power of collective buying has become as great a factor as collective bargaining. It is growing and it is a movement that all progressive business men ought to take into consideration.

"We are urging that American workers at least buy only products that have been processed by their own brother workers. We have found a deep sense of loyalty not only among the workers themselves but among friends and sympathizers who are patronizing only firms that display the Union Label. Business men have become awakened to the possibilities of displaying the Union Label and taking advantage of it. They realize that Labor Unionists receive high wages and as a consequence have greater purchasing power than unorganized

workers. They know that out of the hundred million dollars spent daily in our nation, that the members of Labor Unions and their families spend at least one-third of this amount and that this thirty-three million dollars of purchasing power reflects a Union Label consciousness.

"America is not going to entirely recover from the disastrous economic depression that we are passing through until it learns this lesson of buying its own products. Experts tell us that never in the history of our country has our exports exceeded 10% of our total production. Labor leaders believe that if Americans were properly clothed, sheltered, and fed, that it would require our entire production to take care of our domestic consumption. I may be considered a conservative when I state that I have always believed that American Labor and American industry should have sufficient protection in the form of tariffs to off-set the lower cost of production in foreign countries. This would give America greater economic independence and would safe guard our nation from being drawn into foreign conflicts.

"Coal from Russia and Wales can be imported into Boston and sold at a retail price which is lower than the

wholesale price plus the transportation from Scranton to Boston. In just the degree that we buy foreign-made products, America is supporting, yes actually financing Communism, Hitlerism, Fascism and all the other "isms" that are in conflict with our form of Government and its institutions.

"In order to obtain positive action, we shall continue to encourage American consumers to buy only Union-made goods and if they will do that, they will do more to decrease the great expenditures that are now being made for relief, and consequently, to decrease the taxes—both local and Federal.

"Many far-sighted business men have come to realize that in order to increase the purchasing power, wages must be increased and in order to reduce unemployment, workers' hours should be shortened. This is the solution of our industrial and economic problem that the American Federation of Labor has offered and will continue to offer until each jobless man, who is willing to work, has employment under fair conditions. This is the way we believe that America can obtain genuine prosperity. In order to maintain good times, we believe that Americans should purchase their own goods and preferably those that bear the Union Label."

HELP PREVENT BLINDNESS

(The National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, Inc.)



ACTIVITIES of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness during the past year were more widespread than at any time since the organized campaign for conservation of vision was started in 1908, it is pointed out in the Annual Report of the Society, entitled LET'S SEE!, made public by Lewis H. Carris, Managing Director in New York City recently.

"Men and women in every walk of life throughout the United States are now participating in the movement to safeguard eyesight," Mr. Carris commented. "The project which has grown into such proportions began originally as an effort of a New York state committee to cut down the amount of babies' sore eyes at birth; this modest beginning has grown into a national or-

ganization engaged in combating blindness or impairment of vision of any sort and at every age of life.

"The underlying cause of blindness, whether it be the result of disease or accident, is usually ignorance. Our work, therefore, is concentrated largely on pointing the way. We try to keep abreast of the scientific advances in medical and pedagogical knowledge and to inform the public in popular language of such advances and how they may be applied practically in preventing blindness and in saving sight."

Among the items of information in the report are the following: 350,000 copies of the Society's publications were distributed in 1936; the motion picture film, "Preventing Blindness and Saving Sight" was viewed by 90,000 persons; 120 displays and exhibits were provided for medical, educational and welfare

conventions, and for county fairs; and staff members of the Society visited 88 cities in 27 states, in connection with services to local communities.

Realizing the fundamental importance of the medical profession, the Society maintains the closest relationship with ophthalmologists and public health physicians, as well as with general practitioners. The Society also maintains close relationship with schools and teacher training institutions; and it cooperates with nurses, safety engineers, illumination experts, governmental and private health agencies, and various civic groups.

The Society's income in 1936 was \$122,000, and its expenditures amounted to \$142,000, necessitating the use of

\$20,000 from the Reserve Fund. Financial support is received through voluntary contributions from approximately 20,000 members and donors in all parts of the country.

"The unspoken plea of blind babies, 'Let us see,' inspired the founding of our National Society for the Prevention of Blindness," says William Fellowes Morgan, its President, in a preface which explains the title of the report. "At that time, 28 per cent of the children in schools for the blind in the United States were there because of 'babies' sore eyes' (ophthalmia neonatorum). Public information, followed by public action, has resulted in a 75 per cent reduction—a remarkable achievement."

A. F. OF L. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FAVORS AMENDMENTS TO WAGE-HOUR BILL



HE American Federation of Labor executive council, before ending a special meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, recently, issued charters to two independent unions of miners. The executive council's meeting followed the conference of international and national union heads to plan a nation-wide organization campaign to meet the challenge of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The miners charters were issued to the Tri-State Metal Miners Association of Pitcher, Okla., and the Progressive Miners of America.

The Tri-District Association has for its membership lead and zinc miners in Oklahoma, Missouri and Kansas. It was in this area that bloody warfare between dispossessed miners and state militia-men occurred several years ago.

In granting a charter to the Progressive Miners of America, which is organized in Illinois, the executive council directed the Illinois State Federation of Labor to expel the United Mine Workers of America from its body.

The council voted to urge constructive amendments to President Roosevelt's proposed legislation fixing maximum hours and minimum wages. The council favored amendment to make the

wage and hour standards fixed by any collective bargaining agency, in an industry where the annual earnings are less than \$1,200, the standard for the whole industry.

Other council actions were:

1. Consideration of federal union charters to industrial insurance salesmen in Toledo, Chicago, New York, Cleveland and South Carolina. Green said the first charter of this kind was issued to the union in Cincinnati.

2. Authorization of President Green to take such action as he sees fit on applications for national union charters by gasoline station attendants and by agricultural, packing house and cannery workers.

Green said he contemplated calling a conference of the agricultural and cannery workers to discuss establishment of a national council to consider their problems.

The home owner enjoys an independence which typifies American traditions. In him the value, obligation and responsibility of citizenship are exemplified.

Buying and making a home is the great adventure of life for the average family.

The Union Label has the "Green Light"—Let's go!

ABILITY TO DO ASSIGNED JOB IS REAL MARK OF ATTAINMENT

(By Chas. L. Holley in Kiwanis Magazine)



THE national cry of youth today is, "I have a diploma." The reply from business, "What can you do with it?"

Today it is important that the youth of our land be taught to face life with a viewpoint much different from that of the past—a belief in the dignity and the social equality of all honorable labor, whether it be in the trades or in the professions. Together with this change must come a change in our ideas and methods of training young people for employment.

Being a vocational teacher and director, education means more than credits, diplomas, and degrees. It means training for work and leisure. It means helping youth to find its right place in society. It means helping the adult to adjust himself in his job to meet rapidly changing conditions in employment, or readjustment to a different job to avoid unemployment.

In this country nearly three billion dollars a year is turned over to pedagogues for our schools—the business man's only investment that he does not check for tangible results—a diploma factory whose product is inferior, but whose cost of production is high.

Therefore, it is the duty and responsibility of the stockholders of this enormous institution to examine such expenditure of public funds, and that their findings be based on the answer to these questions: Are we getting what we pay for? If not, whose fault is it? How can we remedy the situation?

Most teachers are conscientious, but few are practical men. They have spent their lives in school and know little about working conditions in stores, industries, offices, and trades. They know little about politics, economics and industrial life of the country. Very few of them have worked at a trade, in a store or in an industry under a foreman for any length of time. They don't know much about what working conditions will confront boys and girls when they leave school.

Our school teachers have not asked business men this question, "What kind

of training should be given the boys and girls to fit them for employment?" Instead, they have been guided in the selection of their courses by college professors who in many cases have not had any actual business experience.

The average American parent feels that if he can give his child a college education, that child will not have to work at a dirty-shirt job. As a result, our colleges are crowded with boys and girls who should not be there, and when they return home their morale will be broken by their having to take menial jobs or loaf the streets. All of this has its effect upon the moral character of the community in which these young people live. Quoting from *Harpers Magazine*, "The most outspoken dissatisfaction comes from the college trained people who cannot secure employment. They have no jobs and no acquaintance with the processes of working for a living. Experience is the other half of education, and this they haven't got or can't get." Parents have been over sold on the idea that a college degree is a prerequisite to success; therefore their children must go to college. They fail to scan the horizon and see the possibilities in vocations that do not require college training.

How well I remember what my teacher said to me—"You must study hard so you can go to college or you will have to work at common labor. You must take this course because it is required for college entrance." After that, every high school subject became just another college entrance requirement, and beyond that, the college would teach me the why's and wherefore's of life, and help me find my niche. But when I went to college the old unit system started all over again—only the units were called hours. I was told that so many hours in courses outlined by the professors were required for a degree. Then I was enrolled in the freshman class and was not questioned much about what I intended to do when I finished my course. I guess it was taken for granted that I would teach school, because all who did not know what they wanted to be, could teach school until they found a suitable vocation. I wasn't

told the value of the courses I was taking. I had no idea as to what I intended to do in life, and the majority of my associates were in the same predicament. We went to college because we were taught that it was the proper thing to do, just as boys are taught that it is proper to go to Sunday School. It was part of the regular routine of growing up.

My courses were taught by professors who had been with the college for years and who taught from the same text each year. (Many teachers would be lost in the woods if state-adopted texts were taken away from them). What they knew was taught to them by their high school teachers and college professors who in turn received their information from similar sources—kind of “ring-around-the-rosy” proposition.

As a result, I became a teacher—not by training or choice—it was just one of those things a college boy could do if he were not trained in some vocation. Since that date I have used about 30 per cent of the subject matter taught me and having no use for the other 70 per cent of cold storage information have long since forgotten it. Even the instruction I received in pedagogy failed to function on the job.

Now I am wondering what would happen next spring should all school principals say to their seniors, “You have completed our stereotyped course, all of you have been run through the same mill, go out and prove yourselves on the job, then come back and receive your diplomas.” Or say to the students, “We have trained you; your application of the training is your diploma.” No doubt this would be applying the acid test.

Public schools and colleges train splendidly for leisure and for the professions, but only 10 per cent of the public school students will become professional men. The other 90 per cent will drop out of school before they complete high school. The courses are designed by college men and for students who intend to go to college. The 90 per cent who cannot go to college have received a smattering knowledge of a number of subjects but are not even partially prepared in a vocation.

To some, God gave a cup capacity measure to learn, to others, a half cup. To attempt to pour a cupful into a half

cup measure means that a half cup will be wasted. Two boys sit side by side in school; one has a half cup capacity while the other has a full cup capacity. Because the boy with a half cup capacity cannot absorb a cup full, he is failed and told he must take the grade over. Why should he be failed? Instead of putting the same measuring stick on all pupils, demanding of each student the same required subjects out of the same state-adopted texts and the same four year course—why not permit each pupil to choose a course along the line of his interest, take as much time as necessary to work out his course, spend many hours in study, research, and work; obtain his information, not from one text but from many texts, trade journals, bulletins, and from contact with the vocation itself? If he desires to spend six years in his course, let him. Provide him with a trained leader (not a lecturer), proper equipment, and sufficient library material and let him go to it. On the other hand, if he is capable of finishing the course in two years, don't force him to spend four. Should he desire to stay four years, permit him to go on beyond the prescribed course, even though he does not intend to go college. Why should he be held back with a class?

Some firms today will not accept a boy's application for employment unless he has a high school diploma. Is that a fair standard by which to judge a person's capabilities? In many cases the experience received in employment by the boy who dropped out of school makes him a more valuable employee. Why? Because if the training on the job has been received under favorable conditions, the boy has learned that it takes M-X-T-X-J-X-MO to make an efficient employee (Manipulative Skill, X Technical Information, X Job Judgment, X Morale). His employer-employee relations are good—his working attitude is good also. I doubt that a diploma will give a boy all of these. Why put this unfair statement in the application blank—“Must Be High School Graduate?” Why not give a test that will meet the requirements of the job and let ability stand on its own feet? I know of a person who did not have a diploma who filled out the usual application along with high school graduates, threw in a year's college training for good measure, obtained the job, and

held it for six years. Although I do not advocate the use of false statements to obtain employment, there is a lesson in the story.

If democracy in education is ever to become possible, schools must give more attention to the 90 per cent who never go to college and education must be accepted as a continuous process. It is somebody's responsibility to offer educational opportunities to boys and girls who cannot attend college, to the boys and girls who do not want to go to college, to the boys and girls who have to drop out of public schools, to college

graduates who are misfits, to those in employment who need further training, and to men and women who have become physically handicapped to the extent they cannot continue in their present vocations.

The time is rapidly approaching when factories, offices, stores, and trades will be linked with our educational system as one big institution engaged in the training of our boys and girls. Ability to do the job assigned will be the mark of attainment and not the cherished diploma—work and study will be linked together.

SENATOR WAGNER CALLS ON NATION TO DECLARE WARFARE ON SLUMS



SENATOR Robert Wagner of New York in a recent radio speech declared in an earnest plea for a low-cost housing program that:

"The one black cloud on the business horizon is the failure of the construction industry to respond to recovery efforts."

The Senator said his bill to provide homes for workers would return 1,000,000 idle men to jobs and give the final push to prosperity.

Unless Congress acts, he contended, millions of people will be at the mercy of greedy landlords, whose extortions are already robbing people of food and clothing and "driving them further and further below the poverty line."

"More slums inevitably mean a higher rate of mortality and general disease, and increase crime and juvenile delinquency. From the social, human and business point of view, slums are the most short-sighted wasteful and expensive kind of business."

Pointing out that the government went to the rescue of business in dis-

stress and helped preserve property values, Wagner wanted to know why the government should not be equally concerned about protecting human values.

"The real problem," he contended, "is that America is too proud and too wealthy to allow one-third of its population to be ill clothed, ill fed and ill housed. We cannot permit unnecessary sickness and crime and suffering to be generated by the evils of the slums.

"We believe society has the same responsibility towards the child crippled by a barren environment that it has toward a child crippled by a traffic accident. More than that, we don't want the child to be crippled at all. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

"Instead of building more hospitals and more prisons, we propose to remedy the conditions which make these institutions necessary.

"To help families will not be charity, any more than we would regard it as charity to maintain schools, universities and libraries and hospitals. All that is asked is that these blighted families be placed in better position to help themselves. All society will be the gainer."

WHY MEN FIGHT

(By Dr. Charles Stelzle)



NEARLY every fight that the world has ever witnessed—whether of nations or individuals has been a conflict not between "right" and "wrong", but between "right and

right." The tragedy of conflict between nations has been the fact that opposing armies have fought with the conviction that their cause was just, and both sides prayed to the same God for success!

But mainly they have fought and

bled and died because they never knew the character or the viewpoint of their opponents on the other side—and this goes for back-yard squabbles as well as for the most stupendous battles in history. And this is where hatred usually begins, and blindness which leads to destruction, follows. When men have hated each other, it has been because they haven't known each other! Each has been the loser. Nobody ever wins in a conflict that is based upon hate.

The American Federation of Labor requires every candidate for membership in the organization to pledge himself "never to discriminate against a fellow-worker on account of creed, color or nationality." Sincerely applied, the observance of this pledge would do away with much of the class hatred which exists among men today.

But this pledge doesn't go far enough so far as real Brotherhood is concerned. It means merely that the candidate will "keep hands off"—that he will not in-

jure his fellow-worker. In a sense, it is merely negative. Real Brotherhood goes beyond this obligation. It involves a positive attitude of helpfulness, of understanding. It may mean the spirit of the "good Neighbor"—with all that this implies—the sense of common interest, of co-operation.

However, it may also include the readiness to fight the battles of the man who is helpless, often because he is misunderstood, or maligned, or because someone is taking an unfair advantage of him. This is one of the fundamental principles of organized labor, for which men often make the supreme sacrifice.

The history of organized labor proves that it has made this fight even for those who are not a part of their movement—men struggling for human rights and protection. And this fight has been made regardless of race, creed and color.

Herein, it has achieved its real greatness. And therein lies its glorious future.

THE MAN WITHOUT A HOE

(By H. H. Siegele)

DWIN MARKHAM'S poem, 'The Man With A Hoe,' began the philosopher, "had a great deal better application to conditions of the times when it was written and of the times when the picture on which it was based was painted, than it has on the times we have experienced during the last several years. The man who had a hoe and had something to hoe, had a better outlook on life in those days, than the man of our own times, who has no hoe and nothing to hoe, even if he had one. It is true that in those days there were frequently cases of downright laziness,—cases where men were just too lazy to work, as for instance the villian of this story:

"A well-to-do farmer once moved into a certain community, where he soon discovered a neighbor whose stock was always under-fed, and he was usually low on feed. "The man must have some financial difficulties," the farmer thought, 'and I'll see what I can do for him.'

"It was corn husking time, and one

evening the farmer went to see the man. He found him with a three-weeks' growth of beard on his face sitting in a stooped position smoking his pipe. Very tactfully the farmer led up to the stock and feed questions, and when he was ready to leave, he said to himself; 'Here's where I bring the best that's in the man, out!' And getting up to go, he said to the man, 'Come over in the morning and I'll let you have a load of corn.' And the man took the pipe out of his mouth, looked up and said:

'Is it h-u-s-k-e-d . . . ?'

"That we still have this type of men," went on the philosopher, "can not be denied, but they are in the minority. The greater part of the men who are without jobs and without other means of making a livelihood are not lazy by nature. These men do not want charity, they want a chance to do honest work as citizens of their respective communities. They are not responsible for the conditions they found awaiting them when they arrived at a mature age, not at all. The men I have in mind, are not morons by any means. They are educated men,—many of them college and

university products; most of them, though, are high school graduates. These are the men of this machine age that are deprived of the means of making the best of themselves,—in other words, they are the men without hoes to use. It is no fault of theirs that some of them could not use a hoe if they had one—they never had a decent chance to learn. The young men going out to look for work, in this day, come face to face with machines—feelingless, heartless machines that need only a few human parts to make them capable of doing the work that formerly required many men, and usually the machines do the work much better. Unless a man wants to, or better stated, gets a chance to, become a part of such a machine, he is just not wanted—he can go his way and beg, steal or starve.

“Our social order,” the philosopher frowned, “is moving and has been moving at a snail’s pace, while science and inventions have advanced by leaps and bounds, and who is responsible for this condition? We can not put the blame on the inventors, neither can the blame be placed on the scientists. They are the men who are building the mechanical side of a machine civilization that should and could become a great blessing to all; that is, if our social order could be made to keep step with our mechanical Siamese twins, Science and Inventions. The blame for the existence of a worn-out social order, properly rests with our statesmen,—our so-called statesmen. Maybe I should apologize for using the word; however, it has an established coverall usage, and so I will let it stand. ‘Demagogues’ or ‘politicians’ would be more nearly descriptive of many of those who make, enforce and interpret the laws of our land, speaking from a standpoint of what ought to be. Because politicians and demagogues are ruling instead of statesmen, in the true sense of the word, we have the most lop-sided social order of all history.”

The philosopher is not unmindful of the many conditions of the past, that no one would care to go back to, but we are living in an age of efficiency; an age, such as was never dreamed of before, and which has every facility for bringing the top and the bottom of society more nearly, if not altogether, to a common level. In many respects those two extremes of society are, by reason

of our warped social condition, being forced farther apart.

“It is true,” the philosopher smiled, “that in this generation the common people, in many instances, have more privileges and comforts than kings and queens of old were able to command,—but what of it? They should have the best that this age of efficiency can afford. The rulers of old (if they had any sense) always had the best that was obtainable, regardless of cost, and the intelligent people of this age (working people are intelligent) should have the best the modern world can afford, but they are not getting it. And because they are not getting it, is the best evidence to prove there is something wrong with the present order of things.”

The philosopher holds certain human values as fundamental, so far as merits are concerned, and they are, intelligence, integrity and honor; and wherever these elements are found in all their purity, the philosopher believes the best is none too good, but where these are lacking, even though it were in a king or in a queen, the best becomes like a pearl cast before swine. It might be enjoyed, but never appreciated, and in the appreciation lies the blessing.

“Only the intelligent working people,” the philosopher said, going on with his discourse, “are capable of enjoying and appreciating the benefits of labor-saving machinery—that is, provided they are permitted to have those modern luxuries and conveniences. The working people of all the people, and they are in the majority, are entitled to everything that is good and wholesome in modern life;—they created it through their toil, and they, indeed, if they would move with united action, could be the rulers of the modern world. The man with the hoe belongs to the past—he is dead. The coming ruler of the earth will be the man with the machine; that is, whenever he learns to make the machine his slave, instead of his master. When that happens, he will be in command, and why not? Isn’t he the exclusive producer, and why shouldn’t he have the right to consume?”

No one has a right to afflict others with his own burden. Bear your own cross.

MY MORTAL BODY

*When I'm thru with this old clay house of mine,
 When no more guide lights thru the windows shine,
 Just box it up and lay it away
 With the other clay houses of yesterday,
 And with it, my friends, do try if you can,
 To bury the wrongs since first I began
 To live in this house; bury deep, and forget;
 I want to be square and out of your debt.
 When I meet the Grand Architect supreme
 Face to face, I want to be clean.
 Of course, I know it's too late to mend
 A bad builded house when we come to the end.
 But to you who are building, just look over mine
 And make your alterations while there is time:
 Just study this house—no tears should be shed,
 It's like any clay house when the tenant has fled.
 I have lived in this house many days all alone,
 Just waiting, and Oh how I longed to go Home!
 Don't misunderstand me—this old world divine,
 With love, birds and flowers and glorious sunshine,
 Is a wonderful place, and a wonderful plan,
 And a wonderful, wonderful gift to man.
 Yet, somehow we feel, when this cycle's complete,
 There are dear ones across we are anxious to meet.
 So we open the books and check up the past,
 And no more forced balances, this is the last.
 Each item is checked, each page must be clean,
 It's the passport we carry our builder supreme.
 So when I am thru with this old house of clay,
 Just box it up tight and lay it away,
 For the builder has promised when this house is spent,
 To have one all finished, with the timber I sent
 While I lived here in this one, of course it will be
 Exactly as I here have builded; you see
 It's the kind of material we each send across,
 And if we build poorly, of course 'tis our loss.
 You ask what material is best to select?
 'Twas told you long since, by the Great Architect,
 "A new commandment I give unto you,
 That ye love one another, as I have loved you."
 So the finest material to send up above
 Is clear, straight grained timber of brotherly love.*

S. J. MONCK

Editorial



THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1937

Sabotaging the Housing Program

THE American Federation of Housing Authorities, representative of 20 of our largest cities, charges that officials of the Treasury Department are endeavoring to sabotage the Wagner-Steagall Housing bill which, all along, has been regarded as an administration measure.

It is said that these Treasury officials are spreading the report that "in 1996" the proposed housing program would be costing the government \$600,000,000 a year. Of course, there is no man in or out of the Treasury who can forecast what will or will not happen 60 years from today. Such prophecies are fan-

tastic, and their sole object is to scare the public.

The Federation of Housing Authorities points out that the Wagner-Steagall bill is a very conservative measure. It will cost the Treasury about \$1,000,000 next year, and even if the program develops as expected, the government's share of the cost will be only \$12,500,000 four years from now.

In return for such a modest expenditure, the sponsors of the bill hope to produce \$1,000,000,000 worth of housing and put tens of thousands of skilled men to work! The money will be raised by the sale of bonds, and every dollar will be loaned to state and municipal housing authorities on ample security. That means the money will be on hand to redeem the bonds when they become due.

The propaganda estimates of the Treasury officials are based on a housing program 20 times as large as the Wagner-Steagall bill and necessitating total expenditures of \$20,000,000,000. The Federation of Housing Authorities does not contemplate anything like that but as a matter of fact, \$20,000,000,000 worth of housing would be worth \$600,000,000 a year. The government could not make a better investment, for that would mean the tearing out of practically every slum in America.

Eventually the American people will not be satisfied until every slum is wiped out. Incidentally, public officials who get in the way of the reform will be wiped out, too.

We cannot believe President Roosevelt is in sympathy with the attitude of these Treasury officials. He has repeatedly assured Senator Wagner and others that he is wholeheartedly in favor of the housing program, and he has said substantially the same thing in any number of public addresses. At the proper time, no doubt, he will reiterate his position.

The Wagner-Steagall bill provides for a fair beginning. To emasculate or, worse still, to abandon it, would be a major blunder.

Enforcing Labor Laws

THE importance of adequate penalties for violation of labor laws is again illustrated in recent decisions handed down by two California judges in cases involving violation of the State eight-hour law for women and legislation relative to the payment of wages.

In one case State Labor Commissioner John R. Lester charged A. J. Pelonis, operator of the Home Bakery in Imperial, with employing Miss Libertina Lammois 11½ hours a day and 69 hours in one week and with failing to keep proper time records, in violation of the women's eight-hour law.

Judge John E. Baker of Imperial found Pelonis guilty and levied a fine of \$25 in each case. Half of the total fine was suspended on condition that Pelonis comply with the law in the future. Court records showed that Pelonis was an old offender, having been convicted of violating the eight-hour law in 1930, when he was fined \$50.

The other case concerned L. B. Paler, a Filipino labor contractor in El Centro, who was charged with issuing a non-negotiable instrument to John Lustike, a farm laborer, in violation of the State pay check law. Paler added to his offense by refusing to answer notices issued by the State Labor Commissioners office. He testified that in his opinion the Labor Commissioner had no jurisdiction over the matter.

Judge J. E. Simpson of El Centro sentenced him to pay a fine of \$15 and serve 20 days in the county jail and advised him that he should take advantage of his incarceration to study the labor laws of California. In addition he was required to make immediate restitution of the wages due Lustike.

Prompt prosecution of labor law violators and imposition of maximum fines seems to be the sole method of persuading anti-union employers that it is not wise to monkey with statutes designed to protect working men and women.

When you make a mistake, don't look back at it long. Take the reason of the thing into your mind, and then look forward. Mistakes are lessons of wisdom. The past cannot be changed. The future is yet in your power.—Hugh White.

Chiseling Minority of Industrialists Held Preventing Fair Employers From Paying Decent Wage Scales

Industry can't be trusted not to exploit its workers, and, with the present cut-throat competition for jobs, we deem it necessary to intervene to fix minimum wages for male as well as female workers, said David Croll, Minister of Labor in the Ontario government, presenting to the provincial legislature bills to amend the Minimum Wage Act, the Industrial Standards Act and the Apprenticeship Act.

The amendments provide for the setting-up of a Labor and Industry Board with authority to fix minimum wages for male workers and to administer the Industrial Standards Act by virtue of which wage and working agreements arrived at by collective bargaining are legally enforceable.

"The government takes the stand that industries which cannot or will not pay decent wages are not wanted in Ontario," said Mr. Croll. "The average employer is a fair man, a humane one, anxious to pay his workers decently.

"But the average employer does not establish the wages of a competitive industry. They are determined by the operations of a minority, men without conscience, men who will drive the wage level down until it is not much better than the relief allowance of the average-sized family. In self defense, the decent majority have to drop their wage scales. With the best intentions in the world they may not be able to compete unless they reduce the labor item on their cost sheet.

"Thousands on thousands of men with families in Ontario are working long hours for wages only a shade above what their families would be receiving were the men idle and on relief—wages at the shockingly low level of \$5 to \$10 for a full week's work.

"We've been brought up to the theory of the sanctity of profits and the rock-bottom wage," Mr. Croll added. "But the time has come to challenge the brutal theory of a natural law of wages."

Plant Union Label seeds and reap a harvest of Labor Union wages.

* * *

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Official Information



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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been sent for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of July, August and September; the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office.

Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Traveling Members Attention

Local Union 1319, Albuquerque, N. M., through its recording secretary, J. J. Votaw, requests traveling carpenters to stay away from that city as there are sufficient local members here to do the work. Others coming to seek work will only meet with disappointment.

New Charters Issued

2636 Valsitz, Ore.	2810 Tuolumne City, Calif.
1213 Kirkland Lake, Ont.	1501 Ketchikan, Alaska
1218 Westfield, Mass.	1521 Algoma, Wis.
1225 Dothan, Ala.	1522 Memphis, Tenn.
2815 Everett, Wash.	1773 Marshall, Tex.
2672 Noti, Ore.	1897 Nashville, Tenn.
1887 Johnstown, Pa.	1528 Albany, Ore.
1238 Santa Ana, Calif.	1810 Peru, Ind.
1270 Berca, Ky.	2811 Weippe, Ida.
1302 West Palm Beach, Fla.	2812 Missoula, Mont.
1310 Long Beach, Calif.	2813 Beechgrove, Ala.
1322 St. Clairsville, O.	2814 Bessemer, Ala.
2801 Lakeview, Ore.	1722 Toledo, Ohio
2802 Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1754 Carthage, N. Y.
2803 Toledo, Ore.	1530 Duluth, Minn.
2804 Lyons, Ore.	1543 Bandon, Ore.
2805 Klokkitat, Wash.	1622 Hayward, Calif.
2806 Tigerton, Wis.	1729 Charlottesville, Va.
2807 Norman, Ont.	2816 Goldendale, Wash.
1341 Owensboro, Ky.	2817 Lake Charles, La.
1348 Santa Monica, Cal	1748 Appleton, Wis.
1364 Shiocton, Wis.	1638 Birmingham, Ala.
1385 Bonham, Tex.	1668 Pittsburgh, Pa.
1412 Muscatine, Ia.	1804 Richmond, Ind.
1425 Cincinnati, O.	
1876 Cincinnati, O.	
1486 Auburn, Calif.	
1495 Chico, Calif.	
2808 Alcala, Calif.	
2809 Sterling City, Cal.	

**Important Communication from the
American Federation of Labor**

**To officers of National and International
Unions:**

Dear Sir and Brother:

No one in attendance at the conference of national and international officers held at the Netherland Plaza Hotel, in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 24th and 25th, could fail to appreciate and understand the loyalty and devotion shown to the American Federation of Labor by practically all those who were present. The meeting and all that took place could be well interpreted as a re-dedication of the officers and representatives of national and international unions to the principles, policies and procedure of the American Federation of Labor.

The conference adopted the recommendations submitted by the Executive Council. There were two of the four recommendations, however, which because of their importance call for immediate consideration and action. These were the first and third of the recommendations made by the Council, reading as follows:

"First, that the National and International Unions represented in the conference do hereby pledge themselves to consider a resolution at the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Labor, levying an assessment of one cent per member per month effective June 1, and pending formal ratification of the resolution by the convention the affiliated unions do hereby agree to advance voluntarily the amount of the assessment contemplated by the resolution."

"Third, that because of the exigencies of the situation and for the purpose of maintaining the supremacy of the American Federation of Labor in the field of labor in states, cities and municipalities, all National and International Unions call upon and require duly chartered local organizations to become affiliated with State Federations of Labor and City Central Bodies."

We are bringing these specific recommendations to your attention for prompt consideration and action. The Executive Council officially approved these recommendations. They concurred in the action of the conference of representatives of National and In-

ternational officers. By instructions of the Executive Council we are therefore calling upon all National and International officers to proceed to carry into effect the specific recommendations referred to herein.

You will note that by action of the conference, the National and International Unions represented therein pledged themselves to consider a resolution at the convention of the American Federation of Labor which will be held in Denver, Colorado, beginning October 4th, providing for the payment of one cent per member per month to the American Federation of Labor beginning June 1st., 1937, and pending formal ratification of the resolution by the convention, affiliated unions agreed to advance voluntarily the amount of the assessment contemplated by the resolution.

The need for additional funds for the American Federation of Labor is imperative. That fact was made plain when the conference was held. The printed proceedings which will be available for distribution within the near future will make clear the urgent need for additional funds for the American Federation of Labor so that it can carry on aggressive organizing work and protect to the extent of its resources and ability the American Federation of Labor and all it stands for both from attacks which may be made by professing friends as well as open foes.

In taking its stand for the preservation of these principles and policies, the American Federation of Labor will be fighting for the protection, preservation and jurisdiction of every national and international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. No one need suffer any illusion. As made clear at the conference by a spokesman for the C. I. O., war is being made upon the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated national and international unions as well as its subordinate bodies. The challenge which is thus made must be met, and in our judgment will be met by the courageous, red-blooded men who make up the American Federation of Labor. It is the great organization of Labor, which was founded more than one-half century ago and which has lived and functioned during all the period intervening, which must be protected and preserved.

We therefore take the liberty of urging each National and International Union to respond whole-heartedly to the action of the conference and of the Executive Council. Begin paying the assessment of one cent per member per month in addition to the usual per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor for the month of June and for each month thereafter. Please pay it as promptly as possible, even though it may entail some sacrifice for international unions to do so.

Regarding the other recommendation, may we appeal to all national and international officers to call upon their duly chartered local unions to become affiliated with State Federations of Labor and City Central Labor Unions. This is of outstanding importance. The conference recommended and the Council officially approved said recommendation, that unions chartered by national organizations affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization must be dissociated from membership in State Federations of Labor and City Central Labor Unions. That being true, the great and urgent need for complete affiliation of local unions eligible to membership in state federations and city central bodies becomes more apparent. Let our loyal local unions take the places which have been made vacant by disloyal organizations. By so doing, state federations and city central bodies can effectively deal with onslaughts which may be made upon them by local unions chartered by international organizations which hold membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization.

We call upon the officers of National and International Unions not only to request, but to instruct, if that is possible, their duly chartered local unions to immediately become affiliated with State Federations of Labor and City Central Labor Unions.

The American Federation of Labor is in no way responsible for the emergency which has been created within the ranks of labor. Those who set up a dual, rival movement to the American Federation of Labor must bear the blame and accept the responsibility. Our fight is to preserve the great American Labor Movement which has been handed down to those of us who compose it as a common heritage. We call upon all National

and International Unions to do their part. Please respond to the recommendations herein made in a whole-hearted and enthusiastic way.

By direction of the Executive Council,
American Federation of Labor,

WM. GREEN, President.
FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

President of Essex County District Dies

In the death of John Lindsay which occurred April 12, 1937, of a sudden heart attack, Local Union No. 119, of Newark, N. J., and the Essex County District Council of Carpenters lost one of their most capable leaders for the cause of labor.

Brother Lindsay was born in Scotland, April, 1897. In 1914, he came to this country and took up his residence at Bridgeport, Connecticut, and became



a member of Local Union No. 115. In 1922 he moved to Newark, N. J., and transferred his membership to Local Union No. 119, where at various times he had held every important office in that Local Union and at the time of his death was president of the District Council.

He was employed by the city of Newark as a carpenter for the past six years and no cause was more dear to

his heart than that of unionism and being of service to others. His genial disposition and fine character and his fairness in dealing with his fellow men endeared him to all who knew him.

His funeral was held on April 15, 1937, and was attended by officers and members of the District and other organizations and officials in public life. The cortege was more than a mile long to the cemetery. The eulogies and beautiful floral tributes attested the esteem in which Brother Lindsay was held

Death Takes Veteran Member of Local Union 21

Paul Hudon, a charter member of Local Union 21, Chicago, Illinois, died in that city July 27, 1936, after a three months' illness, at the age of 82 years.

Brother Hudon was born in Montreal, Quebec, Canada, April 29, 1854, and took up his residence in Chicago in 1886, in which city he resided the remainder of his life.

He joined Local Union 21 on April 29, 1886, and held every important office within the gift of that Local Union.

Next to his family, unionism was closest to his heart. He worked consistently for the advancement of his Local and up until a few years ago took an active interest in its affairs.

His noble qualities, kindly spirit and loyalty will always be remembered with deep affection by those who knew him best.

Death Claims Financial Secretary of L. U. 715

Mr. Wm. L. A. Roehner, financial secretary of Local Union 715, Elizabeth, N. J., died at his family residence, Union, N. J., May 26, 1937, following a long illness, at the age of 65 years.

Brother Roehner was born in Elizabeth, February 20, 1871, and resided in that city up until 10 years ago when he took up his residence in Union, N. J.

He joined former Local Union 167 in April 1898 and was elected financial secretary of that Local Union in 1917, which office he held until October 1933 at which time Local Unions 167, 330 and 1724 were consolidated and given the number 715.

He was elected financial secretary of the consolidated Local and was serving in that office at the time of his death.

In 1917 he was elected business agent of the Carpenters District Council of Elizabeth and Vicinity and held that office until 1931.

During his 39 years of membership in our organization he made many valuable contributions to the cause of organized labor and his passing is deeply mourned by the members of Local Union 715.

DEATH ROLL

THORNTON A. FRAZIER—Local Union No. 425, El Paso, Texas.

MARSHALL LAVAIGNE—Local Union No. 119, Newark, N. J.

GOTTLEIB SCHNEIDER—Local Union 119, Newark, N. J.

U. S. Employer Cites 40-Hour Week Benefits

Robert Best, representing United States employers at the International Textile Conference at Washington, D. C., told the delegates that the 40-hour week has been beneficial to American business. He made the statements in an attack on British objections to the world-wide adoption of the short work week plan.

Taking up the question of profits, Mr. Best said that dividends under the 40-hour week had been as large, if not larger, than during the period when the 55-hour week was usual and that capital available for plant improvement had increased 70 per cent under the shorter hour regime.

Sharply challenging the contention of British employers that the 40-hour week for the textile industry would boost cost of production excessively, Mr. Best asserted that in the United States labor costs rose only 12 per cent although prior estimates of shorter hour opponents had placed the probable increase at 37 per cent.

Exports report that a general shortage of labor is highly probable by 1940 if business continues to increase at a rate equal to that between 1933 and 1936.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Labor and Organization

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am mailing an article on organized labor. If you can use it in "The Carpenter" I would be glad to have you do so. I have taken an active part in organized labor for a good many years and have approached the subject from many angles. I have used this article for securing new members and it has never failed to produce results.

Yours for organized labor,

Fred Olcott,
Saw Mill and Timber Workers
Local 2785.

* * *

Labor is the physical or mental efforts of human beings for the attainment of some object other than the pleasure of the effort itself.

Slave labor existed as far back as historical records go. Labor from an economic standpoint has been the foundation stone of human progress.

Labor made possible the development of agriculture and the accumulation of wealth and prosperity.

From ancient down to recent times physical labor was held in low esteem by the ruling class.

The elevation of labor is a worthy and ennobling act and is the product of a democratic era.

Labor Unions were formed by different crafts or other groups of labor with the object of improving their wages and working conditions. They decide all issues in primary assemblies, elect their own officers for short periods, and pay dues to meet overhead and other general expenses. They advocate skill, require honest work, help the sick and promote brotherhood among themselves and other labor unions. They pay strike benefits and levy extra assessments to help pay benefits to others on strike.

The obligation taken in joining a Local Union in no way reflects on one's religious or political beliefs.

The international union to which each Local Union is affiliated has the same relation to the Local Union as the state government has to the federal government. A two-thirds vote of a Local is required to vote a strike.

The A. F. of L. was organized in 1881, and includes unions in the United States and Canada. It was organized from units of the National Labor Union, Knights of Labor and other groups. Its membership covers skilled and unskilled labor. It does not include the railroad brotherhoods. Its membership has grown from a few hundred to several millions and has doubled in the past few years.

The A. F. of L. is officered by a president, secretary, treasurer and fifteen vice-presidents who form the executive council. The executive council meets quarterly. An annual convention is held with delegates from all affiliated unions. In 1906 the Federation refused to affiliate itself permanently with any political party. It opposes its enemies and supports its friends in politics.

Organized labor has been instrumental in securing such favorable legislation as the Chinese Exclusion Act, immigration restriction measures, the federal injunction law, the eight-hour law for railway employes, state compensation laws, and the recent Wagner law making it unlawful to discharge anyone for joining or taking part in a labor union.

Organized labor's efforts were responsible for the establishment of the U. S. Department of Labor, in 1913.

Labor Day, the first Monday in September, is a legal holiday in all the states of the union, Alaska, Puerto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands. It was first inaugurated by the Knights of Labor in New York City in 1882 with a parade.

For forty-one years organized labor fought against child labor. What a shame to rob children of their God-given rights, youth, sunshine and play!

Organized labor will never quit this field of battle till the victory is won.

National wealth is only the productive force of mother earth made fertile by the creative force of mental and physical labor. When men labor with no representation in regard to wages received and no say as to their working conditions, that is taxation without representation, the very principle against which our fore fathers fought to establish a new nation, founded on the principle of taxation with representation.

A company union is a labor union under a dictator, for no free man can freely express himself under that type of organization without fear of losing his position.

Organized labor is democratic; it is founded on the very principle America was built on—democracy. All labor either organized or unorganized enjoy the fruit from the tree that was planted by organized labor.

Local Union 52, Charleston, S. C., Celebrates

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Local Union No. 52, Charleston, S. C., one of the earliest unions in the Brotherhood, held a collation on the night of June 7 at its usual meeting place. This collation did not celebrate any special occasion in its history, but might be considered a goodwill celebration for the purpose of inspiring new life and zest among its members.

When the depression came on the membership by reason of stress of circumstances became indifferent as to attendance at meetings; but now, since times have become more prosperous with all carpenters having employment, the membership has awakened to the importance of attending its meetings with promptness and regularity.

A committee was appointed to prepare the collation and they did credit to themselves in providing an excellent repast which was thoroughly enjoyed amid great jollification among members who hadn't been seen in meeting for a long time.

But to retrospect: When I said at the outset that Local 52 was among the earliest unions, that fact can be readily seen from the number being "52." It was the fifty-second Local organized

when the Brotherhood started out to organize carpenters unions in America.

When the revered and much admired P. J. McGuire visited Charleston to organize the carpenters, he found good material to work upon as the carpenters here had an organization, not strictly economical, but a carpenters' association for social and charitable purposes, of which F. E. Rhames was president, and this association resolved itself into the Carpenters' union and became Local Union No. 52, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and has held its own up to the present.

Our Local was at its zenith during the early part of the nineteen-hundreds and at Labor Day celebrations made the best showing in parade and would always elicit much applause all along the line of march being most conspicuous as to its uniform, the large number of floats with appropriate mottoes, its banner, and best of all the large number of men in line; it had at times more than three hundred in the march.

Since the World War many of 52's members have changed their residence from Charleston following the lure of better employment; death, too, has thinned her ranks, but her spirit still lives.

The officers of this Local are: J. W. Gallman, president; Joseph Le Prince, vice-president; W. S. Montgomery, recording secretary; Carter B. Deas, financial secretary and H. E. Thompson, treasurer.

Fifty-Two will have another goodwill collation at an early date at which time the ladies will fraternize with us. Plans are also being laid for a parade and an outing on Labor Day. We are making a bid for new members and the outlook seems good.

W. S. Montgomery, Sec.,
L. U. No. 52. Charleston, S. C.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 251

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In commemoration of five years of activity, Ladies Auxiliary No. 251, Fresno, California, celebrated its anniversary at the Union Hall on May 3, 1937. Card games and dancing were enjoyed and an American flag was presented to the group by the Ida Saxton McKinley Tent No. 8, daughters of the Union

veterans of the Civil War, which gift was greatly appreciated by the members.

An entertainment followed presentation of the flag. Five candles were lighted on a birthday cake and the orchestra played "Happy Birthday."

We are now starting on our sixth year and the members are busily engaged in sewing for a Bazaar which will take place some time in the early fall. New members are coming in and our membership is now close to one hundred. We have very enthusiastic workers and hope to accomplish a great deal in this year's work.

Mrs. Alice Sweet, Sec.,

L. A. No. 251. Fresno, Cal.

Termites Die Without Moisture

Termite information gathered from impartial sources was presented late in March in a booklet "Exposing the Termite" issued by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association at Washington, D. C.

Thomas E. Snyder, senior entomologist of the Bureau of Entomology, Washington, makes the statement that "without desire to minimize damage which may be occasioned to buildings and contents from termite attack, especially if long continued, it should nevertheless be pointed out that particularly in the temperate zones termite work may go on for years without involving the necessity for extensive repairs. He adds also that "there has been no spread of our native termites from the tropics to our country, nor any spread from the southern to the northern states."

"Termites in order to live, must have moisture," is the keynote of the booklet "Exposing the Termite." The bulletin explains further that the termite is in the ground when there is unflinching moisture and shelter, and that termites cannot stand exposure.

"Because of their need for moisture," the text runs, "termites construct shelter tubes of earth or waste material to act as passageways between the ground and their food supply when it is not in contact with the soil.

"These tubes are constructed over the face of stone, concrete, brick or timber foundations and along water pipes. The use of any one material does not necessarily insure against these insects. It is

method of construction which effectively safeguards against termites. Destroy or prevent the ground contacts and the termites die." Destroying the ground tubes will kill the termites by cutting off ground contacts in buildings where termites are established.

To prevent termite entry into new buildings, basement walls should be reinforced to prevent cracking; basement floors should be sealed; termite shields should be used to cut off entry around foundation piers. As a precaution loose leaves and dirt should not be left around the base of foundation walls.

Canada's Forest Industries

The forests provide Canada's third primary industry, ranking next to agriculture and mining. The value of forest products in 1936 is estimated at \$300,000,000, and the value of exports is placed at \$210,000,000, or about 21 per cent of the Dominion's total exports during the year.

The making of pulp and paper is the most important manufacturing industry in Canada. Its growth has entailed large expenditures of capital in mills, in the development of water-power, and in the building of new communities. Pulp and paper mills provide work for over 28,000 people, a large percentage of whom are skilled workmen. The annual payroll of the pulp and paper industry totals \$36,000,000, and it is estimated that in 1936 the total value of the products of this industry alone was \$185,000,000.

Nearly 3,600 saw-mills are in operation in Canada, with an output value at approximately \$60,000,000. Normally, about three-fifths of the lumber produced is required for the home market. The saw-mills provide employment for about 18,000 people to whom over \$14,000,000 is annually distributed in wages.

To supply the wood-using industries hundreds of logging camps are required. It is estimated that in the 1935-36 winter 145,000 men were employed continuously from November to March in logging operations, and that at least 20,000 men found part-time employment during the year. Their wages amounted to \$50,000,000. Between 25,000 and 30,000 horses were used in taking out the timber, and approximately \$40,000,000 was expended by the logging camps for food and equipment.

Craft Problems



CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON CV

There is probably no other one thing that has hurt our trade quite so much during the depression, as the "Open

specifications the terms, "semi-skilled," "carpenters helpers" and other similar terms that referred to workmen who were not carpenters, but under the specifications eligible to work as carpenters,



Fig. 624

Shop" specifications for carpenter work, that the PWA used in its contracts all over this country. Injecting into the

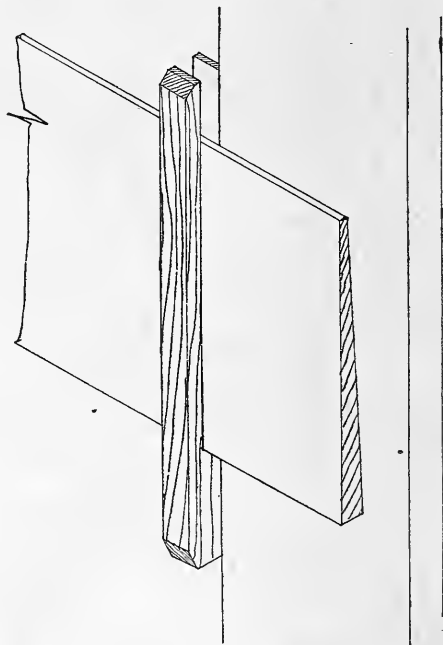


Fig. 625

provided there was a journeyman carpenter with them to furnish the brains. The injustice in this was two-fold. In the first place it practically permitted the contractors to let anybody and everybody drive nails and saw boards, so long as a skilled mechanic was with them to take the responsibility; and in the second place, it gave the contractors a chance to hire one journeyman carpenter to act as a sort of straw boss, and then because of the unemployment situation, they were able to hire other journeymen carpenters along with saw-and-hatchet men to work with such a boss as semi-skilled men. This was actually practiced, and there was little that could be done about it, because when men are unemployed, and know their

dependents are starving, they will do almost anything to drive the wolf of hunger from the door. The upshot of this practice was, that many good carpenters were forced to go into other pursuits for a livelihood, while appren-

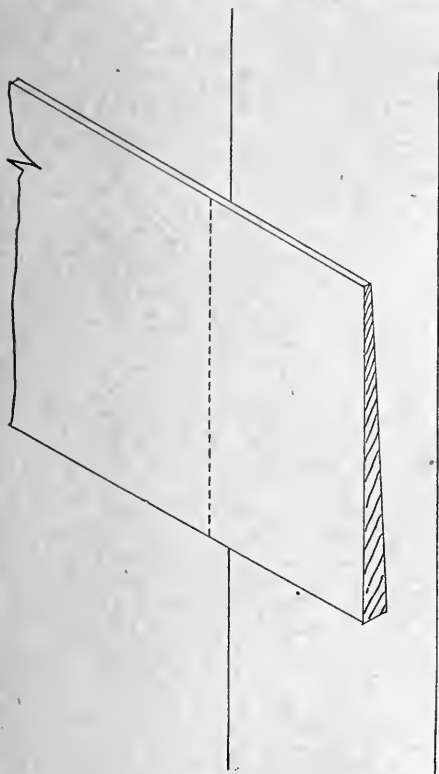


Fig. 626

tices had little chance to get work, because saw-and-hatchet men were taking their places as semi-skilled carpenters. In view of these facts, is it any wonder that after several years of this, contractors discovered a scarcity of good carpenters? But the contractors have only themselves to blame. They, as a rule, wanted just that thing to happen and now they have to depend, in many instances, on men who never in their lives will make first-class mechanics, to do work that should only be done by qualified journeymen tradesmen. We have in mind one job, on which two journeymen carpenters were employed as bosses, all the rest were semi-skilled men, whether they were carpenters or not. Doesn't that explain why a certain contractor, when he was at a loss to find enough skilled mechanics, asked

that old men, men of 60 and over, be sent to him because, as he said, he wanted men who could at least cut down a tree? Yes, the contractors themselves messed up the whole thing, because of their greed for money. They drew common laborers into the field of carpentry where only qualified journeymen carpenters and apprentices have a right to be. This historic experience, is the best proof that the Open Shop advocates have preached a doctrine that became a boomerang to them,—that is, if they were contractors.

The scarcity of apprentices in the building trades, is to say the least, alarming. And the time is not far off when skilled building tradesmen will be available only at a premium. During most of the world-wide depression, only few, if any boys took up apprenticeship work among the building trades, and that is especially true of the carpenter trade, primarily because of the semi-skilled myth that has been injected into the building industry by some Open Shop propagandist. The greater part of those boys now are too old to come into the union as apprentices, and they do not have the qualifications to be admitted as journeymen carpenters; so we are facing this double tragedy: When

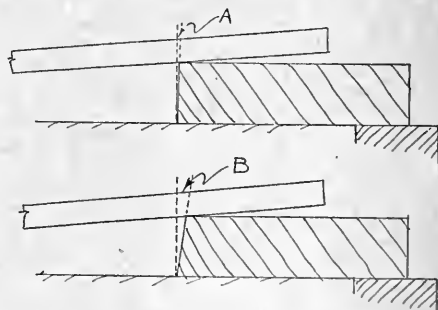


Fig. 627

our boys were eligible to come into the union as apprentices, they had no chance to get work, and now when they have a chance to get work, they find themselves too old to join the union as apprentices. Something ought to be done to remedy this situation. It was no fault of those boys that they were doubly deprived of taking up respectively the trades of their fathers. The blame must be laid at the door of the PWA, as we mentioned before, whose "semi-skilled" and "carpenter helpers" specifications robbed the eligible boys

of their birthright as sons of building tradesmen.

Taking up the craft problems of this lesson, we have in Fig. 624 two views

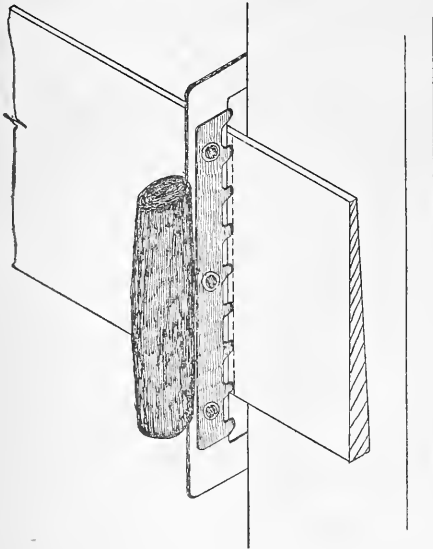


Fig. 628

of what is called a siding hook, or commonly known as a hand-made siding marker. Fig. 625 shows the application of the hook, which must be held firmly against the casing while the marking is

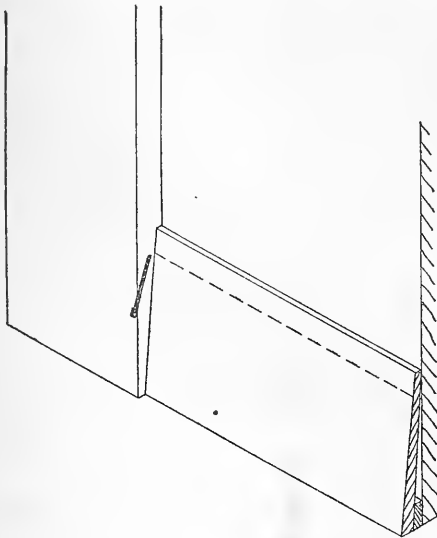


Fig. 629

done along the edge of the outside tine. Fig. 626 shows by dotted lines, how the

mark will appear on the siding after the hook has been removed.

The bevel on the edge of the casing or cornerboard, is of great importance, which we are bringing out by Fig. 627. At A we are showing, viewed from the bottom up, the layout shown in Fig. 626, and the indicator points to the difference between the marking of a siding board for a square-edged casing and a casing which is properly beveled. Here it will be noticed that the siding for the beveled casing will be marked just a trifle longer, which is a desirable feature, because it will keep the joints tight without crowding the casing. At B the indicator points to the difference in the marking of a siding board for a square-edged casing and a casing that

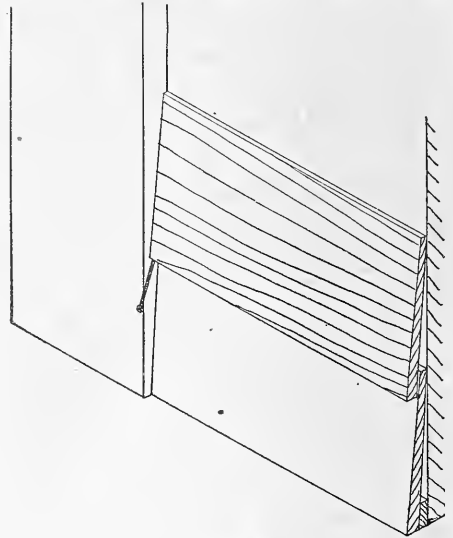


Fig. 630

has been beveled too much. The dotted line to the right shows where the siding would be marked with the siding hook, which would make it too long, and when the siding marked and cut in this way is put into place it will force the casing out of place, and cause open joints on the siding below. We repeat, the bevel shown at A, is right, while that shown at B is wrong.

What we have said under Fig. 627 will apply to cases where the marking is done with a marking tool such as is shown by Fig. 628. The two marking devices we are showing in this lesson, have much in common—both give good results. The first one is hand-made,

while the second one is a tool that can be obtained on the market.

Fig. 629 shows, in part, the bottom siding board in place, and the ledger-nail stuck to receive the next board. The dotted line represents a chalk line struck to guide the workman in keeping the bottom edge of the siding straight; that is in cases of long stretches. Short spaces do not require the chalk line. Fig. 630 shows the board, which is shaded, resting on the ledger-nail. When the board is nailed, the ledger-nail is removed and stuck for the next board, and so on until the siding is done.

BLUE PRINT READING AND ESTIMATING

(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER XV

THE ARCHITECT'S SCALE

In the course of perusal of architectural drawings we ran across legends which read something like this: Scale: $\frac{1}{4}$ " equals 1'0"; Scale $\frac{3}{4}$ " equals 1'0", or "See 1" scale detail; "F.S.D." are shown on sheet No. 5."

The word "scale" has proven to be a perplexing subject not only to carpenters and builders but to many architectural students and draftsmen as well.

The architect's scale plays a very important part in the preparation of drawings and to those who are studying how to read drawings or blue prints it is very essential to thoroughly understand what the scale means, how it is constructed and the various methods it is being applied.

The very wording of the legend is quite misleading: " $\frac{1}{4}$ inch equals 1 foot." How is it possible that a fraction of an inch equals 12 inches? It seems to contradict the well known fundamental axiom in mathematics that "a part is less than the whole." One quarter of an inch is less than one inch and it certainly is less than 12 inches. This is the process of reasoning that takes place in the mind of the beginner as soon as he reads one of these inscriptions on the drawings.

The first step in the direction of making the sentence understandable is to substitute the word "represents" for the word "equal." Thus instead of saying " $\frac{1}{4}$ inch equals one foot" we will

say " $\frac{1}{4}$ inch represents one foot" or " $\frac{3}{4}$ " represents one foot" as the case may be. Now, someone may ask, why it is necessary to have a part of a unit to represent the whole unit?

Let us suppose, we are about to make a drawing of a building which is to be 80 feet long and 40 feet wide.

If we were to draw it full size we would require a surface 80 feet in length and 40 feet wide. If we wanted to draw it half size the dimensions of our drawing would have to be 40 feet by 20.

It is evident that it would be impossible to obtain a sheet of paper to correspond to the above dimensions and, if it were possible, the execution of the work and the handling would have proven to be utterly impractical.

Therefore, a way must be found, whereby the required drawing could be made on a sheet of paper of a size easily obtainable and convenient to handle on the job.

This may be accomplished by using dimensions on the drawing considerably smaller than the actual dimensions are and this is known as to "draw to scale."

A "scale" is a conventional unit of measurement and irrespective what this unit may be, that is, irrespective of its own length, it always represents "one foot" in actual work. Thus, when we lay off on our drawing a distance which equals to 5 units on our "scale" this distance is equivalent to 5 feet on the building and if we want to show on our drawing another dimension which is to represent 7 actual feet we use the same scale as previously and lay off 7 units, each unit representing one actual foot.

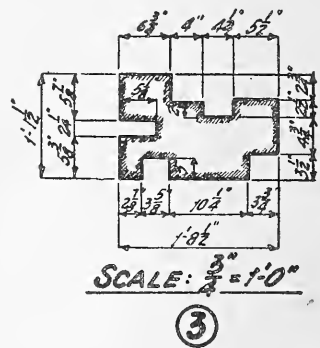
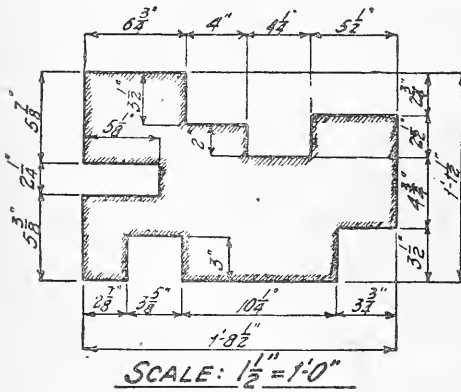
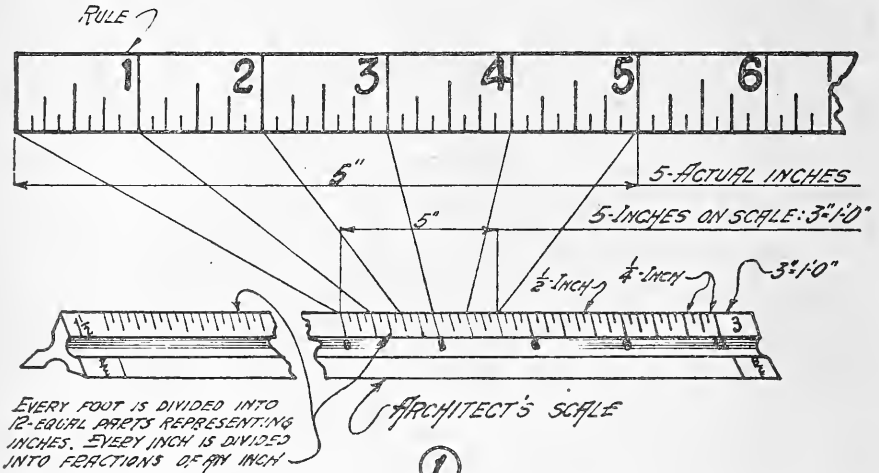
While the value of the given scale may be arbitrary it was found to be more convenient to select a scale from the system of linear measurements we already are using and that is "inches and fractions of an inch."

Thus, instead of taking any approximate distance and say this will be our scale for this particular job, we say we will take " $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch" and have it represent "1 foot." Or we will take "1 inch" and say that this will be our scale for the work at hand, and each time we want to lay off on our drawing a distance equal to one, two or any number of actual feet, we use one, two

or any desired number of "one quarter of inch" or one halves" or whole inches as the case may be.

It should, however, be borne in mind that the same scale should be used throughout the entire job. Thus, if we are to draw a floor plan of a building and have selected as our scale: " $\frac{1}{4}$ inch

bered that the selected scale must be applied throughout the entire work and the scale used must be indicated underneath that part of the drawing where it was used. For example: we may have drawn the plan of the building to a " $\frac{1}{4}$ inch scale." Then underneath the plan the following notation should appear:



equals 1 foot" we must apply this particular scale to every part of this plan: all dimensions of length or width, all measurements indicating thickness, windows, doors and other openings should be drawn to the scale: " $\frac{1}{4}$ " equals 1 foot."

There may be other parts of the building on the same sheet which we may find convenient to draw to a different scale, larger or smaller. This is permissible, but it should be remem-

bered that the selected scale must be applied throughout the entire work and the scale used must be indicated underneath that part of the drawing where it was used. For example: we may have drawn the plan of the building to a " $\frac{1}{4}$ inch scale." Then underneath the plan the following notation should appear:

PLAN, and below the word "plan" the legend: "Scale: $\frac{1}{4}$ " equals 1'0". If on the same drawing we find it necessary to show a detail of the foundation, and use a larger scale, say $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch to represent 1 foot we must indicate under this detail: " $\frac{3}{4}$ " equals 1'0".

It is evident that we may have on the same sheet a number of views or details drawn to different scales, which is perfectly in harmony with the ac-

cepted system as long as we are consistent in the application of the scale in each particular instance.

The accompanying diagram entitled "The Architect's scale" illustrates the underlying principle upon which the construction of scales is based. In Fig. 1 we have a comparison between an ordinary measuring rule and a triangular scale. It shows how "5 actual inches" are taken on a scale which represents "3 inches equal 1 foot."

Fig. 2 represents an object drawn to a "Scale: $1\frac{1}{2}$ " equals $1'0"$ and Fig. 3 shows the same thing drawn to a $\frac{3}{4}$ " scale. It will be noted that while Fig. 3 is only half the size of Fig. 2 nevertheless the proportions of all parts are maintained and all dimensions remain the same. This explains how the same objects may be represented on larger and smaller scales without impairing the interpretation of the construction. The application of the scale will be treated in the following issue.

Old Stuff

(By H. H. Siegele)

Obtaining distances between two objects, whether it be in carpentry or along some other line of work, with two sticks is old stuff, and yet there are many things that can be learned about this simple little trick. There is more to it than picking up two sticks and going after it. In the first place the sticks should be carefully selected. They should be light, but still have enough strength to hold themselves in a rigid

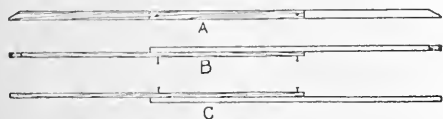


Fig. 1

position. Then they should be straight, and preferably of the same dimensions. If they are surfaced on all four sides, that much the better. All of these things are important, if accuracy is to be obtained; but there is still a more important thing about measuring sticks, and that is, the ends. At least one of the ends should have a compound cut, somewhat on the order shown by the illustrations.

Fig. 1, A, shows a side view of two sticks fastened together with two nails,

after the measurement has been taken. At B, we have a top-edge view of the same layout, and at C, a bottom-edge view. Fig. 2, a, gives a side-view detail of the end cut, b gives a top-edge view, and c a bottom-edge view.

Ordinarily the nails shown, are omitted. The sticks are shifted between the two objects, in taking the measure-

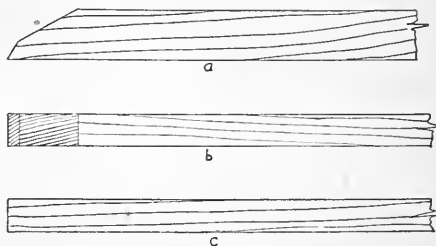


Fig. 2

ments, until they come in contact with both of them, and then clamped together with the hand, and thus the measurement is transferred. In cases, though, where one measurement is to be used over and over, then the two sticks should be nailed together as suggested in Fig. 1.

The practice of using two sticks with square ends, for such measurements, cannot be too severely condemned, for it renders accuracy almost impossible.

FIR PLYWOOD IN CONSTRUCTION

(By N. S. Perkins, Mgr. Eng'r'g. Dept. Douglas Fir Plywood Assn.)

IV

With the revival of house construction has come an unusual interest in the more moderate priced home. In this field the use of Douglas fir plywood has grown by leaps and bounds, particularly for sheathing and subflooring.

The Sheathing grade of fir plywood is made in three thicknesses, i. e., $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch, $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, and $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, but the $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch thickness is preferred for outside wall sheathing and also for roof sheathing.

Extensive tests at the U. S. Forest products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., have proved that even $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch plywood as a sheathing makes a frame wall 40 per cent more rigid than diagonal sheathing, previously recognized as the best. The $\frac{5}{16}$ -inch sheathing is still

stronger. It has also been found suitable, and approved by Prof. Bror Gondal of the University of Washington, and leading shingle authority, as a base for red cedar shingles. Tests this spring at the University of Washington showed it took a force equivalent to nearly 300 lbs. per square foot to pull one shingle in a panel from 5/16-inch fir plywood.

This plywood should be applied with 6d common (or "box") nails, about six inches on centers at edges of the 4'x8' panels, and about twelve inches apart on interior studs and headers. This



means a considerable decrease in the nailing required for other materials, and since Sheathing is a utility grade, low in cost, the use of 5/16-inch plywood results in more and better housing for the money for the man of modest income.

Under siding the 5/16-inch plywood sheathing may be furred vertically (over the studs) to create a double air-space and to give a thicker and warmer wall.

The large 4'x8' panels of 5/16-inch only weigh thirty pounds and are easily applied or sawn to fit around openings.

For roof Sheathing the thickness of fir plywood to use will depend upon the snow and wind loads, and the rafter spacing.

The 5/16-inch thickness is good for forty pounds per square foot with sixteen-inch spacing of rafters, but only twenty pounds for a twenty-inch spacing.

The 5/8-inch Sheathing, however, will carry a forty-pound loading with a thirty-inch spacing of rafters, and a

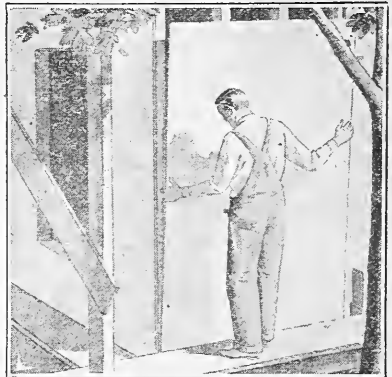
twenty-pound loading if they are thirty-six inches part.

Subflooring with fir plywood is done with the 5/8-inch thickness, which possesses great strength and stiffness in all directions. When laid lengthwise across joists sixteen inches on centers, 5/8-inch fir plywood will carry a load of forty pounds per square foot, and yet deflect less than 1/100th of an inch. It is generally best to cut in nailing pieces between joists for the sides of the big panels to bear upon.

Eight (8)d nails, six inches apart at edges and ten to twelve inches elsewhere are recommended for the 5/8-inch plywood.

When linoleum or other composition flooring is to be laid, experienced floor-men prefer a fir plywood base. In a remodeling job over an old wood floor, it is best to lay 1/4-inch fir plywood wall-board. This gives a satiny smooth base without narrow joints or ridges, for the linoleum, eliminates the need of sanding, and is hard enough to prevent chair legs from punching holes into the linoleum.

On new jobs where plywood subflooring nailed directly to joists is to serve as the linoleum base, it will generally



be adequate to use a 1/2-inch Wallboard grade of Douglass fir plywood, well-nailed, which, with uniform loads of 120 pounds per square foot over sixteen inch spacing of joists, deflects less than 1/16th inch. For heavier floor loads either a 5/8-inch Sound 2 Sides grade may be used, or the 1/2-inch Walboard, with joists spacing reduced to twelve inches, will be adequate for almost any residence floor.

"Prefabricated" Construction makes many people shudder, but let us take a good look at it as far as plywood is concerned.

In the Shething tests at the government laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin, it was found that the more nails used to fasten the plywood to the wood frame, the stiffer became the frame. It all depended upon the bond between the plywood and the frame. The strongest practical bond was a glue such as casein, which caused the plywood to carry its full share of the load. Theoretically this makes it possible to use smaller studs and plates, say 2x3, instead of 2x4. Also, in floor-panels, by glueing plywood to joists, it acts like the flange of a steel I-beam, while the joist acts as the web. As a result, the laboratory found that 2x6 joists with plywood panels glued to top and bottom were as stiff as 2x10's above.

These discoveries led to a widespread interest in glued-up panels which could be built either at the job site or in a shop. A considerable number of so-called "prefabricated" houses have been built with this method.

Also, a number of architects and builders are having carpenters build plywood panels at a central assembly site and trucking them to the job, where one hundred or two hundred houses may be involved in a development.

This application of Douglas fir plywood has helped to solve part of the low-cost housing problem.

Insofar as it is dry-built construction in which the carpenter must play the leading part, there seems little in "prefabricated" Plywood Construction to make us shudder.

(Next Month—Plywood for the Interior.)

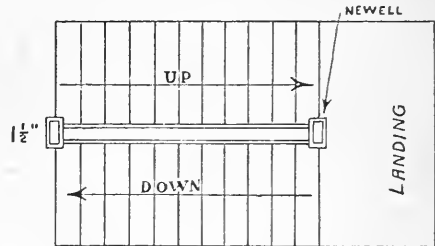
Asks Advice on Newel Posts

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am requesting information through the columns of "The Carpenter" at the earliest convenience. The information I am seeking is something I am sure a great number of carpenters are not sure of, and some do not know at all. As for myself, I think my method can be improved.

The question has to do with newel post—the most accurate and rapid

method of fitting around strings, post exposed six to eight inches below landing, strings being in many instances not over one inch or one and one-half inches apart; small stair well space and maximum stair width, being responsible for this condition. When you stand on top



story looking down center of stairs, there is one inch clear vision between stairs to the bottom.

I have seen many items on stair building, but have never noticed anything on this particularly.

In the event I have not made myself clear on this I am submitting a diagram.

W. Kimball,
Detroit, Mich.

L. U. No. 919.

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The Casein Company of America is offering free project plans to users of Casco Waterproof Glue.

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A folder illustrating all twenty-four projects is available free upon request to the Casein Company of America, Department C, 350 Madison Ave., New York City.

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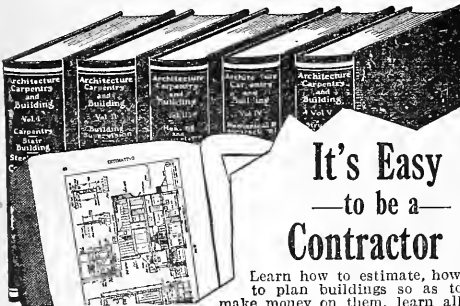
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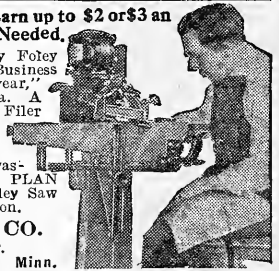
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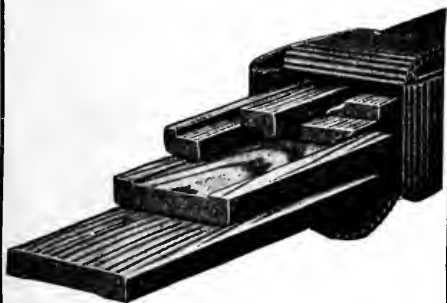
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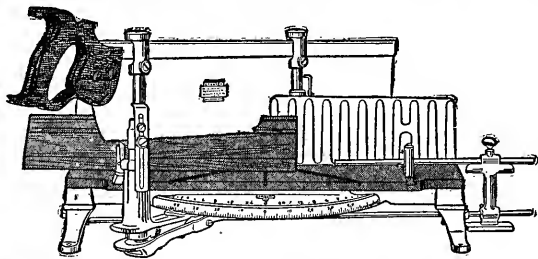
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Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

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AUGUST, 1937

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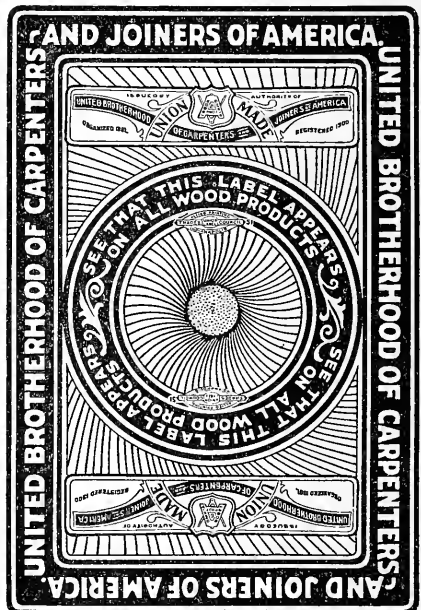
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THE WORLD—AND YOU!

(By James E. Hungerford)

The world wants to see you a WINNER, my friend;
If you've got "the goods"—it's got money to spend.
Just give it the thing that it's wanting, and you
Will win with a wallop—the world will come through!

Whatever you're doing, your business will grow,
If you will "make good" on the SAMPLES you show!
Just pick out the job you can put your heart in,
And "stick on the job," and someday you will win!

The world has a prize for the fellow who's "square";
There's nothing can stop you, if you will play fair.
Someday it will pay you, and give you its best,
If you have the stuff that can stand ev'ry test.

It may seem "hard going", till you get a start,
But when the world sees what you have in your heart,
And that you're sincere, it will open its eyes,
Awake to your VALUE—and pass you the prize!

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THE C. I. O. AND SIT-DOWN STRIKES

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary)



Our twenty-third general convention held in Lakeland, Florida, in December 1936, the following resolution was submitted:

Resolution No. 16

Whereas, It is natural in the progress of human events for men to differ in their opinions on various questions confronting the trade union movement and it is natural that differences of opinion shall arise from time to time, there has always been an orderly method of settling these differences of opinions by compromise agreements or having the matter brought to an issue and decided by what the majority felt, in their opinions, was the correct method, and

"Whereas, There is appearing in the labor movement of this country at the present time a movement, which, if allowed to run rampant without the proper contest, will have a tendency to divide the labor movement and tear down the conditions that have been secured through the valiant fights and contests that have been waged down through the ages for the betterment of the human race, and to give the movement a backward step of at least half a century, and

"Whereas, The labor movement has been built upon the firm foundation of majority rule and as there is no other sane rule whereby any democratic government, whether it be labor or government itself, can decide questions at issue, and

"Whereas, This movement commonly known as the CIO has been set up in opposition to majority rule and is attempting to take us back to the days of the Knights of Labor, the I. W. W., the One Big Union, and others of a similar nature which ran their course down through the times and proved that the methods they espoused were not and could not be of any permanent good to the great masses of the workers, and

"Whereas, A Committee for Industrial Organization was organized to combat the decisions of the American Federation of Labor, which decided by

an overwhelming majority vote against this method of organization, and

"Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was organized as a Craft Union, taking in all branches of the industry, and through this method has shown by the progress that has been made throughout the Americas that this is the only sane method of organization for the skilled mechanic who must spend years of effort to become proficient in his trade, and has proven beyond question the benefits that can be derived by consolidating our efforts in crafts unions, therefore be it

"Resolved, By the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in their Twenty-Third Convention assembled, that we hereby reiterate our faith in the organization that has brought us together as one craft whereby we have been able to decide the questions peculiar to our own industry without the interference of others who do not realize the complex problems confronting us, and be it further

"Resolved, That as the American Federation of Labor has decided the question of Industrial Organization by an overwhelming majority vote, we hereby pledge our allegiance to the continuation of this policy and commend our General Officers and delegates to the American Federation of Labor for their stand on behalf of Craft Unions; and be it further

"Resolved, That we instruct our officers to continue their efforts to maintain Craft Organizations and to do all in their power to prevent any encroachment upon the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and that all Local Unions of the Brotherhood be instructed to give no comfort to any movement which has a tendency toward the tearing down of our organization and the building up of industrial organization."

This was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

After due consideration the Committee reported as follows:

"The committee is unanimous in condemning the efforts of Lewis and his wild dreams of industrial unionism.

Under this system that he is advocating it would be the best politicians who would get the work and not the men skilled in their crafts.

"We feel that our Craft Unions, although not perfect as yet, are years ahead of Lewis' mad ideas which have been tried before, and the efforts of brighter men than Lewis admitted that it was a fallacy.

"If work got slack in the coal mines, and it is bound to with the advent of oil burners, Lewis' Coal Miners would in a short time be following crafts for a livelihood, to the exclusion of the men who spent the best years of their life to learn their business.

"Therefore, as above stated, the committee concurs in this resolution and urges our General Executive Board to contact all Local Unions in the Brotherhood in an effort to show our membership the fallacy of such a dreamy movement.

"We, your committee, concur in this resolution.

"The report of the committee was adopted by unanimous rising vote, the delegates applauding as they arose."

* * *

Soon thereafter the C. I. O. resorted to sit-down strikes which, in substance, means taking possession of the plant wherein they work.

This was brought to the attention of our General Executive Board in regular session at headquarters in Indianapolis, Indiana, on April 9, 1937, and after careful consideration and due deliberation, that body decided what should be the policy and the attitude of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on these so-called sit-down strikes. It is as follows:

"The General Executive Board in considering the question of sit-down strikes, which have become prevalent throughout parts of this country, desire to make the following pronouncement as to our attitude regarding same.

"There was recently received at the General Office a charter application for a Local Union of our Brotherhood, but those making the application were, at that time, engaged in a sit-down strike, and believing it not to be to the best interest of members of our organization to recognize, participate or assist in any manner in sit-down strikes said applica-

tion was rejected. The General Executive Board therefore makes the following declaration:

"As members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America we have always claimed and maintained the right to strike for just cause, such as, an increase in wages, reduction in working hours, better working conditions, against discrimination, oppression and injustice of any kind. We also claim the right, for good and sufficient reasons, to picket any job, shop or plant where the employees are on strike, and in doing so we are acting within our rights.

"We believe the method of organization that has been pursued by the Brotherhood heretofore has been most successful, and we do not believe in the stifling of industry by workers taking possession of properties that do not belong to them.

"We have always conducted ourselves as law abiding citizens and will continue to do so, and do not intend to be influenced by any hysteria or new methods that are being adopted, and herewith declare that we, the General Executive Board, will not countenance any action on the part of our members in departing from the well tried methods of organizing that have been successful in years gone by, nor will we permit members of the Brotherhood to take possession of property that does not belong to them, through the method of sit-down strikes."

There are two kinds of discontent in this world; the discontent that works, and the discontent that wrings its hands. The first gets what it wants, and the second loses what it has. There's no cure for the first but success, and there's no cure at all for the second.—Gordon Graham.

* * *

There is no wealth but life—life, including all its powers of love, of joy, and of admiration. That country is the richest which nourishes the greatest number of noble and happy human beings; that man is richest who, having perfected the functions of his own life to the utmost, has also the widest helpful influence, both personal and by means of his possessions, over the lives of the others.—John Ruskin.

RUSSIAN AGENT DIRECTS C. I. O.



O claims W. Z. Foster in Moscow Report. In spite of crimination and recrimination emanating at intervals from C. I. O. and Communistic camps denying all claims of bed fellowship, or what is even more serious, a mental slavery; the fact remains, that William Z. Foster, was quite a prominent figure in the A. F. of L. invasion of the steel field, way back in 1918, or 19 years ago, involving a strike of considerable magnitude, running into the hundreds of thousands.

Foster reported to the executive committee of the communist internationale that the inspired birth of the C. I. O. made the apparently impossible possible.

Foster assured Moscow that the near future will bring victory for the C. I. O. over the conservative American Federation of Labor leaders and that all factors now are working toward the growth of a class conscious working class in America, which will come under the direction of Moscow.

The chief points of Foster's report, which was published in the comintern's official journal, *Kommunistisches Internationale*, are:

FIRST—The sympathy and support of President Roosevelt's administration is on the side of the C. I. O.

SECOND—Through the activities of the C. I. O., workers are organizing a separate political and economic class. As a result vast forces of workers are rallying to the teachings of Soviet Russia with the aim of creating a great American Popular Front.

THIRD—The C. I. O. and the communist party is fostering a growing militant spirit which is defeating the theory of class collaboration held by the American Federation of Labor.

FOURTH—The present labor troubles in the United States soon will develop into even larger fights and the radicalization of the masses is gathering speed.

Explaining efforts of the American Federation of Labor to prevent formation a class labor organization in America, Foster informed Moscow that under the C. I. O. the labor movement is beginning to frame an extensive program.

Through utilizing the pugnacious peace policies of Moscow and adopting a line of violent agitation against Fascism and Nazism, the communist party in America now is masquerading as a progressive political organization and no opportunity said Foster, is being lost to exercise pressure upon Mr. Roosevelt from the left.

At the same time, he continued, the Reds are busy organizing a left wing of the Democratic party to bring about a split with the conservatives. This division, Foster maintains, will help toward the formation of the Farmer-Labor party ordered by M. Dimitrov, general secretary of the communist internationale, at the last Moscow congress.

Lewis, according to Foster, attained a strong position in the American labor movement through successful attempts to organize workers in the strategic steel, automobile and electric industries. He further said it would be naive to believe that employers are not going to attempt to destroy the C. I. O. by force.

Three obstacles preventing such an attempt immediately, he said, are carefully cultivated fighting spirit of the workers, the improving economic situation and the employers' lack of support from President Roosevelt.

The tolerant attitude of the Roosevelt administration enabled the C. I. O., within a year to become an organization with fifteen unions and approximately 2,000,000 members, continued Foster. He reported that, although Lewis formerly was very conservative, he saw the necessity of organizing labor upon a new principle.

The communist party has taken an active part in this campaign, operating with the C. I. O., especially in its campaign in the steel industries, Foster continued. The communist party further is concentrating its efforts to spread dissension within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, intriguing against William Green and other leaders who oppose Lewis. The communists are advocating the overthrow of the present rulers of the A. F. of L. and the joining of the A. F. of L. with the C. I. O.

The C. I. O. already is much stronger than the A. F. of L., in Foster's opinion,

and the communist party is advancing the idea of holding a carefully prepared all American labor congress, through which it hopes to oust the conservative leaders of the A. F. of L.

Foster concluded the report by reiterating that the communist party is not only supporting the C. I. O. and helping develop it into a popular front political party, but that it also has not

forgotten Moscow's orders to extend its influence among workers toward developing a spirit of class warfare which must eventually make America a proletarian state.

In his enthusiasm, Foster utterly forgot the present applicability to his self-charted course of the ancient proverb:

"Those Whom The Gods Would Destroy, They First Make Mad."

QUEBEC'S PREMIER ACCUSED OF DICTATORSHIP

(By J. A. P. Haydon, "Labor's" Canadian Representative)



THROUGH the enactment of two laws—Workmen's Wage and Fair Wage Acts—the Duplessis government of Quebec aims at a "political dictatorship over workers in the province," declared President P. M. Draper of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada at a large and militant meeting of members of standard unions.

"It means Quebec is moving towards the corporate state," he said. "The enactment of these two laws is the initial step towards totalitarianism and follows closely the decrees and laws governing Fascist Italy, thereby establishing a political dictatorship which all employees and employers will be forced by law to obey."

Organized labor in Canada, said the veteran laborite, is fighting for economic freedom through the legal right to workers to belong to a bona fide trade union of their own choice.

"Workers do not wish to live in daily dread of being discriminated against and dismissed from their employment because of their membership in a trade union," he declared.

Under the new setup in Quebec, he said, the government reserves for itself the right to determine to which association workers should belong. No other government in the British commonwealth of nations has ever adopted such an attitude towards labor relations.

President Draper believes the laws are to establish control within the province of labor unions or associations approved by the provincial government.

"The objective," he declared, "is to supplant international trade unionism in Quebec and to set up government regimentation in its stead through committees whose findings as to hours of work, wages and other conditions governing employment of workers will be binding."

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods are seeking enactment of legislation by the various provincial legislatures to guarantee workers the legal right to join trade unions of their own choice, and President Draper told the audience that already such laws have been enacted by Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Alberta.

He pointed out that the real danger in Canada today to the existing economic system lies not in a recognition of the bargaining rights of labor but in a denial of them.

"Labor, as represented by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada," he declared, "has always stood for the preservation of unity, liberty and freedom of speech as fundamental factors in cultural development and social progress. Therefore, it is opposed to all types of dictatorship, no matter under what banner it may attempt to masquerade."

In the conduct of life habits count for more than maxims, because habit is a living maxim become flesh and instinct. To reform one's maxims is nothing: it is but to change the title of the book. To learn new habits is everything, for it is to reach the substance of life. Life is but a tissue of habits.

COOPERATIVES AND LABOR POLICIES

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)



HE cooperative is the group method of mutual self-help. We have two classifications—producers cooperatives and consumers cooperatives. Producer

cooperatives are usually sales agencies to help its members to benefit better by market conditions. Consumers cooperatives are of a different nature. They are groups organized to supply themselves with goods and services. As the undertakings are for mutual benefits, profits are eliminated and such economies as are worked out accrue to the members of the cooperative. The effectiveness of cooperatives depends primarily upon the efficiency of its management. Sometimes the consumers cooperative extends its organization back to the production processes and adds production to its distributive functions.

But whether the cooperatives serve as a distributive or a producing agency, it has always to determine the relationship between its management and its employees. Where there are labor relationships, labor policies must be formulated. If, therefore, the cooperative is to demonstrate the democratic principles upon which it claims to rest, the democratic way of life must prevail in all relationships. This means that the unalterable policy of the cooperative should be collective bargaining with all employees.

The cooperative movement in many European countries is the agency through which union groups can make their earnings buy most advantageously to themselves. In England, France, Belgium, Spain, in Switzerland, Finland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, there is either close cooperation between the cooperatives and the labor movement or labor unions are integral elements in the cooperative movement. The cooperative is built upon a trade union foundation.

In Sweden the cooperatives had been successfully used to curb and regulate monopolies, as well as to help wage earners to buy all things that make up their high standard of living through the cooperative movement.

Within the United States there has recently developed a rather remarkable

interest in the organization of new consumers cooperatives. These cooperatives have been chiefly among farmers and the unemployed who were seeking self-help projects. The Rural Settlement Administration has helped groups to develop cooperatives and has recommended the principle of collective bargaining as the guiding rule for all relationships.

The President of the United States has sent a commission to study cooperatives in Europe as a basis for policy-making in this country. It seems obvious that we may expect a definite growth of the cooperative movement in the immediate future.

There is in the objectives of the cooperative movement an appeal to fellowship and non-financial motives. But organized labor knows full well that eliminating the profit motive from industry does not necessarily solve the problems of labor. Unless labor relations are determined by collective bargaining, there can be no assurance of equitable relations in this field. The principle of mutuality which the cooperative serves, must prevail as well in its labor relations. Cooperatives no more than any other private business can evade recognition of the right of all employees to membership in trade unions for free selection of representatives for the purpose of collective bargaining.

Contracts Must Be Kept

Unions which break contracts are playing right into the hands of the anti-union employer. These employers use every failure of a union to observe a contract as an excuse for refusing to sign written agreements. Every failure to observe a contract weakens the cause of unionism. The A. F. of L. convention in 1935 declared: "When contracts are finally negotiated between the representatives of employers and employes, it becomes the duty and the obligation of all parties to signed agreements, to comply with said agreements, to carry them out and to maintain them inviolate."

Women who buy collectively lend a helping hand to workers who bargain collectively.

THE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY HAS NOT KEPT PACE WITH OTHER INDUSTRIES. WHY?

(By Thos. E. Burke, General Secretary-Treasurer, Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters)



We were somewhat surprised in reading the estimates of employment from the Bureau of Labor Statistics in regard to the recovery of employment in manufacturing to a level substantially equal to that of March, 1929. The Bureau of Labor statistics gives an estimate, which is generally very accurate, that more than 34,000,000 persons were employed in non-agricultural industries in the United States in the month of March, which is an increase of more than 8,200,000 employed since the low point of the depression in March, 1933.

The National Industrial Conference Board has also disclosed that its March figures show employment in manufacturing, agriculture, the service industries and trade distribution and finance combined, at a higher level than in 1929, which to us is amazing; especially when we take into consideration that the building construction industry has not kept pace by any means with the other industries, because from genuine statistics it is more than 40 per cent below 1929, and in some parts of our jurisdiction it is 50 per cent or more below 1929.

This naturally resolves itself into the question as to why the building construction industry is the laggard of all other industries, especially when we take into consideration that the cost of construction in regard to wage and prices of material is not as high as during the period of the 1928 and 1929 boom in the building industry, which we believe was the greatest in all history.

And again, when we take into consideration that nearly everyone is aware of the fact; even our Government officials, as well as all those directing the affairs of all our political divisions, realize and understand that housing is very dangerously laggard. And they are also acquainted with the fact, from proven statistics, that it would require more than 700,000 family units a year to be built to merely keep up the present housing

standard and need. Yet these statistics further prove that hardly more than one-half of this needed renewal is under way. This is not all, because we know there are six or seven more million buildings that need renovation or modernization to save investment, and to render them fit for human inhabitation.

This situation unless it is remedied will have the effect of a very dangerous increase in rents, which would create no end of serious labor troubles because people must have a higher wage to meet this increase in rents, and which naturally through this scarcity decreases the American standard of life and living.

It is quite true that outside of the replacement needed in industrial buildings, there is a great scarcity of large building operations as this class of operations has been over-built, but there is sufficient work to be done on housing replacement and modernization of old buildings, to create a demand for labor far greater than was ever dreamt of, either in 1928 or 1929. And if this work started, as it should along constructive lines in a steady and progressive manner wherein we could reach normal conditions and maintain that pace in moderation, there would be continuous work for all the building trades without any let-up for the next twenty-five or thirty years. And as the population increases, with the greater demand for homes and family units, together with the other necessary building in the commercial and industrial field, there should be no unemployment in the building construction industry at any time, if the proper efficient administration in that great industry was handled in a constructive and progressive manner.

In the face of all these great opportunities, we are still wondering why the noted progressive spirit in America is so dilatory in grasping this wonderful opportunity like they have done in the past, and which they are doing at the present time in other industries. After all, the building construction industry is the second largest industry in the

world, next to farming, but we know from experience that it was never efficiently handled like other industries. While we realize its ramifications are great, notwithstanding this, with the proper expert training, the building construction industry could be administered as a model to all other industries, because the opportunity is ensconced therein to perform great achievements for those engaged in industry. And what is more important for the elevation and welfare of society itself.

There is no one that knows better than we do of the vicious practices of one kind or another that have surrounded the building construction industry in the past, and especially in regard to the financing of such propositions which, at times, was almost prohibitive because of the exorbitant premium and interest charged by groups that controlled investment or credit, which naturally controls the policy of the industry. As everyone knows, credit, which is the life blood of productive industry, has been and perhaps is today, continuously, purloined for purely exploitable, profitable, speculative and wasteful purposes.

Every perversion of the proper functions of industry, whether it is the building industry or any other industry, eventually strikes back at it and leaves its damaging mark. Perhaps, this may be one of the reasons for the backwardness of the construction industry; though we believe that many of the evils complained of in the industry sincere efforts have been put forth to eliminate them; but like the Irish story of the bad penny it always turns up again.

We have the peaceful consolation to know that a great lesson has been learned by those that are guilty of these serious misdemeanors, and they have come to realize that industry as it becomes more intelligently and thoroughly organized, and co-ordinated as co-operative relations are extended, it will in self-defense purge itself of the wrongful, wasteful, uneconomical, anti-social and criminal misuse of credit power. As it is often said, credit power is one of the most vital powers in the modern world, and it arises out of the very existence of the people themselves being but a token or guarantee of their ability to use and consume.

In relation to the foregoing discussions on credit, the query resolves itself again into the subject of finance. Would

it be possible that the banks are to blame in not being willing to loan money in a liberal manner like in the past for the use of building construction, or is the Government to blame because of its exacting the maintenance of large surpluses to be held in the banks so it may be able to finance the numerous projects that it has on hand, throughout the length and breadth of the country.

At times the officials of the Government blame the banks, and the banks naturally blame the Government; but be that as it may we know that the Government must have some place to sell its paper to, and we understand the banks of this country today own about five-eighths of the National wealth because of Government borrowing. Yet we know the insurance companies are not only willing to loan money for building purposes and for real estate loans, which after all is the most sound security that we know of; but we also understand from the bankers that they are willing and are loaning money for such building construction enterprises so it is quite difficult to determine correctly as to who is at fault in regard to securing sufficient credit to carry out the necessary housing and building program that is so needed and so necessary throughout the length and breadth of our jurisdiction.

We know from authoritative financial sources that there is as much if not more money out in circulation as there was in 1928 and 1929, which would indicate there is sufficient moneys for all purposes that society needs; except, of course, it may not be turned over as often as in the years just mentioned. In any case, it is very strange indeed that in such a safe and sound investment that there is such a lack of American enterprise, when it has been shown above in this article of the great need for so many hundreds of thousands of family units and other needed building operations, and these statistics do not include the present housing and other building operations that are under direct and indirect operation by the Federal Government.

There is another very important item that we believe has a strong tendency to retard building operations, and this relates especially to homes, and we have reference now to high taxation, both from the real estate and other taxable

standpoints. When we take into consideration that the American people paid out in taxation for the year 1936 to the Federal, State and local governments, the stupendous sum of ten billion dollars, which means about \$80 in taxes for each man, woman and child of our population, and then you compare that amount to the total of all taxes paid by each person in the country in 1913 which was only \$22.60, and if the Government balances the budget, it will cost between \$109 and \$110 for every man, woman and child in the United States, which is predicated without any further increase in government spending.

This is not the complete story of taxation. We were merely speaking of visible taxation. We will now say a word on what is known as indirect or invisible taxation. The people that do not pay any direct taxation, that is, those who do not earn enough to pay an income tax, and do not own any automobiles, real estate or property that could be taxed directly, imagine they are not paying any taxes whatsoever. But we call upon statistics again to prove that in the citizen's food bill 20 per cent of all the money he pays for it is taxes. When he buys a suit of clothes that costs \$35, the taxes on that suit amounts to \$6.86.

There are similar taxes in proportion on rent, cost of fuel, electricity and practically all the necessities of life; therefore, it will be seen that this heavy burden of taxation is one of the principal factors in retarding and blocking the way in creating normal conditions for the building construction industry, and is one of the great obstacles that stands in the way of home ownership by the large majority of wage earners, because they realize until they are able to secure a higher remuneration for their services in their particular lines of human endeavor, they do not desire to take on such great responsibilities of securing a home and being unable to meet their payments, because of the great burden of taxation that they are now paying and which would be an additional taxation added to their already heavy burden.

One naturally would resolve in his own mind how would it be possible for families to own their own homes and secure all the comforts and conveniences that they are properly entitled

to as human beings on the small wage that millions of our people receive without either lowering the cost of operation and building, or increasing the wage sufficiently that families can enjoy the comforts and blessings of a home.

To lower the cost of building would be very detrimental to the wage and the standard of living of all those engaged in the building industry and in its whole ramifications. This cannot be done because it would be ultra-reactionary and would be the means of destroying the great progressive spirit that abides in, and is the life stream of our great democracy. The only answer is to pay the highest living wage that industry can safely bear, sufficient to make it possible for the American family to pay for a home and thus be remunerated sufficiently so they can enjoy all the comforts and conveniences, and all the other things that go with it, to bring contentment and happiness; which, after all, is a duty we owe to each other while in this life, and which would be the great bulwark in preserving our social structure and our civilization.

Some few of the states, notably, Florida, have seen fit to remove all taxation from homes up to \$5,000, and the same amount is deducted from homes that cost more than this amount. Thus it will be seen the fine statesmanship and conciliatory feeling that the people of those states, and, especially Florida, have for those desiring a home which is the first instinct of human nature. A policy of this kind could be very well afforded in every state in the Union, and in every province in Canada so that the real duty of government could be carried out for the benefit and welfare of the people that they represent.

There is another serious subject along the lines of taxation that must be taken into consideration, and that is the recent taxation on surplus funds of corporations. This method of taxation does not bring the returns that is expected because it had a tendency to give higher dividends or extra dividends to the investor, and through this method the Government or the State receive considerable returns, but nothing like what they had expected.

This system of taxation is not successful, and has been very detrimental to small corporations and especially the

building industry, because institutions of industry that are engaged in either small or large enterprises for service to the people must create surpluses for replacement, extension and building to maintain constructively the investment of the people and be in position to carry out their responsibility in giving the proper service to society.

These surpluses are used also for other purposes that affect the welfare of the wage earners, because when business is dull, and even when economic panics arise, these surpluses are used to maintain as high a state of employment as is possible; and when the earnings are low, the surpluses are used to meet the deficit to that wage and working conditions can be maintained at as high a degree as is safe for the protection and welfare of the particular business, and all those concerned therein, and especially, in retaining employment to the highest degree possible for those that are truly entitled to this consideration and protection, and, at the same time, sustaining consuming power which is so necessary for our universal economic welfare.

Therefore, it will be seen that this form of taxation does not bring the proper emolument to the Government or the State; but is very detrimental to the employment situation, and would be a source of augmenting to the terrible nightmare of unemployment, which all governments of every country today are using their very best genius and skill, in thought and action, to remove this industrial disease from their respective dependencies or nations.

With the recent extended and consequent elaborate functions of government, and this goes for all the political divisions, there must be instituted a system of greater efficiency and economy, irrespective of whether the politician likes it or not, because it is here where the great danger lies in the resultant dissatisfaction and disgruntlement by the people because of unrighteous and stupendous taxation. This great reform must be worked out gradually, and the people themselves will be compelled to interest themselves and take a more active and aggressive position in the political realm in order to eliminate or reduce to constructive proportions this evil of unbridled taxation.

Perhaps, after all, this subject of taxation that we are discussing is one of

the main implements of retarding the proper flow of natural business in the building construction industry, and if not taken into consideration and real universal economy practiced, it will have the effect of not only eventually retarding all industry, but may throw us back into another depression, with its resultant augmentation of unemployment and despair that will be mighty dangerous to the preservation of our whole social structure on the North American Continent.

If Fire Strikes

When fire strikes, be calm, if you value your life! That sage advice is given by "Safeguarding America Against Fire." Should your clothing become ignited, drop to the floor and roll into a rug or blanket. That will cut off the supply of oxygen and smother the flames. Thousands of people, insane with panic, have run, thus fanning the blaze—at the cost of their lives.

If you are in a public building when the fire alarm sounds, remember the old adage: "Walk, don't run, to the nearest exit." A legion of lives have been unnecessarily sacrificed to panic-stricken mobs in theatres, hotels and similar buildings.

If you awaken at night and smell smoke, don't open the door! That is vital—to open the door may permit super-heated air and fumes to enter and smother you. First place your hand on the door to see if it feels hot. If it is cool, open it very slightly, with your face averted. If you feel "fire-pressure" against it, close it at once and seek another means of exit.

Fire may break out in your home, your place of business, in a building or theatre you are in, at any time. When it does, keep calm, think, and then act!

Do all the good you can,
By all the means you can,
In all the ways you can,
In all the places you can,
At all the times you can,
To all the people you can
As long as ever you can.

We should give as we would receive, cheerfully, quickly, and without hesitation, for there is no grace in a benefit that sticks to the fingers.—Seneca.

"THE TRAIN'S IN"

An Old-Timer Reminisces

(From "Tongue and Groove," published by Atlanta Oak Flooring Co., Atlanta, Ga.)



HE whistle of a train at night has a lonely quality. There is something mysterious and appealing in the sound. To me it brings back nights in a lumber town, when someone paused at the far-off echoing of a whistle. "Well, the train's in." That was always the remark, and it was spoken with an inflection of relief; the same tone a man might use to say, "Well, we made it," after a narrow escape from trouble.

After a trip with the log train you didn't wonder why the words were spoken as they were. The train left the mill a little after daylight, the Shay locomotive pushing a string of skeleton log cars out across the banks of a stream that tumbled over falls and frothed in swift rapids. Mile after mile the tracks followed the river deeper into the forests. The grades were steep, and the engine spouted black smoke and roared so that the sound echoed back thunderously from the cliffs.

Every few minutes you crossed the river on bridges that were nothing more than tracks that dipped down into the river and were laced to the river bed with old loader cables. Even in dry weather the water was a few inches over the rails. Asking why they built bridges in the river bed, they told you that ordinary bridges were washed away like sticks when the river rose, bringing its battering rams of logs, but that these bridges never washed out because when the water rose they were far below the surface, so that the logs that would have smashed them, floated over.

The whole railroad was built with a kind of shrewd economy in which safety was considered hardly at all. It wound upward at the maximum grade the laboring engines would permit, it went around curves that made the flanges shriek on every wheel, it dipped and lurched; swung out over precipices where the coal that rolled off the tender fell clear for a hundred feet.

When the day's work was done, every car piled high with logs, the trip back began. The steep grades that had been so laboriously climbed now offered,

every one of them, a chance of a run-away and a smash-up. Air brakes are not used on log trains, but the crew set the hand brakes to the last notch, and the sparks flew from the locked wheels of the engine when one of the steeper grades made the going too fast.

The entire road was dotted with places, unmarked except in the memories of the train crew, where wrecks had occurred. Now and then you saw in the river the twisted wheel-trucks of a car. Or one of the train men might point as you splashed through a bridge, "There's where Jake let Number Two Engine git away. We dumped eight cars o' logs off that bridge on the top of the engine. The fireman swum out over on that rock with both legs broke. Found Jake next day below them falls at Camp 5." There were a thousand places up and down the road where cars had jumped the track, where men had met accident and death.

That night, when you got almost home, you knew something of the feeling that moved the engineer to pull the whistle cord and send those drawn-out triumphant blasts toward the town. They're back once more—with the logs that will let the mill run tomorrow—with the logs that will be timbers and flooring and roofs and crating to the purchaser.

But to the train crew those logs are something more than that. They couldn't tell you what impels them to bring in a train through the blackness of a rainy night, and I cannot, although I know it is not the money they earn. I think it is the spirit of men who have pride in doing a tough job well—that is characteristic of the lumber business. Whenever I hear, late at night, the long whistle of a locomotive, I see that log train rolling out of the last gorge, across the fields toward town, and the voice of the head trainman reporting to the office, "We got 57,000 feet today, and only jumped the track once, comiu' in."

The Union Label, Shop Card and Button are the emblems that designate workers' progress.

ELIMINATING TUBERCULOSIS FROM INDUSTRY

(By Philip J. Jacobs, Ph. D., National Tuberculosis Association)

FEW figures reflect more accurately the influence of occupation, income and social position in American community life than those that deal with tuberculosis. Professional men, such as lawyers, physicians, technical engineers, have about 28 deaths a year from tuberculosis for each 100,000 males in the group, while unskilled workers such as servants, teamsters and laborers of various types have 183 deaths in each 100,000 employed. In other words, the mortality in the lowest economic group is six and one-half times that in the highest economic group. And from the doctors, the lawyers and engineers the rate of death rises steadily as wages, income and assurance of a job decrease, clerks showing a rate of 62, skilled workers, 74 and semi-skilled men, 98.

And yet tuberculosis is not generally considered as an industrial disease. With the exception of hard dust, there are few processes in industry that have a specific influence on the course of this disease. Nevertheless, studies made from large groups of workers indicate that between three and four out of every 100 show evidence of tuberculosis.

In a large insurance company analysis of the medical records of 14,054 employees showed that 3.51 of the men and 3.36 of the women out of each 100 had evidence of tuberculosis. And this is an industry where work is almost entirely of a clerical nature and where an exceptionally rigid examination for tuberculosis and other disease is given prior to admission to the company. In fact, out of 17,947 applicants for work with this company, 1.03 per cent were excluded because of tuberculosis.

Repeated examination by this corporation of its employees yearly or oftener including a routine X-Ray of the chest reveals that the percentage of new cases of tuberculosis developing is steadily declining. In 1927 it was 0.97 per cent and in 1932 it was down to 0.43 per cent. Special treatment, care and supervision of those who show evidence of the disease is gradually eliminating tuberculosis from the ranks of the company and is thereby saving the industry a large sum of money. In a little more

than twenty years the rate of mortality from tuberculosis in this company had declined from 17.5 to less than 2 per each 10,000 employees.

In another large industrial organization with a high percentage of men employed 5.2 out of every 10,000 workers died from tuberculosis in 1920 and in 1935 the rate was only 1.4. Careful and repeated examinations, constant medical supervision and sanatorium care are largely responsible for this steady decline in deaths from tuberculosis.

A company having ramifications in almost every part of New York and vicinity with 45,000 employees reports that for the first time in over eighteen years of medical work with their force no new tuberculosis cases were discovered in two consecutive months of 1936.

A company with nearly 60,000 employees in normal times and with branches in every part of the country has by consistent effort with its workers brought the tuberculosis rate among its force down to 25 per cent less than that for the communities in which most of them live.

In loss of production, in labor turnover, in relief, benefits and compensation payments, as well as in other ways, industry is losing millions of dollars a year because of tuberculosis in its ranks. In Rochester, New York, a careful study of 100 cases of tuberculosis showed that these workers cost a large plant in that city and the community over \$400,000 or an average of \$4,000 each. It is possible by the application of modern medical and social methods greatly to reduce tuberculosis in industry and to reduce the ravages of disease in selected groups of employees considerably below the incidence found in a normal community. To do this requires among other things the employment of the following measures directly applied to large groups of workers:

(1) Facilities, doctors, nurses and technicians to examine and discover tuberculosis in its earliest manifestations. Industry can save itself and the community large sums by this procedure.

(2) Care and treatment facilities, adequate to rehabilitate disabled work-

ers and put them back on their old jobs or at jobs adapted to their reduced physical capacity.

(3) Support of all legitimate community measures, private and public, that seek to control tuberculosis in the community at large and to improve the public health.

(4) Health education of workers and their families to utilize and bene-

fit from the industrial and community facilities available.

What industry is attempting to do within comparatively restricted circles tuberculosis associations have attempted to do throughout the country in their respective communities. Christmas Seals sold from Thanksgiving through Christmas support their organized work.

AMERICA MUST BUY ITS OWN PRODUCTS

(By I. M. Ornburn, Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L.)



AMERICA is not going to entirely recover from the disastrous economic depression that we are passing through until it learns the lesson of buying its own products. Experts tell us that never in the history of our country has our exports exceeded 10% of our total production.

Labor leaders believe that if Americans were properly clothed, sheltered, and fed, that it would require our entire production to take care of our domestic consumption. I may be considered a conservative when I state that I have always believed that American labor and American industry should have sufficient protection in the form of tariffs to off-set the lower cost of production in foreign countries. This would give America greater economic independence and would safeguard our nation from being drawn into foreign conflicts.

Coal from Russia and Wales can be imported into Boston and sold at a retail price which is lower than the wholesale price plus the transportation from Scranton to Boston. In just the degree that we buy foreign-made products, America is supporting, yes actually financing Communism, Hitlerism, Fascism and all other "isms" that are in conflict with our form of Government and its institutions.

In order to obtain positive action, we shall continue to encourage American consumers to buy only union-made goods and if they will do that, they will do more to decrease the great expenditures that are now being made for relief, and consequently, to decrease the taxes—both local and Federal.

Many far-sighted business men have come to realize that in order to increase the purchasing power, wages must be increased and in order to reduce unemployment, workers' hours should be shortened. This is the solution of our industrial and economic problem that the American Federation of Labor has offered and will continue to offer until each jobless man, who is willing to work, has employment under fair conditions. This is the way we believe that America can obtain genuine prosperity. In order to maintain good times, we believe that Americans should purchase their own goods and preferably those that bear the union label.

Net Cost of Royalty

The King of England is paid £410,000 a year for his own and relatives' salaries and household expenses. His Queen gets £40,000 a year; his mother gets £70,000 a year, or £190 a day. His young daughter, Princess Elizabeth, is to receive £6,000 a year for her schooling and trimmings. The King's brother, the Duke of Gloucester, because he will have extra duties (unspecified) until Princess Elizabeth comes of age, is to have his wages of £25,000 a year raised to £35,000 per annum. The King's sister, Princess Mary, wife of the wealthy Lord Lascelles, is only to have £100 a week. The other brother, the Duke of Kent, will manage to carry on with £23,800 a year. Other King's relatives, the Duchess of Argyle and the Princess Beatrice, will paddle along on a salary each of £6,000 a year, but the aged Duke of Connaught will lift £25,000 a year to help him along the remainder of life's highway.

THE CHARITY VICTIMS

(By H. H. Siegle)



UR philosopher, taking up another phase of the story he told in his last discourse, once owned a farm and he had a superintendent to look after it.

One day the superintendent came to him and said, "There is a neighbor in a hard row—his stock is always underfed, and he is usually low on feed, and I am wondering whether you could help him." And the philosopher answered, "Let the man have a load of corn." So the superintendent went to the man and said, "Come over in the morning and I'll let you have a load of corn." In the morning when the man drove into the yard, he demanded, indignantly, "Where is the corn you were going to let me have?" And the superintendent answered, pointing his thumb significantly to the cornfield, "It's out in the field,—you'll have to husk it." Then the man grumbled,—he said, "It would have been much nicer if I could have taken the corn right out of the crib." But the superintendent, starting toward the field said, "Shucks, come on, I'll help you get started." And when the man was started,—when he once got his blood into circulation, he husked like an old veteran until he had a pretty good load of corn. . . . Then the superintendent went to the philosopher and made this report: "The man came and got the load of corn." And the philosopher asked,

"Did he say anything?"

"Not exactly," answered the superintendent, "he grumbled a little through the off corner of his mouth,—he said it would have been much nicer if he could have taken the corn right out of the crib—but when he got to work,—when he really got his blood into circulation, he husked like an old veteran until he had a pretty good load of corn."

"Then what did he do?"

"He got onto the wagon and drove home, whistling."

"Didn't he say anything?"

"No, he didn't say anything."

"Didn't he say, 'Thank the man for the corn.?'"

"No, really, he was so happy, he forgot all about it."

Then the philosopher, scratching his head, said:

"This man has had so much charity before he came onto the farm that he has lost much, if not all, of his self-respect. He is becoming one of those charity aristocrats—he is indignantly ungrateful and lacks the sense of true values. What he needs to get back to his original standing, is good honest work—work that is in demand, and not the made variety, such as altogether too many of our working people had to depend on during the great depression. There isn't anything that is so wholesome and so character-building as legitimate work."

The story we have just related, in which the philosopher took a leading part, had its origin in fact. It is an incident that directly or indirectly grew out of the recent unemployment crisis. There are, no doubt, a great many other similar incidents that have occurred during the period of permanent unemployment that will also have to be cured with downright legitimate work. The unfortunate victims of charity, who could not stand up against the tide of the depression to the extent of maintaining their self-respect, should not be too severely censured for their apparent failures. The responsibility rests mostly with our economic scheme of things; the blame must be placed, not only on the immediate administrations, but also on the administrations of the past,—perhaps we should go back even beyond the adoption of our federal constitution. So complex are our problems today, that it is difficult to point the finger at any one thing, and say that it is solely responsible for a definite situation—whether that situation is good or bad.

"We hear a great deal said about our 'sacred constitution,'" the philosopher continued with that twinkle playing about his eyes, "but the constitution of the United States is merely a human document, just as any other human document, and whenever or wherever it fails to serve the best interests of the majority of the people, if not all of the people, it should be changed so it will guarantee to the people what it says it will, 'Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.' More and more every year the common people are learning that

their liberties are becoming less and less—the pursuit of happiness is becoming so hard to many, that the end does not justify the means; and what is life worth when liberty and happiness are gone?”

The philosopher does not want, what he has just said, to be construed to mean the liberty for the big fellow to crush the little fellow, which some seem to be wanting at the expense of the masses, but he means just plain decent liberty to live up to the American standard, based on her ability to produce.

“When one remembers,” the philosopher went on in a matter-of-fact way, “the many natural resources that we have in this land of ours—coal, minerals, oil, forests, lakes, rivers and so on—it becomes almost inconceivable that there should be any human being anywhere in America in want of those things, saying nothing of large numbers of them. Besides that, we have agricultural possibilities,—wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, hay, fruit, garden stuff and the like,—then adding, horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry and all kinds of dairy products,—these things, and they are all ours, should be a guarantee to every man woman and child against hunger. We produce enough cotton and wool and other dress materials to clothe all of our people without shabbiness or rags,—we have enough lumber, enough cement, enough bricks, enough of every kind of practical building materials, to shelter the masses in comfort and with suitable luxuries, and yet there is want,—families double up and triple up because, otherwise they would be unable to pay rent. These things, being in our possession here in America, and in abundance, are in their very existence among us an indictment against our social order for permitting all kinds of suffering where Nature has provided enough for all and to spare. When there is suffering with a bountiful supply, there is something out of adjustment, and that something is our distributing system, for which society must be held responsible.”

With proper social and constitutional adjustments, the philosopher believes, the principal relief problems could be banished. For the government to continue permanently to carry millions of persons on its relief rolls, is bound to breed, what will probably be known as, “Professional Relief Clients.”

“Charity, work relief and the dole, in their organized forms,” the philosopher concluded, “are schools for making laziness a profession. Legitimate work, decent working conditions and good pay, is the only cure for the economic evils of America.”

Decline Shown in Lumber Exports

Total exports of hardwood and softwood lumber (including sawed timber and logs) for the first four months of 1937 totaled 460,080 M feet as compared with 566,940 M feet for the corresponding period of 1936, a loss of 18.8 per cent, according to figures just released by the Forest Products Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The decline is largely accounted for by the maritime strike on the West Coast, which was not settled until February 3. Of the 1937 amount, 421,981 M feet was of sawed material as compared with 447,195 M feet for 1936, a loss of 5.0 per cent. The 1937 exports of logs and hewn timber amounted to 35,099 M feet as against 119,745 M feet for 1936, a loss of 70.7 per cent.

In the sawn softwood group southern pine was the most important species exported, totalling 135,145 M feet for the first four months of 1937, a gain of 9.6 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of 1936. Douglas fir, hemlock, and redwood registered particularly sharp losses on the same basis of comparison. Douglas fir shipments falling to 116,545 M feet for the first four months of 1937, a loss of 37.7 per cent.

Hemlock shipments fell to 2,705 M feet for the first four months of 1937, a loss of 19.9 per cent over the corresponding period of 1936 and redwood shipments fell to 6,905 M feet, a loss of 36.3 per cent. Exports of cedar, spruce, and “white pine” showed gains of 5.1 per cent, 19.4 per cent, and 34.6 per cent, respectively for the 1937 period as compared with the 1936 period, the actual shipments for the 1937 period being 2,534 M feet, 6,944 M feet and 14,241 M feet, respectively.

Sawn hardwoods totaled 137,403 M feet for the first four months of 1937, as compared with 101,966 M feet for 1936, a gain of 34.9 per cent. In this group all species made gains, the largest footage gains being made by oak, ash, poplar and red and sap gum.

"LIVING WAGE" NOT ENOUGH

(By Dr. Charles Stelzle)



WHEN the worker is compelled to struggle for the barest necessities—when he receives merely a "living wage"—there is little opportunity for the growth of the finer instincts which lead to the creation of a fuller life.

His struggle for self-preservation prohibits the development of self-culture. This is said with full appreciation of the strength of character which is developed even in the midst of poverty. But how can culture be nurtured in the soil of filth and want?

Many a shop girl, after a hard day's work, is compelled to spend her evenings in further monotonous toil in the home, because of the poverty of her parents or because of her own limited means. To such there can be little or no development of those qualities which make for the highest type of womanhood. The harshness of their daily toil crushes out many of the softer and gentler qualities.

The tragedy of such an existence lies in the fact that a woman is deprived of

the greatest happiness of a normal woman's life, and at the same time she is unable to enter into her daily occupation with enthusiasm and vigor.

The woman in her home, crowded in by four walls of her kitchen; the workman, whose daily path is from his home to the shop and from the shop to his home, cannot fail to show the influence of this restriction. The "recreations" which must come to them, especially in the case of the men, appeal merely to the physical side of their nature.

The limitations of poverty, then, are the terrible pressure due to a low standard of wages, and hence a low standard of living, and the lack of the power to appreciate the best things in life, because the higher instincts have been systematically ground out through long years of deadening toil.

The demand of the worker for a "living wage" is not enough. He has a right to demand a "cultural wage"—a wage that will lift him out of the realm of the beast of the field—a wage that will give him not merely a LIVING but a LIFE.

When Are We Old?

When are we old? We are old when our desire for worthy achievement—when our thirst for more knowledge—when our hunger to help humanity is permanently appeased—when we no longer love.

We are on the superannuated staff when our ideals are deserted—when that deep-down spring of imagination is dry—when the swift running river of adventure has reached the wide open sea. And that time may come at sixty, at seventy, or it may arrive in our younger years.

Old age is nowhere save to the eyes of youth; and, alas, even the eyes of youth will change their perspective and eventually see the miracle of nature in the older man who insists on seeing things worth living for.

When are we young? We are young when our sanguine expectations are stronger than our despondency streaks—when our self-confidence commands our fears—when we bravely, courage-

ously challenge all opposing obstacles and insist on playing the game of life fair and square.

We are young so long as our hearts hear the radio of the results of genius, and appreciate good cheer and good will.

We are young when our reason and our hopes find equally a firm support in individuals and in the infinite.

A New Orleans hotel, popular with traveling salesmen, sent this wire: "Applebaum and Goldblatt, New York City—Your salesman, Sam Goldstein, died here today. What shall we do?"

The hotel manager received this reply:

"Search his pockets for orders."

"In tests conducted at the Indianapolis Speedway by the A. A. A. it was found that nearly seven times as much oil was used up at fifty-five miles an hour as at thirty."

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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1937

The Supreme Court's Decision Upholding Picketing

IN its opinion upholding the constitutional validity of the Wisconsin Labor Code, which authorizes giving publicity in labor disputes, declares peaceful picketing and patrolling lawful, and denies to judges the right to grant injunctions against these activities, the Supreme Court of the United States gave judicial sanction to a method long practiced by American trade unions.

The case was brought to the Supreme Court by Paul Senn, who operates a small tile-laying concern in Milwaukee.

The Milwaukee Tile Layers Union has a rule providing that no individual or

corporation covered by a union agreement shall work with tile laying tools or act as helper, but that the installation of all materials shall be done by members of the union.

The union undertook to induce Senn to become a union contractor. He said he would do so if this rule was omitted from the contract. The union said it was impossible to eliminate the rule, which was held essential to the union's interests in maintaining wage standards and spreading work among union members.

Senn refused to accept the union agreement with the objectionable rule included. The union thereupon picketed his place of business. Pickets carried a banner with inscriptions charging that Senn was unfair to the Tile Layers Union and urging people to "let the union tile layer install your tile work."

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin upheld the validity of the sections of the Labor Code challenged by Senn, who appealed the decision to the United States Supreme Court on the ground that the Wisconsin law took away his liberty and property and deprived him of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Specifically he contended that the right to work in his business with his own hands is a right guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment and that the State of Wisconsin cannot by law authorize unions to employ publicity and picketing to induce him to refrain from exercising that right.

On these points, Justice Brandeis, who wrote the opinion of the Court, said:

"Clearly the means which the statute authorizes—picketing and publicity—are not prohibited by the Fourteenth Amendment. Members of a union might, without special statutory authorization by a State, make known the facts of a labor dispute, for freedom of speech is guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. The State may, in the exercise of its po-

lice power, regulate the methods and means of publicity as well as the use of public streets.

"If the end sought by the unions is not forbidden by the Federal Constitution the State may authorize working men to seek to attain it by combining as pickets, just as it permits capitalists and employers to combine in other ways to attain their desired economic ends."

After reciting that the Wisconsin law stipulates that picketing must be peaceful and "without intimidation or coercion," that customers must not be intimidated, and forbids the "secondary boycott," the opinion declared:

"Inherently, the means authorized are clearly unobjectionable. In declaring such picketing permissible Wisconsin has put this means of publicity on a par with advertisements in the press."

Turning to Senn's contention that the union rule which resulted in his place being picketed violates the Federal Constitution, the opinion said:

"The end sought by the unions is not unconstitutional. Article III, which the unions sought to have Senn accept, was found by the State courts to be not arbitrary or capricious, but a reasonable rule 'adopted by the defendants out of the necessities of employment within the industry and for the protection of themselves as workers and craftsmen in the industry.' That finding is amply supported by the evidence. * * *

"The laws of Wisconsin, as declared by its highest court, permits unions to endeavor to induce an employer, when unionizing his shop, to agree to refrain from working in his business with his own hands—so to endeavor although none of his employes is a member of a union. Whether it was wise for the State to permit the unions to do so is a question of its public policy—not our concern. The Fourteenth Amendment does not prohibit it."

Then in a sweeping conclusion the Supreme Court upheld unqualifiedly the right of unions to apply all lawful activities in order to obtain more employment and higher wages for union members. On this important point the Court said:

"There is nothing in the Federal Constitution which forbids unions from competing with non-union concerns for customers by means of picketing as freely as one merchant competes with another by means of advertisements in the press, by circulars, or by his window display. Each member of the unions, as well as Senn, has the right to strive to earn his living.

"Senn seeks to do so through the exercise of his individual skill and planning. The union members seek to do so through combination. Earning a living is dependent upon securing work; and securing work is dependent upon public favor. To win the patronage of the public each may strive by legal means. Exercising its police power, Wisconsin has declared that in a labor dispute peaceful picketing and truthful publicity are means legal for unions."

The Wisconsin labor law is said to be the first of its kind to come before the Supreme Court of the United States. The Court's favorable action is regarded as a precedent for similar laws in other States.

Low Wage Industries

PEOPLE who boast about the universal high wage scales which it is alleged employers in the United States pay working men and women would realize that silence is golden if they really and sincerely undertook to find out just what wages are paid.

A good eye opener along this line has recently been afforded by the Colorado Industrial Commission in a hearing on wages paid florist and greenhouse employes in Denver. The question before the commission was the proposal, supported by the Colorado State Federation of Labor, to increase the wage rates for the workers in that sweated industry. After hearing the case the commission by a two-to-one vote reversed its former decision and fixed the wages at 45 cents an hour.

Testimony submitted by the representatives of the State Federation of Labor showed that although the employes of the Denver greenhouses and florists are skilled workers, the employers, taking advantage of economic conditions, impose a work week ranging

from 54 to 72 hours and pay wages ranging from \$10.80 to \$12 a week.

These wage rates are unbelievably low. They are too low to permit the workers to provide a decent living for themselves and their families. But the representatives of the employers insisted that although the cost of living had increased a rise in wages was not justified. Happily, the commission decided against this unwarranted argument and awarded an increased wage rate.

It is interesting to note that, even when confronted with indisputable testimony that the Denver florists had had the most profitable year since business recovery began in 1933, the member of the commission who voted against the wage increase held there was nothing in the testimony to convince him that they could pay even the 45 cents an hour, which the majority of the commission found reasonable.

The low wages of the Denver florist and greenhouse employes are duplicated by the wage paid other unorganized employes in many parts of the United States. It would be a good plan to make a record of these low wage business groups and throw it in the face of the chronic ballyhoosers who insist in unloading on the public the false propaganda that unreasonably low wages do not exist in the United States.

New York Mayor Backs New Federal Housing Bill

The Wagner-Steagall billion dollar Federal housing bill was enthusiastically supported by Mayor F. H. La Guardia of New York City before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor at its recent hearings on the measure.

Among the reasons cited for the inability of private capital to build houses "to rent within the reach of low income groups," the Mayor included "land and labor costs."

He claimed that "proper and decent low rent housing is not possible without great government subsidies." Stressing the point that no city in the country can afford to provide all the money for the low rent houses, "although they can help," Mayor La Guardia added: "The only hope is for the Federal Government to come in and provide the subsidies that are necessary.

Defenders of Child Labor Inconsistent

Foes of the Child Labor Amendment base their opposition largely on the claim that the proposal gives Congress too much control over children. "Congress could regulate their every activity until they were 18 years old," they say.

They do not mention the fact that under the Constitution, as it is today, Congress may draft boys and girls of any age for military service.

At the very beginning of our participation in the World War, responsible officials of the War Department stated that the ideal army was one made up of boys between 17 and 20. Congress refused to accept that view, but if the war had continued for another year the conscription age would have been lowered, and probably to 17 years.

Foes of the Child Labor Amendment are not suggesting that Congress be deprived of the right to conscript children for military service. It is only when it is proposed to give Congress power to safeguard children against the greed of industry that the propagandists break loose.

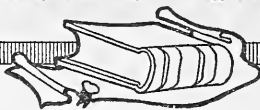
A Capitalist's Newer View

At the annual meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington recently there were many speeches. Most of them were typically "chamberesque," but there were exceptions. In proof is quoted portions of the address made by P. W. Litchfield, president and chairman of the board of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., who counseled moderation upon the part of both industry and labor, and added:

"I think we all agree that there must be an end to direct action and the illegal use of force * * * labor, above every other group in the community, has the most to fear and the least to gain from the whims and caprices of those who hold themselves above the law.

"On the other hand, we must recognize labor's right to bargain collectively for satisfactory working conditions and for fair rewards for services rendered. We must recognize and defend also labor's right to strike as a weapon of last resort, although due account should also be taken of the rights of others and the interests of the public welfare."

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

CONVENTION CALL

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

The call for the fifty-third annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has been issued. The convention this year will be held in the Ball Room of the Chateau Laurier, city of Ottawa, Ontario, beginning Monday, September 13, 1937, and continuing in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Traveling Members Attention

Recording Secretary E. D. Wickes of Local Union 213, Houston, Texas, requests that carpenters be advised through the columns of "The Carpenter" to stay away from Houston as there are several hundred carpenters out of work there now and that the future looks none too promising.

* * *

Local Union 1510 of Port St. Joe, Florida, asks that all traveling members be requested through the columns of "The Carpenter" to stay away from Port St. Joe and Panama City, Florida, due to the fact that there is an over supply of carpenters and other building trades mechanics in those cities. With but little construction under way the prospects for the immediate future are not bright.

New Charters Issued

2818 Roseburg, Ore.	2824 Ft. Smith, Ark.
1688 Manchester, N. H.	2823 Pembroke, Ont.
1697 Stevenson, Wash.	1548 Bloomington, Ind.
1698 Tracy, Calif.	1546 Dundas, Ont.
1705 Milwaukee, Wis.	1554 Livermore, Ky.
1733 Marshfield, Wis.	2822 Blind River, Ont.
2819 White Salmon, Wash.	1600 Munising, Mich.
1730 Fort Worth, Tex.	2006 Los Gatos, Cal.
2070 New York, N. Y.	1799 Oakland, Calif.
1409 Walkerton, Ont.	1603 Ft. Worth, Tex.
1545 Kansas City, Mo.	2825 Thessalon, Ont.
2821 Kansas City, Kan.	2826 Ft. Bragg, Cal.
2820 Montevallo, Ala.	1614 Marion, Ind.
1891 Indiana, Pa.	2007 Baltimore, Md.
1871 Pascagoula, Miss.	2009 Eugene, Ore.
1934 Newport and Balboa, Calif.	2010 Anna, Ill.
1951 Oshawa, Ont.	2403 San Mateo, Cal.
2001 La Crosse, Wis.	2405 Toledo, Ohio
2003 Naples, Fla.	2827 Garibaldi, Ore.
2005 Fernwood, Miss.	

STEEL STRIKES LOST

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement regarding the steel strikes:

"It now becomes certain that the steel strikes at Chicago, Cleveland, Johnstown, Youngstown, Canton and other cities are lost. That means that the Committee for Industrial Organization failed to meet its first major test successfully. The strikes exacted their toll in human life and human suffering. No one can correctly measure the extent of the distress which individuals and whole communities have suffered and will suffer.

"The hosts of Labor are truly sorry because of the failure of the costly experiment and its tragic outcome. They regret that thousands of workers were persuaded to sacrifice themselves as victims of ill-advised and untimely strikes. Resentment and disappointment among these workers is bound to follow.

"The query now is, What steps will now be taken by the one who formulates the policies of the Committee for Industrial Organization. He ordered those employed in the mines of the independent steel companies to strike in sympathy with the steel workers. Those workers are idle now for the alleged purpose of preventing the independent steel companies from securing coal. Now that the steel mills are in operation, will he call out on strike those mine workers who are employed at mines where the steel companies will now buy their fuel supply? He is now confronted with the problem of carrying out his threat to call miners on strike who are working under contract in mines where coal will be mined and shipped to independent steel companies or directing those employed at mines owned by said independent steel companies back to work, defeated and demoralized.

"There are two outstanding reasons why the strikes were lost.

"First, because only a minority of the steel workers employed at the plants involved were organized when the strikes were called. Apparently, the C. I. O. leaders are strong for minority action and minority control. They sought to win a major battle with only a corporal's guard in action. The C. I. O. was not defeated because the small number of victims who participated in the strike lacked heroism or courage but simply

because the overwhelming majority of the steel workers refused to join the C. I. O. and participate in the strike. The essential requirement of a strong and complete organization of workers, preliminary to the calling of a strike, was completely ignored.

"Second, public opinion was aroused because of the violent policies pursued by the C. I. O. in automobile and steel during the past year. It became openly hostile. Here, again, the power and force of public opinion is emphasized. The leaders of the C. I. O. may as well make up their minds that they can not win strikes against which public opinion sets itself. The reaction of public opinion against the C. I. O. and C. I. O. methods is reflected in the creation of vigilante organizations in different cities, in the enactment of legislation such as the new Labor Relations Act in Michigan, and the threat of repressive legislation in other states, as well as in the Congress of the United States. As a result of the creation of hostile public opinion against the C. I. O., the American Federation of Labor must intensify its fight against the enactment of repressive legislation such as compulsory arbitration, the incorporation of trade unions and the restriction of the rights which organized labor may exercise both in carrying out contracts and in the inauguration and prosecution of justifiable strikes. We can not permit all Organized Labor to be penalized because of stupid mistakes by the C. I. O.

"The violation of agreements, the seizure of public property, violence, riots and uprisings can have no place in the social, economic and industrial life of America. No union of workers who resort to the use of such methods can succeed. Failure for those who pursue such a policy is inevitable. Workers of the United States understand this to be true. They are willing to strike and fight for higher wages and improved conditions of employment but they will do so as law-abiding people through the exercise of every moral, legal and economic right to which they are entitled, in an orderly way and in conformity with the laws of the land.

"No hostile employer in America has done the cause of Organized Labor more harm than those who formulated, executed and administered the policies of the Committee for Industrial Organization for the past eighteen months.

A. F. of L. Makes Large Gain in Membership

The pronounced success achieved by the organizational activities of the American Federation of Labor is strikingly revealed by the official membership report made public recently by Secretary-Treasurer Frank Morrison.

Since last August, according to Mr. Morrison, over 600,000 working men and women throughout the United States and Canada, hitherto outside the organized labor movement, have realized the advantages of united industrial action to improve their economic and social conditions and have taken out membership cards in over one hundred national and international unions and hundreds of directly affiliated local trade and labor unions which constitute the American Federation of Labor, raising the total membership in this constructive organization to more than three million, the average monthly increase in membership being 62,266.

This is a gain of 622,664 members for the ten months over the average membership of the fiscal year ending August 31, 1936.

Faithful Officer of Local Union 239 Retires

Brother Frank P. Horn, financial secretary of Local Union 239, Easton, Pa., in sending in his June 1937 monthly report to the General Secretary under date of July 6, made the statement that it would be his last official act as financial secretary as, due to his advanced age and failing health, he would retire from office as of that date. He is now 84 years of age.

In looking over Brother Horn's record we find that he served the Local Union as financial secretary for over 44 years, or since the Local Union was chartered, in January 1893.

He was a delegate to the Lehigh Valley District Council for 18 years, and represented the Local Union as delegate to the Central Labor Union several years.

He also attended the general conventions of our Brotherhood at Scranton, Pa., in 1900; Milwaukee, Wis., in 1904, and Lakeland, Fla., in 1928.

Brother Horn has reason to be proud of his splendid record of continuous

good standing and service to his Local Union, and "The Carpenter" wishes to congratulate him on his faithful stewardship and for his many years of valuable services rendered for the cause of organized labor.

Auto Accident Proves Fatal to President of Local 1356

It was with profound sorrow that the members of Local Union No. 1356, Pecos, Texas, learned of the untimely death of their president, W. E. Morrison.

As the result of an automobile accident on Sunday, June 13, 1937, Brother Morrison, his wife and grandchild were killed and his daughter seriously injured.

Brother Morrison was 58 years of age and a sincere and loyal trade unionist and his passing is mourned by his many friends and co-workers.

Charter Member of Local 500 Succumbs to Pneumonia

Charles W. Dumbaugh, a member of our organization for 37 years, and one of the most highly esteemed members of Local Union 500 of Butler, Pa., died at the Mercy Hospital in that city on June 15 at the age of 67 years.

Brother Dumbaugh was born in Pennsylvania and lived in that state all of his life. He was widely known throughout Western Pennsylvania in building circles as a foreman and construction superintendent.

For over three years he served as a member of the City Council of Butler and was the only trade unionist ever elected to that position in that city.

Brother Dumbaugh was one of the two remaining charter members and his passing is mourned by the officers and members of Local Union 500.

Interment was in Rose Hill Cemetery, Butler, Pa.

DEATH ROLL

HENRY CUNNINGHAM—Local Union 1071, Cobourg, Ont., Canada.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 266

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 266 of Wheeler, Oregon, celebrated their first anniversary March 4, 1937, by entertaining the members of Local Union 2578 who purchased and presented our charter to us in March 1936.

After a short and pleasant entertainment, lunch was served, the president of Local 2578 cutting the first piece of birthday cake.

We sent four delegates to the first convention of Union Ladies Auxiliaries affiliated with the A. F. of L., since which time our members have taken new interest and are very enthusiastic over the auxiliary. As a result we have increased our membership by at least one-fifth.

To raise funds in order to cover the expenses of our delegates we gave a dance and basket social, raising sufficient money to cover all their expenses.

On June 9 we sent our member of the advisory board for the next convention to Cathalomet, Washington. On her return Mrs. Smith gave us a very interesting and detailed report of the events that took place. We plan to send our full quota of delegates to the coming convention, which will be held in Tacoma, Washington, November 6 and 7.

We held election of officers on June 25 and the installation took place July 9.

To the extent of its ability our auxiliary helps those in need. We have given miscellaneous showers to several members. We also give flowers or fruit to the sick, and we do feel that we have accomplished a great deal in the past year.

Julia Downie, Rec. Sec.,

L. A. No. 266. Wheeler, Ore.

Get Away From The Crowd

Ella Wheeler Wilcox once said, "The moment you find yourself in an absolutely hopeless and despairing state of mind regarding your work—take a vacation. If only for a day—take it. Let your brain rest by giving it new thoughts. You will return to your work like one reborn."

Summer is here with its flowers, sunshine and singing birds. Get away from the crowd. Shake the dust of the city from your feet. Get out into the woods by the shores of a lake or stream. Get off the main highways and drive over the winding country roads. Get into old clothes and be a boy again.

Sit down in some quiet spot, look up at the clouds drifting by, and give nature a chance to lay hold of you for a few hours. Drive all worry and fear and anxiety out of your mind. Relax, have a little visit with your Higher Self, let nature fill your soul with calmness and poise.

You will feel flowing through you the power to meet all of life's problems with courage.—The Silver Lining.

Something to Think About

1. Create and keep an intelligent interest in yourself spiritually, mentally and physically.
2. Make and hold contacts with men and women who think their way through.
3. Learn to know values in men, thoughts and things.
4. Listen to men who know what they are talking about.
5. Be sympathetic and responsive.
6. Avoid the stupidity of pessimism.
7. Be loyal.
8. Have a sense of humor.
9. Do not leave jobs unfinished.
10. As Dante advised: "Be steady as the tower that does not bend its stately summit to the tempest shock."

Demand the Union Label

Craft Problems



CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON CVI

Every year sees the advent of new tools, and it is almost equally true, that every year marks the days when some old and also new tools are rendered obsolete. Neither of these facts

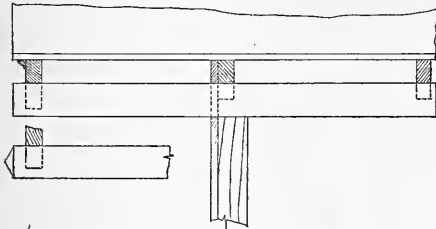


Fig. 631

are regrettable, especially so long as the new tools are actual improvements over the old ones and the tools that go into obsolescence go there because of faults and out-of-date-ness. The hammer, the

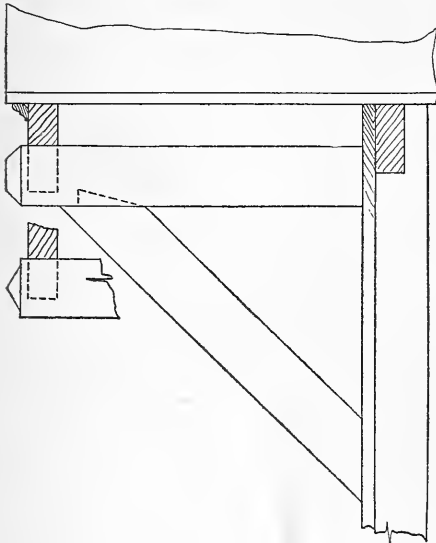


Fig. 632

saw, the square and the level are old stand-bys that can not be rendered out-of-date any more than the sun or the

stars can be made obsolete. But even these tools undergo changes, not so much as improvements as to fit them to new conditions. Many kinds of hammers are in existence, speaking of industry in general, but if taken to apply specifically to our trade, there are many styles of carpenter hammers in use and available on the market that give good service especially after one is used to them. This is also true of saws and of squares and of levels, including the plumb.

We have never had much use for combination tools, which is to say, tools

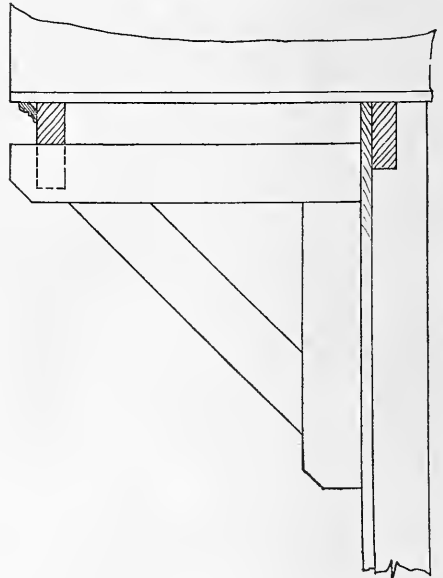


Fig. 633

that are combined into one tool—a sort of machine. Take for example a saw that is also a rule and a square. The very looks of such a saw creates a life-long prejudice in us against its use by a carpenter. Such a saw might have its place on a farm or in the hands of the handy man, but never in a kit of tools that belongs to a journeyman carpenter.

According to history, Talus, a Greek, the inventor of the compass, invented the saw, and on account of this inven-

tion he was slain by his envious uncle, Daedalus. Talus took the jaw bone of a snake and discovered that by giving it a back-and-forth movement he could cut wood with it. This idea brought the saw into existence. Step by step the process of evolution led to many kinds

the first use of the hammer, the saw, the square and the level are concerned, we believe that imaginary history is as reliable as what is set down in books. Daedalus is a sort of myth, which would place Talus in the same category. Whether myths or not, these men mean little to us. The important thing for the average carpenter is that he finds the best tools available today and learns how to use them efficiently.

In the previous lesson we were dealing with siding markers, or tools for marking siding. That is the reason we opened this lesson with a discourse about tools. We come now to our craft problems, brackets:

Fig. 631 shows in the upper drawing one of the simplest brackets for supporting gable cornices that can be used. Besides its simplicity, it is about as serviceable as any, and if used with a simple style of architecture, it appears well. The outside end of the bracket as shown in the main drawing, is cut square; but if a little more fancy cut is desired, something like what is shown

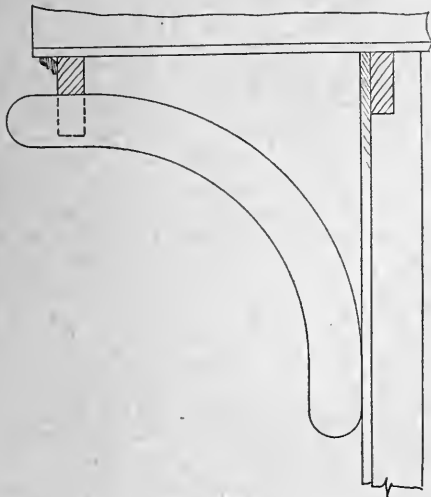


Fig. 634

and styles of saws until finally the modern sawmill became a major result. The earliest sawmill was set up at Augsburg, Germany, in 1332. The first sawmill set up in England was built near London, by the Dutch in 1663. The citizens, however, prejudiced against labor-saving machinery, destroyed it. In 1770, though, sawmills became established there as an industry without opposition. In the United States sawmills constitute one of the chief industries, turning out millions of feet of lumber annually, both for domestic use and for exportation.

History credits Theodorus, a Greek of Samos, as the inventor of both the square and the level, but remains of ancient ruins bear witness to the fact that the square and the level were in use, in some form, in ancient Petra, Babylon, India, Egypt, South America and other places. A collection of tools was found in one instance, in a tomb at Thebes, in which were found hammers, squares, a bronze saw and many other tools that still are in common use. Evidences appearing on some of those tools indicate that they were probably in common use four or five thousand years ago. So far as the exact dates of

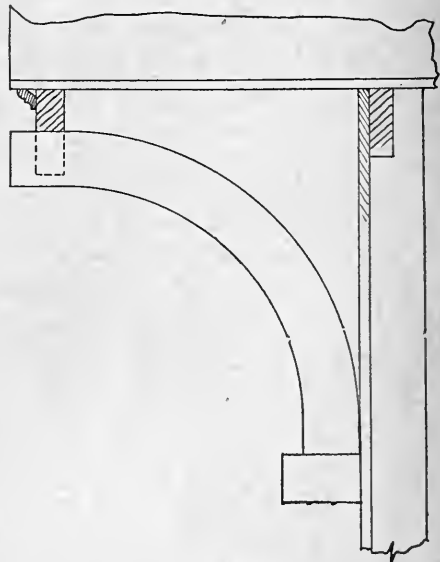


Fig. 635

in part at the bottom, left, can be used. To the right in the main drawing is shown how the timber is fastened to the building, extending back into the roof to the first rafter.

Fig. 632 shows another plain bracket. Here we are showing a little different cut on the outside end. The brace is

nailed to the boxing at the bottom, and mortised into the upper member, as indicated by dotted lines. The drawing, in part, shows still another end cut.

Another step in the bracket evolution is shown by Fig. 633; also another form

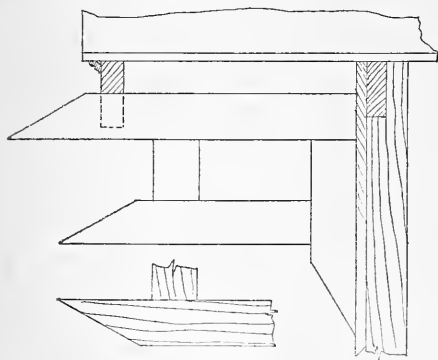


Fig. 636

of end cut. Here the brace is fastened at the top to the horizontal member and at the bottom to a perpendicular member.

A novelty in the form of brackets is shown by Fig. 634. This quarter-circle bracket can either be round throughout or it can be square, with the ends rounded one way, as shown. A square bracket of this form can easily be made by building it up with thinner pieces of material sawed to the proper curvature and nailed together. A similar curved

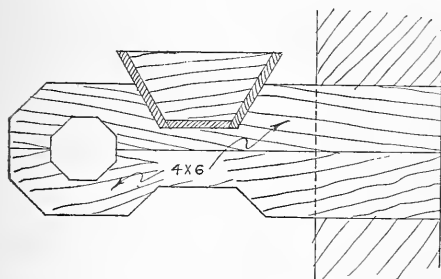


Fig. 637

bracket is shown by Fig. 635, which is square and has the outside end cut square. The bottom end rests on a square lug. This bracket will give excellent service, from both the standpoint of support and appearance.

A bracket that gives a pleasing effect is shown by Fig. 636. The end cuts shown both by the main drawing and by

the drawing in part, are widely different from any shown before; however, any of the end cuts shown in connection with the other figures can be used on this bracket with good results. The thing to remember, is to make the brackets as well as the cuts used on the brackets conform with the architecture of the rest of the building. Every form of brackets shown by these illustrations can easily be modified, and thus become the basis for other bracket forms.

Fig. 637 shows a flower-box bracket, suitable for use on apartment houses, especially if they are brick buildings. The bracket is built up out of two 4x6's, as indicated on the drawing. If the timbers are left in the rough, a rather

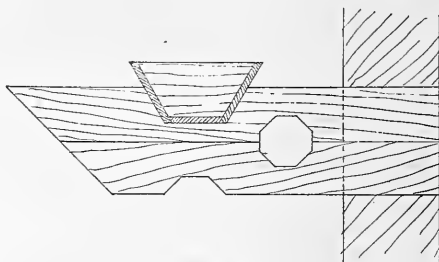


Fig. 638

rustic effect can be obtained. The flower-box bracket shown in Fig. 638 is patterned after one we used on a certain brick apartment house. It is built up out two 4x6's left in the rough and painted to blend in with the surroundings. The bracket is built into the brick wall and anchored.

We have been dealing primarily with the construction and form of brackets, without mentioning location. In the next lesson, which will deal with barge rafters, we will have something to say about locating brackets for supporting gable cornices.

BLUE PRINT READING AND ESTIMATING

(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER XVI

Application of the Scale

The standard architect's scale contains the following graduations:

3"	equals	1 foot,
1½"	"	" " "
1"	"	" " "
½"	"	" " "

$\frac{3}{4}$ "	equals 1 foot,
$\frac{3}{8}$ "	" " "
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	" " "
$\frac{1}{8}$ "	" " "
$\frac{3}{16}$ "	" " "
$\frac{3}{32}$ "	" " "

This makes it possible for the architect to select a scale for each particular purpose.

While there are 10 different scales to choose from, it has become a general custom among all architects to use "one-quarter inch scale" for all general drawings such as plans, elevations, cross sections and longitudinal sections.

This adoption of "a quarter of an inch to represent one foot" is just a standardized form of procedure and besides making it possible to represent large structures on comparatively small areas of paper, it also facilitates the "reading of blue prints" for contractors,

tion, are usually drawn to a larger scale such as $\frac{1}{2}$ ", $\frac{3}{4}$ or 1" equals one foot.

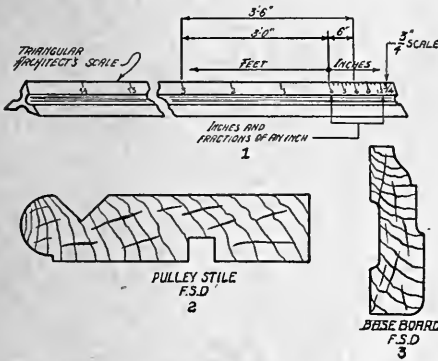
In all instances of this nature notes appear on the general drawings which read something like this: "For details of fireplace see sheet No. 5." Or "Stairway details are shown on sheet No. 12. These various details are naturally made to a larger scale, but their location in the general scheme, their shape and perhaps the principal dimensions may be indicated on the general plans. These details are quite frequently referred to as "scale drawings."

The next scale used in representing objects on drawings is the "actual size" which is not a scale at all. These drawings are usually referred to as "F.S.D." which means "Full size details," and are intended to show the profiles of mouldings, special millwork and elaborate cabinet work. Fig. 2 and 3. The notes on the general drawings referring to scale or full size details inform the builder that carefully detailed drawings of these portions of the building have been or are being made. As a rule no detail drawings are prepared before the final approval of the general drawings i. e. the drawings made to $\frac{1}{4}$ " scale.

It is very essential that the student forms in his mind the correct idea of what the scale really is and gets accustomed to visualize values in accordance with this principle.

Drawings must be smaller than the actual size of the structure. This is understood. Therefore the architect had to adopt a "short foot and a short inch" in order to be able to do the measuring on his drawings. And that is exactly what a given scale represents: "a short foot and the respective subdivisions of same."

If we wish to make a drawing of a building 100'0" x 50'0" and we are using a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch scale the overall dimensions of our drawing will be 25 inches long and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The student may have the tendency to look at this dimension in a significant way which creates the wrong conception. Get accustomed to visualize each scale unit as the actual size on the building. Think of each $\frac{1}{4}$ inch as "a short foot." Even though the drawing is quite small, think of it as being 100 feet long and 50 feet wide. This may require a mental effort



building material dealers and the men on the job.

Other scales are used for different parts of buildings but all construction drawings representing the general arrangement are always made to: $\frac{1}{4}$ " equals 1'0" scale. These "quarter inch scale" drawings contain all the general dimensions, figures and also notes and references to other drawings, details and specifications. The construction features, location of openings, fireplaces, flues, stairways, heating, plumbing and electric wiring systems and all details, essential for the general procedure are clearly indicated on these drawings.

Such parts of buildings or equipment which cannot be represented on a quarter inch scale, the scale being too small to permit the indication of the numerous details required for their construc-

at first but will become easy in the course of time.

Method of Application

Let us suppose a drawing is made to a " $\frac{3}{4}$ " equals 1'0" scale. It will be noted that one corner of our triangular scale is marked $\frac{3}{4}$ " and that the "zero" mark is $\frac{3}{4}$ " from the end. This distance is divided into 12 equal parts each one of which represents "1 inch" on this scale. From the zero mark the numbers are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc., each one $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long. Each one of these figures represents the number of feet "from the zero mark." Thus, to lay off 3 feet 6 inches on this $\frac{3}{4}$ " scale we take the distance to the left between zero and 3 which will represent 3 feet and then the distance to the right from zero to 6th division which will represent 6 inches. The total distance included between the two extremes will equal 3'6" on the $\frac{3}{4}$ " scale.

The same procedure takes place when using any other scale. The only difference may be in the location of the scale on the instrument. This means that one scale may be found on the right hand end and another on the left end.

On the triangular scale illustrated in Fig. 1 the $\frac{3}{4}$ " scale is placed on the right hand of one edge and on the left hand the $\frac{3}{8}$ " scale will be found. The $\frac{1}{4}$ " scale is located on the right hand of the second edge and on the left side is the $\frac{1}{8}$ " scale.

An Upright Handle

(By H. H. Siegele)

I had just finished remodeling a stairway, when the lady of the house came along with a dust-pan and broom, sweeping up after me. The dust-pan she used was minus the handle, and when I noticed it, I suggested that she let me fix the pan, which she was glad to do. I had several of the spindles left over, so I took one of them, and fastened it to the pan, not where the old handle was, but somewhat on the order shown by Fig. 1. At the top I put a T-holder, much like what I am showing at the top of Fig. 1. When I gave the pan back to her with the upright handle, she was highly pleased, because it made it possible to hold the pan and carry it away, without stooping over. Fig. 2 is a detail of the dust-pan; the

dotted lines at A, indicate the original handle, at B, how the new handle is

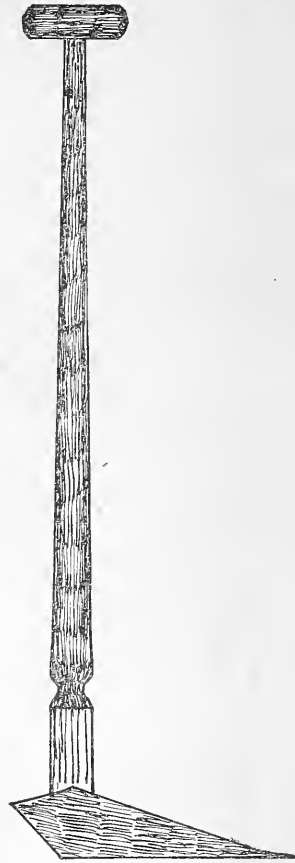


Fig. 1

fastened, and at C, the T-holder fastening.

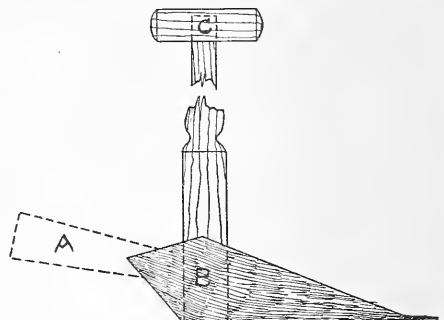


Fig. 2

While I used a left-over spindle of a stairway, for the upright handle, a

broom handle or anything on that order, will do as well.

It is true, in these days of labor-saving devices, that the dust-pan is not used as much as it used to be, but at the same time, there are many places where it is still used almost exclusively; besides that, there are many householders who can not afford anything more expensive than a dust-pan, much as they would like to have modern labor-saving devices.

FIR PLYWOOD FOR INTERIORS

(By N. S. Perkins, Mgr. Eng'r'g. Dept. Douglas Fir Plywood Assn.)



Fir plywood interiors have grown in popularity as the advantages of dry-built construction have become better known.

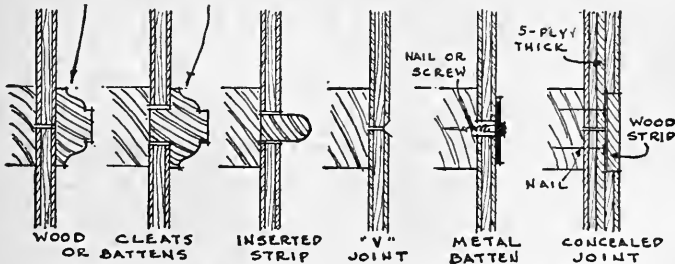
Several methods of finishing and decorating the large (or small) panels are available; the one selected may influence the choice of grade as well as the application.

In any event, before the panels are applied to a stud wall, it is best to cut

papering, it is sufficient to have nails driven flush with the surface.

The type of joints to use between panels depends upon service and the owner's taste. Under paint or wallpaper, a simple flush butt joint is generally used. During the past year or so many builders have reported good results from the use of plywood furring strips, 3/8" or 1/2" x 2 1/2", lightly nailed to the surface of the framework, studs, plates, and headers at openings. The plywood panels are then applied to the strips with a casein glue and nailing, only to provide pressure while the glue is setting, about 6 inches on centers. By this method, known as the 'Uni-Wall' system, the panels really have a glued splice at the back of each joint, which means a continuous, "floating" wall surface, practically unaffected by minor movements in the framework.

For panels finished natural or stained, or even painted, the V-groove joint is one of the simplest. It can be milled in the shop, or planed on the job by the carpenter. This V-joint is preferred by many architects since it recognizes that there is a joint between panels instead of trying to conceal it.



• VARIOUS JOINT TREATMENTS •

in two rows of horizontal headers for walls of normal height. These give added support and will go a long way towards averting any difficulties from insufficiently dried framing lumber.

The method of nailing will vary, of course, with the finish. For a natural or stained finish which is to be waxed or lacquered, special care to conceal the finishing nails is naturally used. For a painted finish, setting the nails and puttingy produces a smooth surface. Where muslin or sheeting is to be used over the plywood, prior to painting, or where deadening felt is used prior to

Vertical battens, inset moldings, and flush patented moldings of various designs are all used.

Beautiful patterns, made by scoring or routing the plywood on the job with an electric router, are being specified by many architects who rely on skilled carpenters to carry out their general decorative idea. Such routing can produce in plywood the effect of random width paneling, tiling, diagonal and diamond shaped figures and many others.

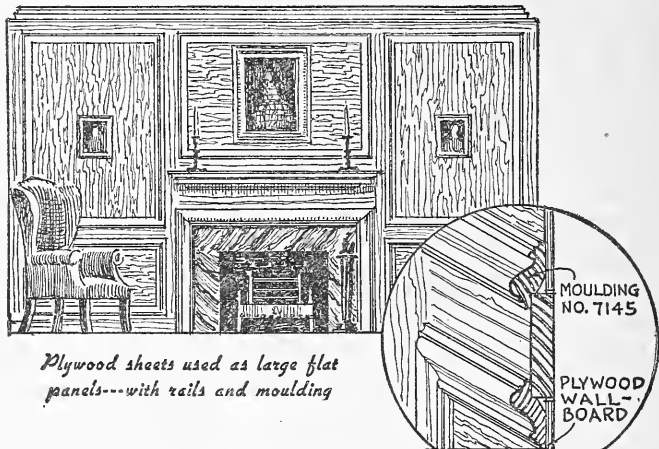
As we saw in the third article, the Wallboard grade of Douglas fir plywood is used where the grain of the wood is

to be covered. For natural or stained finishes, however, the Good 1 Side grade is preferred, as it offers a virtually clear face.

In addition to wall and ceiling panels for house interiors, scores of other uses,

checking racks, are a few of the common items.

An immense field for plywood exists in the farm buildings of the nation. Fir plywood is an ideal lining, for example, in poultry houses. The large panels 4'

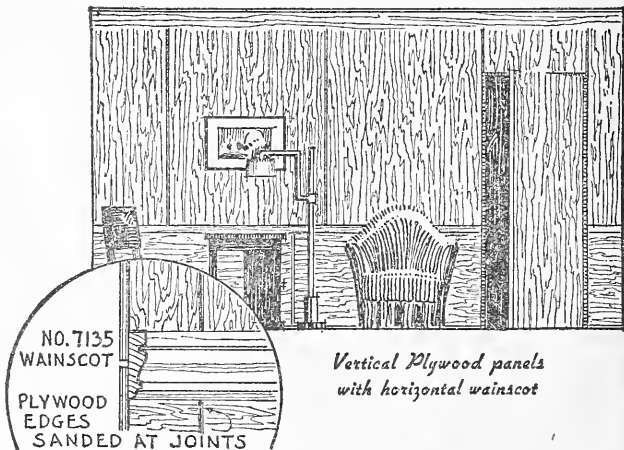


Plywood sheets used as large flat panels---with rails and moulding

such as built-in breakfast room sets, benches, book cases, laundry chutes, kitchen cabinets and shelving, suggest themselves. Readers of "The Carpenter" can undoubtedly tell of many ply-

x 8' have a bare minimum of joints, and these few are easily calked to present an absolutely smooth, sanitary, surface, on which vermin and filth cannot collect.

Fir plywood is too dense for chickens



Vertical Plywood panels with horizontal wainscot

wood home uses unknown to the manufacturer who makes the panels.

Fir plywood has numerous interior applications not in the home. Store and office partitions of every variety, window displays and backing, counters, booths, service tables, and hotel hat-

to peck and eat, too tough for a careless foot to break, too strong and rigid for any storm to distort. Even the blasts of a sub-zero wind can't penetrate the dense criss-crossed layers of the sturdy plywood panels.

Other farm building uses such as lin-

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ings for bins and stalls, wall coverings and ceilings, come readily to mind.

A carpenter with his tools and enough plywood panels can modernize any set of farm buildings in the land.

NEXT MONTH—"Plywood Forms, Industrial Uses, Summary."

How to Figure Board Feet

A board foot is a board one foot square and one inch thick. To get the board measure, express the length and width in feet and the thickness in inches; the product of these will be the number of feet board measure. Thus, a plank 18 feet long, 14 inches wide, 2 inches thick is measured as follows: 18 times one and one-sixth, times two; equals 42 feet board measure. One formula for calculating the amount of timber in a given log is to deduct 4 inches from the diameter at the small end, square one-quarter of the remainder and multiply by the length in feet.

Let every dawn of morning be to you as the beginning of life, and every setting sun be to you as its close—then let each of these short lives bear its sure record of some kindly deed done for others, some goodly strength or knowledge gained for yourself.—Ruskin.

Mental Brakes (The Philosopher)

In Arthur Pond's novel of Michigan, "Once a Wilderness," Clayton, one of the characters in the book and an owner of one of the first automobiles, makes this observation: "Brakes! There's something in a man like a motor, driving him on. Unless he has the wallop, he's no good for anything, because he has to plow through things. But sometimes it gets out of control; then maybe there's a crash. Still, a man has brakes, too. Unless he puts them on plenty hard when they are needed, smash again."

When angry words come to our lips, we need mental brakes.

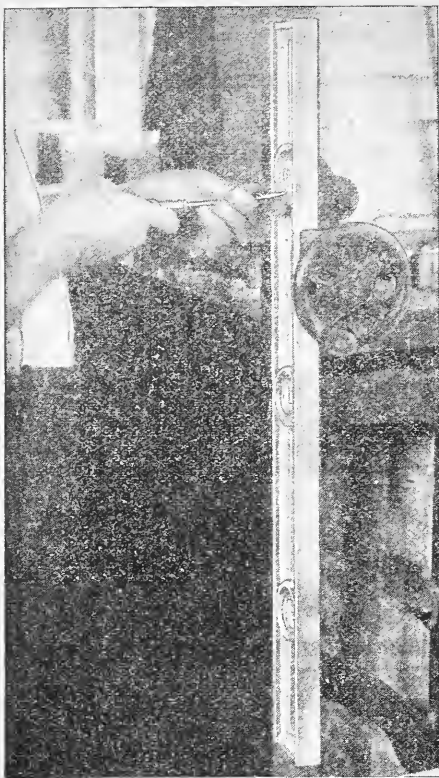
When tempted to say unkind things, we need mental brakes.

When gossip raises its ugly head and there are tales we could carry, we need mental brakes.

When the prospect begins to get restless because of the barrage of words we are hurling at him, it's a pretty good idea to apply our mental brakes and stop talking.

When our minds are awlirl with thoughts of fear, worry and self-pity, we need to apply our mental brakes vigorously.

We should use our mental brakes to STOP QUICKLY whenever we have the impulse to think, talk or act negatively.



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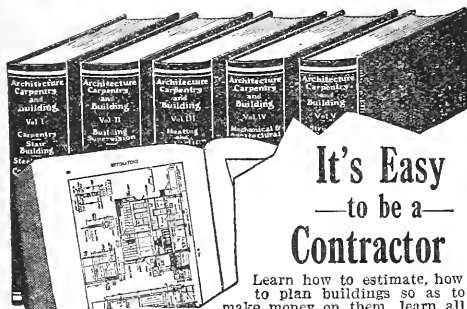
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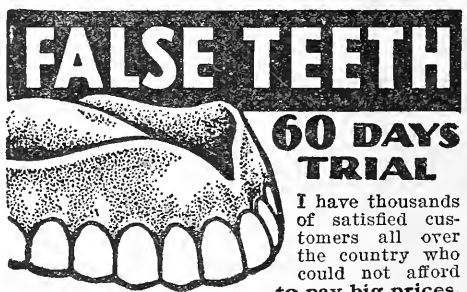
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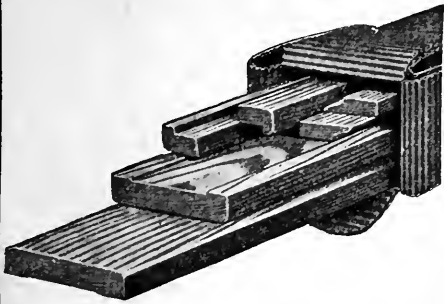
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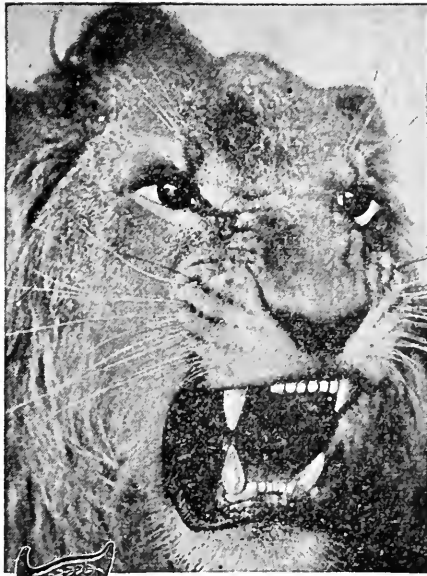
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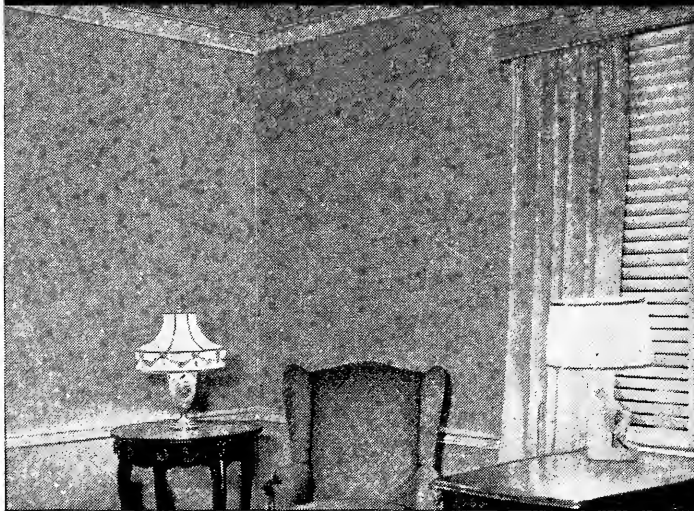
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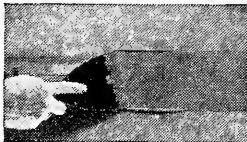
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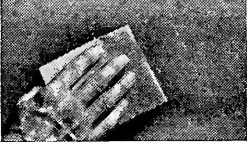
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Volume LVII, No. 9

SEPTEMBER, 1937

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THE FIREPROOF WALLBOARD
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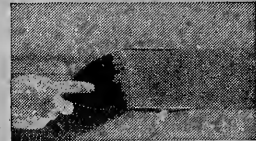
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INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1937

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Ten Cents a Copy

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SHIRKERS AND WORKERS!

(By James E. Hungerford)

The shirker dreams of getting rich,
And vows the world's one-sided,
And speaks of treasures vast, the which
With him should be divided.
He doesn't feel "ambition's urge",
Or wish to work his muscle,
And whines a sad and doleful dirge
Because he hates to HUSTLE!

He vows that "luck" plays mighty part
In filling fortune's measure,
And that "hard work", and being "smart",
Will not lay up much treasure.
He thinks that he should share the "pelf"
With him who bravely earns it,
Although he won't bestir himself,
And HONEST LABOR—spurns it.

The WORKER sits in high estate,
And sees his brother blunder,
And blame his troubles all on "Fate",
And at "injustice" thunder.
If Life would give men share for share
Of this world's treasure, healthy,
The shirkers' safes would soon be bare—
While WORKERS waxed more wealthy!

LABOR DAY, 1937 — A REVIEW

(By William Green, President, American Federation of Labor.)



IN LABOR DAY our thoughts are not centered entirely upon material achievements, important though they may be. Instead, we turn to a serious consideration of the social and economic aspects of life, with special emphasis upon the enduring and real. All the plans and aims of the American Federation of Labor focus upon a desire to secure for the masses of the people advance in the cultural, spiritual and educational phases of human life. We are deeply conscious of the fact, however, that the attainment of these higher ideals rests upon the standards of living which we are able to establish through the exercise of our economic influence. When we have established the practice of collective bargaining and no longer have to waste our energies in maintaining this right there will be more time for the development of those forces within us that release our creative and cultural abilities.

Let us turn first to the field of work. There has been a steady decline in the number of unemployed during the past year and we have every reason to hope for an even greater improvement in the months just ahead.

A review of the events of the year marked by Labor Day, 1937, discloses a record of achievement and progress which is heartening to the workers of our Nation. The American Federation of Labor has increased its membership by nearly three quarters of a million members since last Labor Day. This does not take into consideration the membership of those organizations which left the American Federation of Labor and formed the C. I. O. Extension of union agreements parallels increase in the scope and strength of union organization. Workers who never before dared organize and ask for a voice in determining the conditions and pay under which they work, are now negotiating wage agreements through their elected representatives.

We have also made progress in the legislative field. As no law is really effective until the Supreme Court approves it, we find satisfaction in the favorable ruling of the United States Supreme Court on the constitutionality of three most important laws concerning the workers—the National Labor Relations Act, the Social Security Act and minimum wage legislation.

With the definite establishment of the constitutionality of the National Labor Relations Act has come a realization to the workers that they are free to organize and establish machinery for collective bargaining without fear of retaliation or discrimination on the part of their employers and those controlling their jobs. Theoretically the workers have been free for many years, yet in actual practice they have found it difficult to exercise this right in many instances prior to the time the National Government assumed responsibility for maintaining this right.

We are proud of the progress made in providing against those emergencies that befall most wage earners—old age and unemployment. Every state now has an approved unemployment compensation plan under the Social Security Act. Forty-two states have old age assistance laws to which the Federal Government also contributes. This is amazing progress in so short a time and is of real interest to those workers in covered occupations. We are now free to plan for the enlargement of the scope of coverage of the several state laws as well as improving the provisions already made. This should be one of the major objectives of state federations of labor during the coming year.

Labor is vitally concerned also with the old age benefit provisions of the Social Security Act and Railway Retirement Act. As experience points the way it is hoped that the classifications of workers included in these provisions will be definitely broadened. There are altogether too many categories of workers excluded from the provisions of the old age benefit plan under the Social Security Act. This has been due in part to difficulties of administering the provisions for some groups of workers and it may be that some separate scheme will have to be devised before the majority of these excluded workers may be brought under the provisions of

the Act. Acceptance of the principle of contributory old age benefits is heartening, however, and we feel encouraged to aim for further developments.

The decision of the Supreme Court concerning the constitutionality of minimum wage legislation is a reversal of its former stand on this subject and opens the way for protective legislation for women.

With each step forward Labor becomes increasingly conscious of the fact that our first concern is the strengthening and advancement of our organized labor movement, that the workers and all Society may be safeguarded and bettered. Strong organizations are essential not only to gain new advantages but to protect the gains already made. Organization, therefore, must be our continuing and growing concern. Unity for the common good of all must be our aim. It devolves upon the rank and file as well as those entrusted with the direction of our unions to be ever conscious of our responsibilities both to the labor movement and to all concerned that the common good of all may be advanced. I bespeak the cooperation of all our members and friends toward this end.

SOME LESSONS OF THE RAILROAD AGREEMENT

(By Matthew Woll)



HE agreement between railroad managers and railroad workers on a pension plan teaches several lessons, if we have wit enough to learn them. One lesson is that in the long run, it pays everybody concerned to have the workers organized. A matter of tremendous importance, involving old age security for 1,500,000, mostly men, and men with families, is settled by negotiation. There has been no stoppage of work, no quarrels or threats. Two groups of intelligent, experienced men sat down at a table to work out their joint problem. It helped very much that the President of the United States was asking them to do it; but the main credit goes to themselves.

Another lesson, valuable in the present crisis, is the fallibility, indeed, the foolish bungling, that sometimes comes from the present majority of the Supreme Court. The railroads fought the first railroad retirement law to the Supreme Court, and won one of those well known 5 to 4 decisions. Justice Roberts, who was long a railroad lawyer, wrote the opinion of the Court; and it reads now like a rather bad-tempered railroad brief.

"We conclude," he says in one place, "that the provisions of the Act which disregarded the private and separate ownership of the several respondents (the railroads), treat them all as a single employer, and pool all their assets (assets for the payments of pensions) regardless of their individual obligations and the varying conditions found in their respective enterprises cannot be justified as consistent with the due process clause."

Everything mentioned in this paragraph as violating the rights of the railroads has been agreed to by the railroads in the recent negotiations. The indignant righteousness of Justice Roberts was ignored by the very group which he thought he was rescuing from being wronged. It is to grin.

Scientific Names of Common Things

Magnesium Sulphate—Epsom Salts.

Calcium Oxide—Lime.

Sodium Chloride—Common Salt.

Acetic Acid (diluted)—Vinegar.

Chloride of Mercury—Calomel.

If we wish to be just judges of all things, let us first persuade ourselves of this: that there is not one of us without fault; no man is found who can acquit himself; and he who calls himself innocent does so with reference to a witness, and not to his conscience.—Seneca.

WORKERS' RIGHTS UNDER SOCIAL SECURITY ACT



WARNING that organized labor must emphasize the principle that social security is a right of the wage earners and its formulation and administration should be studied accordingly," was contained in a letter sent to all A. F. of L. state branches and city central bodies by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, analyzing the principles and procedure under the Federal Social Security Act, with special reference to the unemployment compensation provisions and the state laws enacted in accordance therewith.

"We have now made substantial headway in securing the enactment of unemployment compensation laws as purposed under the Social Security Act," the letter said. "Under no state law can payment of benefits begin until contributions have accumulated for a period of two years. Only one state (Wisconsin) is now paying benefits.

"Under the Federal old-age benefit provision monthly benefits will begin in January, 1942, with lump sum payments in the interim.

While we are waiting for our social security measures to accumulate funds is the period in which we should be studying the administration of social security benefits. If we can have general agreement upon principles which should control decisions, we shall be in an advantageous position to advance Labor's interests and protect Labor's rights.

"Our first responsibility is to emphasize the principle that social security is a right of wage earners and its formulation and administration should be guided accordingly. Those denied opportunity to earn a living have a right to compensation for loss of job. We shall continually be urged to consider questions of financial economy and conservation of funds which restrict security for Labor. Upon us will rest insistence upon adequate benefits for the unemployed—putting conservation of human beings above conservation of finances.

"There will rest upon unions responsibility for seeing to it that the administration of social security maintains rights which the Federal Social Security Act requires every state law to embody.

"An unemployed worker may, without losing compensation, refuse a job: (a) if the position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lockout or other labor dispute; (b) if the wages, hours or other conditions of the work offered are substantially less favorable to the individual than those prevailing for similar work in the locality; (c) if as a condition of being employed the individual would be required to join a company union or to resign from or refrain from joining any bona fide labor organization.

"With these guarantees, workers do not have to violate their union principles in order to get unemployment benefits—they do not have to 'scab,' undercut union standards and rates, or forego union membership. This interpretation is in line with the Wagner Labor Relations Act which guarantees the right to collective bargaining.

"Provision 'B' is weakened by the word 'substantially' which involves the procedure of determining prevailing rate. We shall try to have this eliminated from the Federal law. This right is essentially a reaffirmation of the familiar prevailing rate principle. In administration, as under the Bacon-Davis Law and PWA, the heart of the principle is the union rate. The administration of social security has the benefit of the standards established under this principle and other social welfare legislation.

"The union rate is the only rate established by joint conference and agreement. Be on guard against any ruling that seeks to set up a prevailing rate in union work and a prevailing rate for non-union work. Non-union workers have been denied their rights under the Wagner Act which has become really effective since the Supreme Court decision.

"Every worker wants to know what his rights will be under the Social Security Act. His pay envelope will record the amount the employer has deducted from his


wages as his payment into an old-age benefit. This is matched by an equal payment by the employer. This amount paid by the employer also accrues to the benefit of the worker.

"Unemployment benefits present a more difficult problem. In all but nine states, only the employer makes contributions to the unemployment fund. It will, therefore, be necessary to establish procedures whereby the individual worker may know that his interests are being protected under the law.

"The basic provision which assures maximum security for workers is the pooled fund. In the interests of economy for investors, individual reserves or modifications of the pooled fund are urged, such as merit rating, guaranteed work plans, and combination plans such as Indiana with five-sixths going to employer reserves and one-sixth to the pooled fund.

"One of our first and major objectives," Mr. Green concluded, "must be to secure amendments establishing in every state law the pooled fund principle so as to provide benefits for the greatest number."—A. F. of L. News Service.

THE ORIGIN OF LABOR DAY

N May 8, 1882, P. J. McGuire, general secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, proposed to the Central Labor Union of New York City at a regular meeting of that body, that one day in the year be set aside and designated as Labor day and that it be made a general holiday for wage workers. He advised that the day be dedicated to peace, civilization and the triumphs of industry, and suggested that it be celebrated by a street parade to show the strength of the organized wage workers and to demonstrate the growing spirit of fraternity among them. He further suggested that after the parade a picnic or festival be held in a grove or park nearby. He believed that the first Monday in September of each year should be set aside as a holiday and be known as Labor day for the reason that it comes at the most pleasant season of the year, nearly midway between the Fourth of July and Thanksgiving day and would fill a wide gap in the chronology of legal holidays. His proposal was accepted, and the first Labor day was observed September 5, 1882, in New York City by the Central Labor Union, 10,000 men taking part in the parade and 20,000 attending the picnic, where speeches were made by John Swinton, Louis A. Post, P. J. McGuire and others. At the fourth annual convention of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, afterward known as the American Federation of Labor, held in Chicago, October 9, 1884, A. C. Cameron, delegate from the Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That the first Monday in September of each year be set apart as a laborer's national holiday and that we recommend its observance by all wage workers irrespective of sex, calling or nationality." By act of Congress, June 28, 1894, Labor day became a legal holiday.

\$100 MONTH PENSION URGED BY EMPLOYER

A pension of \$100 a month for all men and women 60 or over, to be financed by a transaction tax.

That is not the proposal of a "wild-eyed" radical, but of George A. Hormel, head of Hormel & Co., one of the biggest meat packing concerns of the Middle West.

Hormel voiced his idea in a letter to Congressman Harold Knutson (Rep., Minn.), declaring "that \$100 a month is little enough to make one comfortable after he has passed the age of 60."

Hormel also advocated a 36-hour week and a minimum wage of \$4 a day, to enable workers to pay the old-age pension tax.

WHAT ARE WAGES?

(By John P. Frey)



WHAT wages should labor receive? Who should determine the wages to be paid? No one yet has given a satisfactory answer. The economist, the employer, the public, the reformer, the legislators, have all taken a hand in considering the question. Many wonderful and fearful, as well as impractical theories and suggestions have been made. But no definite, generally accepted standard, rule or measure has been proposed.

They are told that labor is entitled to a fair wage. We can all agree to this, but it means nothing unless a satisfactory authority can be secured or established which will determine what a fair wage is. We are told that labor is entitled to a living wage. Another meaningless phrase, for what might be termed a living wage under a turpentine camp worker's standard of living would be a starvation wage for a mechanic living in the large city.

It would be difficult to formulate a statement which would define the amount of wage which labor should receive. A workman should receive a wage which is a full and complete return for the value which his labor has created.

The principle involved is easy to understand, and there is certainly no difficulty in stating it, but no one has yet been able to determine just how much wealth any workman creates in a day or a year.

For many reasons, some commercial, some financial, the value or wealth which labor creates as the result of a day's work is a more or less unstable quantity. A molder may create, as a result of his labor, \$25 worth of value in a day. A change in business conditions may make that day's work worth \$35 next month, or possibly the castings produced, within a month or so may have no value except as scrap, because there is no further use for that kind of casting.

There are some smug individuals who desire to see labor receive a just reward so that wage earners will be content to toil without too much questioning on their part as to what they are entitled to for their services to society, and these individuals were among those who favored labor's receiving a living wage, something that would permit labor to maintain the standard of living which it now enjoys.

But labor is not satisfied with its present standard of living, and labor's dissatisfaction is a healthful condition for labor itself and for the country as a whole. Labor creates wealth, but to produce value in the industries and in commerce this wealth is of little value unless labor can use and consume it. Unless the wage-earner's wages enable him to buy the product of other workmen the value he creates through his labor becomes a menace to the country, for the wealth accumulates into the hands of a few. The more the laborer can use and consume, the more he can buy and make use of, the smaller the army of unemployed, and the more prosperous the nation's industry and commerce.

The wages which labor receives will be determined partly by the value the workman creates through his labor, partly by his intelligent understanding of the principles involved, and largely through the strength of his trade union organization.

What a fair or a living wage should be, or whether the workman should receive a full and complete return for the value his labor creates, is something which no one can determine. The probabilities are that no genius will be born, or no analyst and mathematical digester of statistics will appear who will be able to formulate a law or rule by which the exact computation can be made.

These terms themselves were unthought of until the trade union movement had begun to establish higher wage rates and more just terms of employment through the collective action of its members. Those who labor and depend upon themselves to secure the fullest return possible for the value or wealth which their labor creates, must be organized. The statesman, the economist, and the reformer cannot do this for them; unless they can do it for themselves they will only receive

such wages as employers are willing to give, and employers are as successful in devising ways and means of keeping wages at the lowest possible point as the big buyers are in keeping down the price of the farmer's crops when these are bought, and then in boosting the price to the highest possible notion when the farmer's products are sold to the consumer.

Trade unionism is the only effective, dependable method which the wage earners have through which they can secure a direct voice in determining and regulating the wage that they are to receive.

BUILDING BOOM CONTINUES



THE building boom under way in this country continues despite small rises in material and labor costs.

The National Association of Building Trades Employers' semi-annual survey reveals construction in forty-four states the first six months was valued at \$1,558,619,517, an increase of 15 per cent, compared with the corresponding 1936 period.

During the first six months of 1937 the increase in building was 85 per Cent, compared with the corresponding 1936 period, when the valuation was only \$758,748,922. Current building operations apparently are at the best level since 1931, and the Association's report indicates no sign of a let-down although the rate of improvement over a year previous has narrowed.

E. M. Craig of Chicago, secretary, said building mechanics in New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Boston were back to former high wage levels. Most cities have the forty-hour week and in a few thirty to thirty-five hour work weeks prevail.

Although assurances are manifest that present rentals on income-producing properties are returning a small investment, a wide division of opinion prevails on whether 1937 wage increases will result in a falling off of housing buyers; or, considering the building stagnation of over seven years' duration, a gigantic boom is inevitable.

From New York, a survey of industrial, business and agricultural conditions in the United States shows the forces of recovery are still holding up strong, making for less of a summer let-down than usual.

With the largest farm income since 1929 now in prospect—an income with an even greater purchasing power than '29, because of price differences—the financial community looks forward to a continuing upward trend of the long-range prosperity chart in the fall and winter months.

CHRIST WOULD CARRY UNION CARD IF ON EARTH TODAY, SAYS CLERGYMAN

If Christ were on earth today, He would be carrying a union card.

So declared Father John B. Delauney, dean of men at Portland University, Portland, Ore., speaking in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, before a large and fashionable audience.

"Christ, because of His own Palestinian toil, knew neither security nor the comfort of a living wage. His heart is moved today at the fate of underpaid and overworked laborers.

"Had a labor organizer, God-fearing and disinterested, attempted to organize the factory workers, Christ's name would have been found on a membership card. Only thus, in our days at least, He would have recognized, may the correction of social abuses be achieved.

"He would have become a labor leader, because His sympathy, common sense and persuasive speech would win the confidence of His fellow-workers."

Christ was pictured also as a civic leader, who would have approved of playgrounds, for His life, like many an American laborer, "was one of monotonous toil."

WORLD-WIDE FORTY-HOUR WEEK URGED AT GENEVA CONFERENCE

(By James A. Wilson)



HE hope that 1937 will mark the beginning of international application of the 40-hour week was expressed by Harold Butler, Director of the International Labor Office, in an address recently before the International Labor Conference at Geneva.

Pointing out that various speakers, in discussing his annual report at the Conference, had shown that in the United States, France and New Zealand the 40-hour week had more than justified its existence, Mr. Butler declared that technical improvement was making it not only economically possible but socially indispensable. The real potent reason for the spread of the shorter week lies in the need for greater leisure, he said.

"The introduction of speed, both in locomotion and in the transmission of ideas, has transformed the conditions of urban existence. The motor car, the airplane, the telephone and the radio impose a strain upon nerves and brain to which the organism is not yet adapted. After all, it has been built up over tens of thousands of years to meet conditions in which no human being could move faster than a horse and no communication between human beings was possible except when they were face to face or put their thoughts deliberately on paper.

"There can be no doubt that the result is an increased tension, about the limits and effects of which we really know very little. Though the burden of physical effort has been enormously relieved by mechanical devices of every kind, it has been replaced by an increased strain on the nervous system, which the human organism is less prepared to resist, and I cannot help thinking that the strain must be particularly felt in Eastern countries which have come into contact with mechanical industry much later than the West."

"The result is that we have a whole series of new diseases, nervous diseases. We hear of "nervous breakdown" in all walks of life, not only among hard-driven intellectual and professional workers, but also among the least skilled workers exposed to the noise, the speed, and the inexorable rhythm and discipline of the modern factory. One suspects that physical breakdown among the peasants and artisans of the pre-machine era was an infinitely rarer phenomenon.

"In the pre-machine age men worked twelve hours and even longer quite naturally and willingly. They set their own pace; they produced in their own time; they were under no constraint and felt little need for relaxation or leisure. With the industrial revolution came the need for shorter hours. As early as 1848 the mass of working people felt instinctively that eight hours was the proper limit of endurance of the pressure and rigid discipline of factory life. It took seventy years to achieve that goal, though hours of work gradually lessened as the strain of work increased. Now there is a demand for yet shorter hours arising after a period of still greater mechanical development and acceleration.

"Why is this? I do not believe it is on account of laziness. On the contrary, man is on the whole a terribly and often irrationally industrious animal. He really likes work as long as it is within his compass. As a rule, he would rather earn more money than do less work. If therefore there is a growing feeling in favor of shorter hours, I believe it corresponds in the main to a dimly felt need for greater relaxation engendered by the increasing speed and strain of modern industry and modern life generally. It is balanced economically by greater productivity. The faster machine processes move, the more is produced in less time, with less human effort but with more human tension, to which the body is as yet incompletely adapted.

"That, in my view, is the ultimate explanation of the demand for shorter hours and also for paid holidays, the latter another astonishing development of recent years. Last year we adopted in Convention, paid holidays by a surprisingly large majority. I hope this year we may make a beginning of the international application of the 40-hour week under equally good auspices."

THREE FACTORS LIMIT SCOPE OF "JERRY-BUILDERS"



THREE factors are contributing to a healthier condition in the observance of sound building principles in the construction industry, Harold Knapp, Vice-President and General Sales Manager of The Celotex Corporation, pointed out in a special article in the New York TIMES on July 4. As a result of this situation, he declares that the field of the so-called "jerry-builder" is being rapidly curtailed.

One of the important factors, according to Mr. Knapp, is the insistence upon basic minimum construction standards by financing groups. This attitude has been stimulated by the good practice specifications developed under the F. H. A. and H. O. L. C. regulations aided by many private lending agencies. These definitely guarantee the small home purchaser that certain definite structural and plan requirements have been observed.

"The second factor," Mr. Knapp declared, "is the success which has marked the extensive campaigns carried on by building material manufacturers, architectural and engineering associations, magazines and governmental agencies to teach prospective home buyers the danger of investing in homes constructed from poor materials. These educational campaigns, reinforced by Home Shows and building displays, have shown very conclusively that cheap construction is costly construction.

"This public realization of the essential worth of good construction both as an investment and as an aid to more comfortable living, is probably the deciding influence in the progressive elimination of the sub-standard builders. With this increasing public acceptance of good construction as standard construction, there must necessarily be a re-emphasis of the structural and aesthetic requirements which establish the base of the small house pyramid.

"A third and final cause is the vast increase in new building techniques combined with national circulation of those ideas and products which has enabled the humblest builder in the smallest town to take advantage of the foremost technological developments in the industry. Never before has so much study been applied to the small house problem. It is significant that the solution is being increasingly looked for in the laboratories that are developing new building materials. Any far-sighted approach to the problems of fabrication and distribution must exhaust all possible applications and combinations of new and raw materials that might find some outlet in today's construction.

"This rapid development of new building materials since the World War has resulted in an increasing application of 'module' architecture. By that is meant the use of uniform units of like areas arranged in similar patterns. Celotex Insulating Board, to name one, has within recent years popularized the 4-foot by 8-foot panel as a standard unit of design. The width of this board, based on standard stud spacing of 16 inches, and its height, determined by average room heights, allows designers to make maximum use of these dimensions to affect most economical construction.

"A certain standardization of sizes and the wide-spread standardization of materials serving specific uses as designated by their manufacturers, serve to compel standard construction techniques, and minimize the possibility of mis-application by the unscrupulous builder, and thus his costs will more nearly approximate those of the legitimate builder.

"The building industry's efforts have been consistently directed towards this end. Intelligently written and administered building codes aid considerably in effecting structural quality in new construction, though they rarely presume to dictate aesthetic standards."

Good fame is like fire: when you have kindled it, you may easily preserve it; but if you once extinguish it, you will not easily kindle it again.—Plutarch.

THE GREATEST OF MODERN EVILS

(By Bernard Rose)



NE of the greatest evils of the present day, and for which our civilization is responsible, is child labor. This evil, if permitted to live and grow, will most assuredly undermine the social fabric and bring about a state of affairs decidedly unpleasant for all concerned. Machinery and human selfishness were the originators of this frightful social disease. The easy operation of modern machinery has made it quite a simple matter for the child to usurp the industrial position of the adult and become before its time a producer and wage slave. In the days of our barbaric ancestors women performed the work that is now done by the stronger sex. Woman was then the producer in the sense of making clothing, preparing food, and the man the consumer. Today the child is the competitor of its parents, to their own present and its future detriment. When children are placed in competition with and by their cheap labor deprive grown men and women of work that rightfully belongs to them, hideous mammon and degeneration open to fill their cavernous and destructive mouths. Man is so constituted that he will in most cases sacrifice conscience to the interest of profit. It is to the profit of the employer that he obtain his labor in the cheapest market, and what labor market can hope to outbid that of child labor? The innocent and immature child is to those whose fathers fought to free the southern negroes the ideal laborer they hanker after. It was thought a disgrace to American civilization that human beings should be looked upon as chattels. But it is not deemed an outrage to humanity to enslave the bodies and minds of future generations of free (?) white men and women. In the state and national legislatures we hear apologies of every conceivable kind when the representatives of American citizens are asked why they opposed the introduction and enactment of stringent legislation in the matter of child labor. In one case we are told that southern industries can only be built up with an abundance of cheap labor. This, translated into less ambiguous language, means securing a large supply of little animals called children to be taken into a mill, there to undergo the threefold process of mind, body and limb stunting. Child labor is murder. It is nothing less than civilized cannibalism. It destroys the vitality of the child, the morality of the citizen and the foundations upon which society rests. To those who bother very little with such "childish" questions this may seem a trivial one. What matters the loss of an arm, leg or scalp? There is plenty more human feed for the machines. We are told that times have changed somewhat since the days of the Romans. Then the child was in the patria protestas—meaning that the father had the power of life or death over his children. But now the child is in the patria protestas not of a live Roman, but a dead American machine. We, then, who live in this enlivened age have much to be thankful for. There is not the slightest necessity for any adult male to physically or mentally exert himself.

Does it deter the employer with conscience from coining the children into yellow gold? And these granddames who talk so patronizingly of "the poor," what are they doing? Do they tell their friends that child labor is crime? What is the use of building churches, hospitals and colleges to educate the people? Why spend millions trying to convert the heathen when we have millions of soulless, godless and faithless mammon-worshipping Christians at our very door? There is no more worthy and nobler cause, deserving of the time, energy and money of feeling persons and humanitarian reformers and philanthropists than that which is seeking to uproot and destroy that modern evil designated "child labor."

Confirmed Golfer (To players ahead)—"Pardon me, Gentlemen, but would you mind if I play through? I have just heard my wife has been rushed to the hospital for an operation."

Don't allow any merchant to hand you a "package." See that the goods is marked with a Union Label.

A. F. OF L. JOINS WORLD LABOR BODY



HE General Council of the International Federation of Trade Unions at its recent meeting in Warsaw, Poland, unanimously adopted a resolution accepting the affiliation of the American Federation of Labor.

"It is the General Council's heartfelt wish," the resolution said, "that this affiliation should help to unite all sections of the United States trade union movement and that all necessary efforts should be made with a view to removing the causes of the internal differences which have arisen in the United States trade union movement.

"The International Federation of Trade Unions will gladly use its influence in such a mediatory capacity as the bodies concerned may approve.

"The International Federation of Trade Unions does not wish to interfere in any way in the American trade union movement's internal affairs, therefore its decision should not be taken as approval or condemnation of the form of organization of any of the bodies concerned.

"It should be understood that the present decision is entirely without prejudice to the continued affiliation of the United States unions to their respective international trade secretariats recognized by the International Federation of Trade Unions."

The resolution was moved by George Hicks, Labor member of the British Parliament, and was seconded by Leon Jouhaux, secretary-general of the French General Confederation of Workers.

The Council's action favoring affiliation was hailed by Sir Walter Citrine, president of the I. F. T. U., as one of the most important events in the development of international trade unionism. He said the addition of the A. F. of L. raised the I. F. T. U. membership to the 20,000,000 mark.

Matthew Woll, third vice president of the American Federation of Labor, who presented the application for affiliation by authority of the A. F. of L. Executive Council, thanked his "fellow members of the I. F. T. U." for their action. He fully approved the resolution and welcomed the appeal it contained for unity in the American labor movement. He ventured the opinion that affiliation with the I. F. T. U. in such happy circumstances would be helpful in establishing a united front in American trade unionism.

In an interview with a representative of the New York Times, Mr. Woll interpreted the I. F. T. U. Council's resolution as an unqualified acceptance of the A. F. of L. as an affiliate of the I. F. T. U. Postponement or qualified acceptance, at first voiced by a small group of delegates expressing friendship for the destructive policy of the Committee for Industrial Organization, he held, would have created difficulties both for the A. F. of L. and the I. F. T. U.

According to the Times correspondent, Mr. Woll declared that in conformity with the resolution, the American Federation of Labor would not seek to disunite any trade in the United States from their respective trade secretariats. He added that the I. F. T. U., by expressing hope for unity in the American trade union movement, had not meant to invade American labor autonomy and in doing so it was rendering good service to the cause of solidarity.

The I. F. T. U.'s appeal would be received favorably by American labor, Mr. Woll added, and its action would do much toward cementing the labor forces in the United States and preventing splits.

The General Council voted to hold the 1939 meeting of the I. F. T. U. in New York City, thereby enabling the delegates to attend the World's Fair.

"Well, Dad, I just ran up to say hello."

"Too late, son. Your mother ran up to say good-bye and got all the change."

Good-natured neglect can break hearts as effectually as studied cruelty.

THE TALKING ENGINES

(By H. H. Siegele)



NE of the most unfortunate by-products," the philosopher began, "of any kind of relief cure for unemployment, is the unemployed victim's loss of self-reliance or self-confidence. Men who have to depend on a dole, or on relief work, or on that most despicable thing of all, charity, soon come to the place where they depend on those things for a livelihood. It is not altogether their own fault.

Once a man gets on the dole, or becomes a relief client, he is a helpless victim of a charity stigma, from which it is hard to escape. Such men soon come to the place where they do not care—the community will not let them starve, and after all, owes them a living. The evolutionary process is very simple: The man loses his job, poverty humiliates him, charity comes to his rescue, but fails to put him back to work on a legitimate job; relief work claims him, where he meets professional relief clients, a sort of poverty aristocracy, whose purpose it is to make relief permanent, and the aristocracy secure."

The philosopher is well aware that what he has just said, can easily be construed to mean something that he does not intend to convey. He is not advocating starvation for the victims of unemployment, not at all. What he is preaching is a doctrine of legitimate work for all. If an eight-hour day does not make enough jobs for all, then the working hours should be cut down to a point where industry will be able to absorb every unemployed workingman (married women not included) at good wages; wages that will enable husbands to support their wives and keep them out of the labor market.

"The married woman's place is in the home," the philosopher went on, taking up the question, "fulfilling the duties of motherhood and making a home for her husband and his children. Married women in industry, (and industry is largely responsible for that) constitutes one of the major factors in every modern unemployment situation. If the jobs that are held by married women, who should have babies to care for and homes to keep, could be turned over to men, the unemployment problems would vanish from the earth. Just why employers and industrialists can not see this, is hard to comprehend; for every married woman who is gainfully employed is a direct liability to industry. She and her husband (if he has a job) take to themselves the means of support for two families, but do not maintain a home or have a family of their own; consequently, they do not add to the demands for family necessities; yet they deprive some legitimate family of the purchasing power that would materially increase the demands for household commodities. There could hardly be a more subtle and more effective betrayer among the working people, than the married woman in industry. She occupies the most selfish position in modern history."

In saying this, the philosopher is not unmindful of the high position of good womanhood, the which he is trying, not only to maintain, but to elevate to its proper place.

"Whenever," the philosopher continued, "married women will recognize that industry is the legitimate field for men, and put that acknowledgment into practice, then men will again be what they ought to be, the breadwinners of the home."

The philosopher is repeating here what he has said in various ways before on the question of married women in industry, because anything that can be said to bring about a general mobilization of married women back to the home, can not be said too often. Women, and especially married women, should again learn to like the things that belong to home-making and child-training, leaving the field of industry to the men, whose birthright it is.

"The increasing number of cases," the philosopher frowned, "where the husband is doing the housework, and caring for the children (if there are any) while his wife is out holding down a job, is alarming. Gradually and increasingly, such men are relinquishing their places in industry before the marching army of women workers, who are at the same time gradually and increasingly conquering as they go. The loss of self-reliance on the part of those men, which is evident in their

talk, is largely responsible for their retreat. On the other hand, the women in industry are not only assuming self-reliance, but they are talking it; consequently they are taking the field and holding it. The situation can be illustrated by the story of the talking engines, in which the first engine represents the men whose self-confidence is gone, and the second engine is typical of the assuming women in industry. . . . Engines really talk. They do not use many words, but they preach mighty sermons! Here is the story:

"A certain engineer had to make a grade at the beginning of his run, and one day when he was called out they gave him an old engine. He looked it over, and said, 'This engine won't make it—it doesn't talk right.' And they said 'Take it anyway.' So he pulled the throttle, and that engine said:

'I can't, I can't; I can't, I can't: I can't, I can't; I C--A--N--'T!'

"And the blamed thing died—deader than a door nail. Then they gave him another engine, and he looked it over and said, 'This one will make it.' So he pulled the throttle, and that engine said:

'I---can, I---can; I----can, I----can; I--can, I--can; I can, I can; I can, I can...'

And it made the grade, and then it sang:

'I kin, I kin; I kin, I kin; I kin, I kin; I kin, I kin. . . .

And away it went!'"

SUBSIDY PLAN IS PROPOSED TO HELP CANADIAN HOUSING

(By C. McKay)

The shortage of dwelling units in Canada has reached at least 137,000 and is increasing at the rate of 27,500 a year, according to the House Committee headed by Dr. H. S. Bruce, Lieut.-Governor of Ontario.

Especially is there lack of housing accommodation for low paid workers, with resultant over-crowding which carries a menace to public health. Though the Governor's Committee has failed to get action on three-year old plans for slum clearances in Toronto, it is not discouraged. It now proposes a plan whereby the federal, provincial and municipal governments would subsidize the construction of low cost housing.

"It has been calculated that a house fulfilling all the requirements of hygiene, etc., for the average-sized family need cost no more than \$2,500 on a \$200 plot of land. The economic cost of such a house would be \$24 a month. But the low-paid worker can, on the average, afford to pay only \$15 a month for rent.

"To make an onslaught on poor housing, state subsidies are absolutely necessary. If Federal, provincial and municipal governments contributed between them an annual subsidy of \$10,000,000, the construction of 100,000 houses, the minimum need, would be made possible.

"A total expenditure of \$250,000,000 would be required, but that should be balanced against the terrible waste of life through unemployment, crime, ill-health and distress of all kinds which is the price of poor housing and slums."

WHAT HISTORY TEACHES

In the issue of the Chicago Daily Times of Wednesday, July 14th, the following editorial appeared:

"For several years two groups of Illinois coal miners have been engaged in a bitter warfare that has been marked by killings and sabotage. One faction is known as the United Mine Workers, the other as the Progressives. They ought to heed the President's advice: 'A plague on both your houses.'

"Representatives of the two factions held a meeting the other night to discuss a common problem—the unemployment aspects of labor-saving machinery. They are planning a joint conference at Gillespie in August. Here's hoping the conference will develop into a peace powwow and that an unnecessary and costly internal quarrel will be patched up."

It is reasonable to suggest and expect that there should be peace among the miners, and the fact that they will meet to discuss labor-saving machinery proves that they still recognize that they have things in common. However, before they can come together completely, the cause for their splitting will have to be removed from the picture—and that cause is JOHN L. LEWIS.

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

SHORTER HOURS, WAGES, AND LEISURE

ALEXANDER GOLDIE, Canadian employers' delegate to the International Labor Conference at Geneva, Switzerland, is reported as opposing the forty-hour week with the argument that "the workers must choose between increased income and increased leisure," adding:

"I do not believe that the Canadian people as a whole want more leisure, but they want more things—better homes, more food, more clothes, more automobiles."

It is regrettable that Mr. Goldie should have undertaken to foist on the delegates to the Geneva conference the fallacious claim that under machine production shorter hours mean decreased output and consequently less of the good things of life.

The utter shallowness of this outworn theory was pointedly illustrated by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in its report to the 1936 convention of the Federation in an authentic account of hours and output in the shoe industry. In comparing the output, hours of labor and workers employed for the years since 1928, the Council said:

"In the pre-depression peak year of 1929, 361,412,000 pairs of shoes were produced. In 1935, 383,761,000 pairs were produced, an increase of 22,349,000 pairs. On the other hand, the number of jobs in the industry had dropped from 205,600 in 1929 to about 197,600 in 1935. In other words, it took 8,000 fewer workers to produce 22,000,000 more pairs of shoes.

"More than that, during this period all workers engaged in the production of shoes worked on the average 8.8 fewer hours per week. This curtailment in both hours and employment resulted in a 23.2 reduction in total man-hours required for production between 1929 and 1935. The productivity of each worker in one hour during this time was increased by 38 per cent."

Taking a longer period for comparison, the Executive Council pointed out that the "volume of production of shoes was 18 per cent greater in 1935 than in 1926, adding:

"In fact, the record production of last year exceeded even the previous all-time high of 1929 by 6 per cent. At the same time, . . . in 1935, it took 22.7 per cent less man-hours of work than in 1926 to produce 18 per cent more shoes. Most marked of all was increase in the output per man per hour. In the ten-year period the man-hour productivity increased by 52.5 per cent."

With these accurate figures regarding the continuous increase of output per hour by workers in the shoe industry and the certainty that this increase is typical of increases in other industries, employers' representatives at the International Labor Conference and in other conferences which consider reduction of the length of the work week should cease bringing up that palpably inaccurate statement that shorter hours inevitably mean less of the good things of life for distribution among the people.

NINE MONTHS RECORD OF THE PUBLIC CONTRACTS ACT

IN June, 1936, the Congress of the United States passed the law which is now known as the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act.

The law provided that on and after September 28th, 1936, all Government specifications and contracts involving the purchase of \$10,000 or more of supplies, or loans or grants, must contain provisions for the payment of the prevailing rate of wages to be determined by the Secretary of Labor, that employes must not work more than eight hours in any day or forty hours in any week, that boys under sixteen years of age and girls under eighteen years of age must not be employed, and that all work must be done in sanitary buildings and decent surroundings. The law also banned the employment of convicts. The measure does not apply to construction work.

The passage of the Wash-Healey Bill was terrifically opposed by employers who believe it is their inherent right to impose long hours, low wages, and sweatshop conditions on labor generally and to coin into profits the labor of young people without restriction. But humanitarian Congressmen, backed up by the solid and unflinching influence of the American Federation of Labor, made the bill the law of the land.

During the first months of its administration the Walsh-Healey Act was blocked to a certain extent by large interests, especially in the industries supplying metal products to the Government. These industries made use of the malodorous scheme of refusing to bid for Government work because of the Walsh-Healey Act provisions. Finally the steel industry, sensing the recognized condemnation of public opinion, changed its policy of opposition to the measure and adopted the 40-hour basic work week. Following this decision, opposition to the measure gradually sank into oblivion.

Now, after the Walsh-Healey Act has been in effect ten months, what are the results? According to the Division of Public Contracts of the Department of Labor, since September 28th, 1936, when the Act went into effect, 3,600 contracts valued at \$194,941,675 have been awarded to contractors throughout the United States who have agreed to comply with its stipulations. For the week ending July 15, seventeen agencies of the Government reported 195 awards aggregating \$10,-296,031.

A perusal of the commodities purchased under these contracts shows that they include practically every industry—from airplanes, automobiles and asbestos to gravel, Portland cement, sour and dill pickles, subscriptions for periodicals, teletype machines, terra cotta, and wrapping paper.

When the measure was under consideration in the Congress of the United States, its opponents declared that the application of its terms to Government contracts would disrupt industry. But the law has been administered for practically nine months and every commodity purchased in contracts totalling 194,941,675 has been manufactured in plants applying the forty-hour week and eight-hour day, paying the prevailing rate of wages, and without the use of convict labor or child labor, with the one exception of the cotton textile industry, where, temporarily, the employment of children between the ages of sixteen and eighteen is permitted in certain circumstances.

The enactment of the Walsh-Healey Bill and its administration is a striking illustration of the benefits of a public policy based on limiting the expenditure of Government funds to contractors who apply fair labor conditions.

The great robber of Union wages is the purchaser of unfair products.

* * * * *

The man who does things makes many mistakes, but he never makes the biggest mistake of all—doing nothing.—Poor Richard.

* * * * *

Recently compiled insurance statistics indicate that eighty-five per cent of all traffic accidents occur in clear weather.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Official Information



General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA

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GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
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GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
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SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

Fourth District, JAS. L. BRADFORD
1900 15th Ave., N. Nashville, Tenn.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

CONVENTION CALL

(Union Label Trades Department)

The call for the Thirtieth Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has been issued. The convention this year will be held in the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Denver, Colorado, beginning September 30, 1937, and will continue in session until the business of the convention is completed.

STRIKE AT J. H. CHAMBERS & SON LUMBER COMPANY REMAINS UNSETTLED

At our Lakeland convention held last December action was taken condemning the attitude of a number of Saw Mills in Oregon and Washington towards our Local Unions, and through an oversight the firm of J. H. Chambers & Son, Cottage Grove, Oregon, was not included.

Due to this oversight Local Union No. 2627, through its president W. H. Cochran, wishes all Local Unions to be advised through the columns of "The Carpenter" that the strike at the J. H. Chambers & Son's plant, Cottage Grove, Oregon, remains unsettled, as well as the strike at the Westfir Lumber Company of Westfir, Oregon, and it is the desire of the Local that further co-operation of our members be given them in an endeavor to bring these strikes to a successful conclusion.

**SPECIAL CIRCULAR FROM THE GENERAL
EXECUTIVE BOARD**

To the Officers and Members of All Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Greetings:

Acting on instructions of our Twenty-third General Convention held in Lakeland, Florida, in December, 1936, a Sub-Committee of the General Executive Board visited the lumber and sawmill operations in the Northwest. While there, meetings were held with representatives of our District Councils of the Western States, as well as operators who employ our members. The Committee endeavored to get first hand information as to the best manner of handling the organization of this branch of our industry, so as to secure the best possible results for the men working in the woodworking industry, both in wages and working conditions, and the proper relationship of these men in our organization.

The Committee found that there were Communistic and adverse influences boring from within for the purpose of trying to destroy the activities of the United Brotherhood, and the building up of a dual International Union of Woodworkers, opposed to the Brotherhood, but before the Sub-Committee could report its findings and recommendations to the General Executive Board, the C. I. O. had already issued a charter, or certificate of affiliation, dated July 20, 1937, to a dual organization called, "International Woodworkers of America."

This dual organization has already been trying to induce our Local Unions and members to secede from the United Brotherhood, and so to combat this dual movement it becomes necessary to notify all our Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils of the Brotherhood that our members must not handle any lumber or mill work manufactured by any operator who employs C. I. O. or those who hold membership in an organization dual to our Brotherhood.

Do not be misled by any newspaper articles that the entire lumber and sawmill industry has gone C. I. O. Just the opposite is the truth. We have thousands and thousands of loyal members in the Northwest who are battling for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and will continue to do so, and it makes it absolutely necessary for all our members to give them their support by refusing to handle material coming from C. I. O. operations.

The C. I. O. has challenged us, and we must meet that challenge without hesitation. Therefore, you are instructed to appoint a committee to inform your employers and the lumber dealers that our members will refuse to handle any dual or C. I. O. products.

A list of operations using this class of labor will be sent to you from time to time as the situation may develop, but appoint your committees at once so that our employers will be informed in plenty of time to protect themselves before placing their orders for any lumber or millwork.

Kindly comply with these instructions at once and inform the General President of the names and addresses of your Committee so that the proper information can be sent direct to them as well as to you, in order to secure quick action.

Let your watchword be "No C. I. O. lumber or millwork in your district" and let them know you mean it.

Fraternally yours

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2828 Caspar, Calif.	2025 Green River, Wyo.
2829 Gaston, Ore.	2026 St. Charles, Ill.
2830 Kenner, La.	2027 Rapid City, S. D.
1617 Shelbyville, Ind.	2832 Anacortes, Wash.
2831 Trout Creek, Mich.	2834 Whites, Wash.
2011 Timmons, Ont.	2029 Lehighton, Pa.
1619 Chicago, Ill.	2030 Shreveport, La.
1624 Hickory, N. C.	2031 Little Rock, Ark.
2012 Johnson City, Tenn.	2835 Ironwood, Mich.
2013 Two Rivers, Wis.	2836 Ironwood, Mich.
1651 Fort Smith, Ark.	2032 Bastrop, La.
2014 Barrington, Ill.	2033 Front Royal, Va.
2015 Santa Paula, Calif.	2035 Crytal Bay, Lake Tahoe, Nev.
2017 Bay City, Mich.	1728 New York, N. Y.
2019 La Grande, Ore.	2135 Chippewa Falls, Wis.
1701 New Orleans, La.	2837 Sheridan, Ark.
2020 San Diego, Calif.	2036 Selma, Ala.
2021 Riverside, Calif.	2037 Adrian, Mich.
2022 Omak, Wash.	1775 Pembroke, Ont.
2023 McComb, Miss.	2038 Antioch, Calif.
2024 Coconut Grove, Fla.	2838 Anacortes, Wash.

TRAVELING MEMBERS ATTENTION

Carpenters are requested to stay away from Los Angeles, California, for the present at least, as according to G. A. Wright, recording secretary of Local Union No. 25, the Building Trades have on an extensive organization campaign and the M. & M., C. of C. and All Year Club are trying to flood the city with skilled mechanics. As there are now two carpenters there for every job, traveling members should steer clear of that city.

* * * * *

The General Office has been advised by Lloyd N. Innis, recording secretary of Local Union 1067, Port Huron, Michigan, that he has received many letters of inquiry from various unions regarding work on the Blue Water Bridge under construction there, and, in order that carpenters may be acquainted with the true conditions existing, he wishes them to know through the columns of "The Carpenter" that there is little or no work being done at present. Piers are merely being sunk and actual work will not start for some time. False reports have caused a rush of carpenters to the city and as there are a number of local carpenters unemployed it is inadvisable for traveling members to come to Port Huron seeking work.

NEW JERSEY STATE COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS CONVENTION

The New Jersey State Council of Carpenters held its thirty-second annual convention in the ball room of the Elizabeth-Carteret Hotel, Elizabeth, N. J., June 18-19, 1937, with a larger number of delegates and visitors than had ever previously attended a convention of that organization.

Stephen J. Stoll, Local Union 119 of Newark, president of the State Council, called the convention to order and presented the Rev. Philip McCabe of the Holy Rosary Church who offered the invocation.

Mayor Joseph Brophy of Elizabeth welcomed the delegates, extended to them the freedom of the city, and expressed the hope that the conclusions of the convention would prove beneficial to the organized carpenters of the state of New Jersey.

Councilman Thomas A. Ford of Elizabeth also addressed the convention and congratulated Local Union 715 on the harmony prevailing between that Local and the contractors of the city.

General Executive Board Member T. M. Guerin, of the First District, delivered an interesting and inspiring address which among other things included many matters of interest in connection with the affairs of our organization.

At various times during the convention brief addresses were also delivered by: Former General Vice President Arthur A. Quinn; Louis J. Hines, representative of the American Federation of Labor; Louis P. Marciante, president New Jersey State Federation of Labor, and Colonel Kelly, representing U. S. Senator A. Harry Moore.

Telegrams regretting their inability to be present were received from all the General Officers and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The report of State President Stoll was a lengthy document and among other things condemned Communism and the C. I. O.

The report of Secretary Cantwell contained the receipts and disbursements of the organization for the period intervening since the last convention and showed the State Council to be in excellent financial condition.

A number of resolutions dealing with the jurisdiction and working conditions were presented to the convention and acted upon favorably.

The Committee on Constitution recommended a number of changes in the constitution of the State Council, which were adopted and later will be voted on by the affiliated Local Unions.

In the evening of the first day of the convention Local Union 715 entertained the delegates and visitors with a banquet.

Stephen J. Stoll and Michael J. Cantwell were unanimously elected president and secretary respectively and Camden was chosen as the city in which to hold the 1938 convention.

LOCAL UNION 144 OBSERVES 50th ANNIVERSARY

Local Union No. 144, Macon, Georgia, celebrated its 50th anniversary on July 23, 1937, with a Southern-style barbecue dinner which was enjoyed by the members and their families.

The anniversary of the Local is actually on December 7, but members voted to celebrate the event in advance while good weather would permit them to have an outdoor event.



The celebration was held at Recreation Park where fishing, boating and swimming featured the afternoon program.

The affair was well attended and the Local Union took advantage of the occasion to pay special tribute to Brother J. W. E. Culpepper only living member of the Local, who will celebrate his 75th birthday soon.

Brother Culpepper, whose picture is here shown, has been a carpenter for 60 years, is still active and says he enjoys his work more every day and has no intention of retiring. He has never been in arrears in his dues to the Local Union and is justly proud of his long and continuous record in the organization. He expressed the wish that he might hear from any Brother in the organization who has as good or a better record.

LOCAL UNION 608 PREPARING FOR ANNUAL BANQUET

Local Union No. 608, New York City, will hold its fourth annual banquet and dance this year in the Hotel Riverside Plaza, 73rd Street, west of Broadway, on Saturday evening, November 6.

This affair has become one of the most outstanding annual celebrations within the ranks of the United Brotherhood.

Arrangements are under way to make this year's event not only a celebration of the members, but a demonstration of the strength and fidelity of the entire membership to the principles of craft unionism as initiated by our forefathers and under which our organization has successfully operated for fifty-six years, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Arrangements are made for William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and William L. Hutcheson, our General President, to address the assemblage.

It is anticipated that other General Officers will also be present.

LOCAL UNION 210 WILL CELEBRATE 40th ANNIVERSARY

Local Union No. 210, Stamford, Connecticut, will hold a celebration this year in commemoration of their fortieth anniversary as a Local Union of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The celebration will be in the form of an entertainment and party to be held on Saturday evening, October 23, 1937, at Carpenters' Hall, 65 Gay Street.

DEATH ROLL

CHARLES R. HERBERT—Local Union 1665, Alexandria, Va.

JAMES D. WETMORE—Local Union No. 119, Newark, N. J.

MICHIGAN RECORDS A NEW "LOW"

At the end of each school year American colleges and universities confer honorary degrees on men and women who are supposed to have distinguished themselves in some way. It has frequently been pointed out that these degrees are seldom given to those who dare to question the righteousness, or the wisdom, of the existing order of things. On the other hand, men who devote their lives to the service of "Big Business" are loaded with honors.

All of which is bad enough. But the University of Michigan this year went a step farther on the downward path. It conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on the father of the "company union."

His name is Clarence J. Hicks. He is a Rockefeller underling. He set up the "Employe Representation System" in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company after the bloody strike of 1913-14. Then he went on the payroll of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, where he did a similar job, and wound up as chairman of the board of trustees of "Industrial Relations Counsellors, Inc.," an institution financed by Rockefeller to teach other employers how to keep their men out of trade unions.

Of course, there is only one explanation for a performance of this kind, and that is that the men who really control the University of Michigan are bigoted and would deny American workers the benefits of genuine collective bargaining. Probably most of our other institutions of higher education share Michigan's benighted attitude toward industrial problems, but none has been quite so "raw" in expressing its predictions.

Disagreeable things can be made most pleasant by doing them willingly.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

LADIES AUXILIARY UNION NO. 2

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 2, Toledo, Ohio, celebrated its twenty-eighth anniversary with a dinner May 9, 1937. The membership which naturally decreased during the depression, has increased 100 per cent within the last few years, which is very encouraging. The members have been quite active of late. One of the many things they have accomplished was the piecing together of a dahlia quilt which netted them \$98.15 at a sale.

During the year many card parties and dances were held and at the present time it is planned to hold a card party and bazaar for the latter part of October. On August first the annual picnic of the Auxiliary was held at Riverside Park. A Halloween party is held yearly to which the carpenters and their families are invited.

Meetings of the Auxiliary are held the second and fourth Wednesday of each month. To greet our new members when initiated, ice cream and cake are served and the husbands of the members invited.

Preparations are now being made for Labor Day. The ladies plan to join the parade and wear white uniforms, with their colors—purple and gold.

We are interested in the success of all Ladies Auxiliary Unions and should like to hear from more of them.

Margaretha Hull,
Toledo, Ohio

L. A. No. 2.

LADIES AUXILIARY UNION NO. 252

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 252 of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, celebrated its fifth anniversary with a party of June 17, 1937. An excellent lunch was served the guests after which followed an entertainment and dance, including a prize waltz.

After the adjournment of the second meeting of each month it is customary to hold a social, which event is looked forward to with pleasure by the members.

We are pleased to report that our Auxiliary is progressing very rapidly. We should be pleased to hear of the progress of other Auxiliary Unions.

Frieda Mueller,
Milwaukee, Wis.

L. A. 252.

LADIES AUXILIARY UNION NO. 278

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 278 of Los Angeles, Calif., is a newly organized union. The members are aware of the fact that there are many out of town cars in Los Angeles and feel that there may be a number of A. F. of L. and Auxiliary Union members among them, and being of a hospitable nature it is our wish that they visit us and become acquainted, and we take this means of extending to them

a cordial invitation to visit us on the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month at Gage and Santa Fe Streets in Huntington Park.

11859 S. Avalon Blvd.

Mrs. N. E. Boling,
Los Angeles, Calif.

SAND'S LATEST DEVELOPMENT

Sand's Level and Tool Company has developed and perfected a "Reflecto" Mirror-Equipped Level which affords perfect vision on dull days.

This special feature consists of a mirror installed behind the spirit vial, which reflects the light that enters it, allowing strong, clear vision. On dull days it enables a person to use it in closets, basements, attics or other dark places and be able to see the vial and bubble clearly. If there is any light at all, this new device will catch and reflect it. It is of great advantage, not only to the average user, but it especially appeals to the man with impaired eyesight.

LOG-SAWING CONTEST OPENS GOLDEN GATE BRIDGE

San Francisco's mighty Golden Gate Bridge, gateway to the redwood empire, is open to the public. Its dedication was completed in five days of fiesta pageantry unparalleled in San Francisco history, during which more than a half million visitors came to the city.

San Francisco and neighboring cities were decorated in the California redwood motif, with each lamp post on famous Market Street and Van Ness Avenue depicting a redwood tree and the great stage at the fiesta amphitheatre decorated to resemble a redwood forest scene with the great bridge itself as the backdrop.

Most significant of all was the part that the lumber industry played in the actual opening of the bridge. Sponsored by the California Redwood Association, with the co-operation of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association and the three major saw companies, Disston's, Atkins and Simonds, the official severing of the barriers to the bridge approach was accomplished by three log-sawing champions of the West, led by world's champion Paul Searles of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Longview, Washington.

To Searles went the honor of severing the 36-inch California redwood barrier in 2 minutes, 47.8 seconds, defeating Myron Higbee, champion of Idaho pine, and Ray Shull of Eureka, champion of the California redwoods.

While the governors of California and Oregon, the lord mayor of Vancouver, the mayor of San Francisco, Chief Engineer Joseph Strauss and scores of dignitaries waited at the barrier, Searles, Higbee and Shull pulled with mighty strokes to clear the way for the great dedication party.

Searles showed the same championship form which has carried him through nine successive years of undefeated competition. It was his day and the big boy from Washington won as he pleased, taking \$250 cash prize for himself and his loyal filer, Arthur Graham, in addition to the honor of opening the bridge. Higbee won \$150 and Shull \$100.—(Wood Construction)

THOUGHTFUL

A fashionably dressed woman approached the flower-seller and asked for a shilling's worth of blooms. After the purchase, she inquired:

"Will you be here next Wednesday, as I shall want some flowers for my daughter? She's coming out that day."

"She shall have the best on the market, ma'am," the woman answered. "What's she in for?"

Craft Problems



CARPENTRY (By H. H. Siegele) LESSON CVII.

It has been a long time since we have read or heard anything about the disputed question relative to the proper name for the part of a door lock that is attached to the door jamb. At one time that question was much discussed. Some carpenters called it the "escutcheon" while others contended that the right name for it was "keeper." Here is what Webster says about the two terms: "Escutcheon, n. A thin metal plate or shield to protect wood, or for ornament, as the shield around a keyhole." "Keeper, n. The box on a door jamb into which the bolt of a lock protrudes, when shut."

These definitions should settle the question once and for all, that the proper term is "keeper."

Another disputed question is, which side of a glass door properly should go

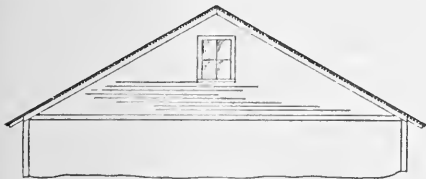


Fig. 639

to the outside, the side with the stops or the other side? Some carpenters and some contractors contend that the stops should go out, giving as the reason that the puttied side of a window belongs to the outside and therefore the stops, which take the place of putty, properly belong to the outside. On the other hand, there are those who admit that the puttied side of windows as well as of doors should go out, but they say that the glass in a door is bedded in putty which makes it necessary to put the stopped side of the door inside in order to get the putty to the outside. Another argument against putting the stops outside, is that burglars can take out the glass by removing the stops and

thus gain entrance to the building without much trouble.

We have hung glass doors both ways, simply because those in authority sometimes wanted them hung one way and sometimes the other. Both sides of this

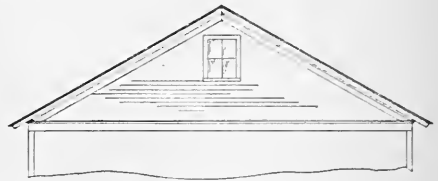


Fig. 640

dispute have merit, and probably both are partly right. Unfortunately we have been unable to find any definite authority on the question. Speaking from the standpoint of a journeyman carpenter, we usually pass the decision on to those higher up, and silently wonder which is right. Just recently a contractor who has been in the business for many years, decided that question for us,—he said the stops belong on the outside, and that was the way we hung the door. When it is up to us to make the decision, we examine the milling of the inside doors, and if the stops match it, unless there is some other good reason for doing otherwise, we put the stops to the inside; but if the stops do not harmonize with the inside doors, we put them to the outside.

This question is further confused where the doors have beveled plate

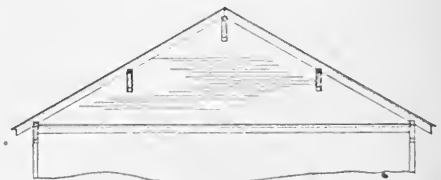


Fig. 641

glass. The question then is, which side of the glass goes to the outside, the beveled side or the plain. One argument for placing the beveled side out, is that it increases the strength of the glass

against wind pressure; however, we believe that beveled plate glass is as strong one way as it is the other, so that argument does not appeal to us. A beveled piece of glass in a door or in a window is the same as a panel, and the beveled side is the one that carries the decorative value and therefore should go on the side where appearance

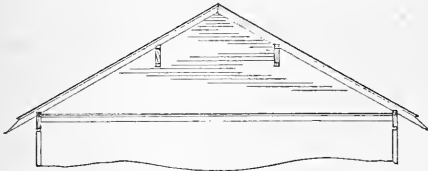


Fig. 642

carries the most weight. After all, this question is more nearly one of taste. In the absence of definite authority, we govern ourselves on this just as we do on the stops question.

Another question that used to be very much alive is, which is right, "vergeboard" or "bargeboard"? We believe both are obsolete. What these terms refer to, in reality are rafters fastened to the verge of a roof and should be called vergerafters. Let's call in Webster again. Here is what he says: "Bargeboard, n. A vergeboard." "Vergeboard, n. The ornament of woodwork upon the gable of a house, used extensively in the 15th century. It was generally suspended from the edge of the projecting roof, and in a position parallel to the gable wall. Called also bargeboard." The term "bargeboard" is a corruption of "vergeboard."

This brings us to our illustrated craft problems, vergerafters.

Fig. 639 shows a gable of the simplest construction. The sheathing of the

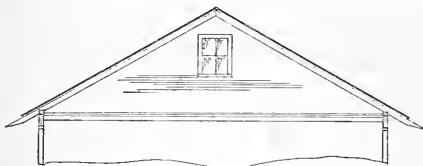


Fig. 643

roof is cut off to a line and the shingles are put on without a fascia or a vergerafter to give it support. Frequently one finds gables finished that way, which is substantial enough, but the appearance is bad. This is justifiable only on cheap work of a temporary nature.

Fig. 640 shows a cornice which has a better finish—it is what is called a box cornice, the fascia of which is a step closer to the vergerafter.

Fig. 641 shows a gable having plain vergerafters supported by five equally spaced brackets. In our judgment, the bracket directly under the comb, could be omitted without injuring the appearance. We believe it would improve the effect, because, if the rafters are well supported otherwise, the comb does not need reinforcement.

Fig. 642 shows a gable with four equally spaced brackets, which we think is better than what is shown on the previous figure. The tails of the vergerafters should be noted and compared with those of the previous figure as well as those of Fig. 643, where the tail cut has been reversed. This figure shows

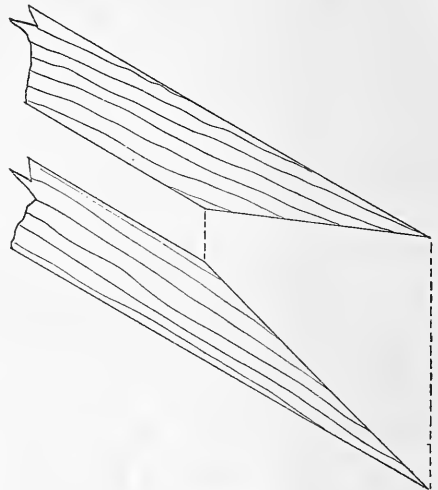


Fig. 644

only two brackets, which is all right if the rafters are not too long. A study of the drawing reminds one of a corn row, with every other hill of corn missing.

Fig. 644 shows two details of vergerafter tails. Notice that the cuts are reversed, either of which gives a pleasing effect. It should be remembered that the bevels of these cuts can be either increased or decreased, whichever the circumstances require. Besides that, the cuts can be improved, as for instance, what we are showing by Fig. 645. The hook added here to the tail, puts just a little more action or life into the design.

We are aware that the obsolete verge-board or, as it is also called, bargeboard, often carried with it variously designed curlycues; a sort of architectural drap-

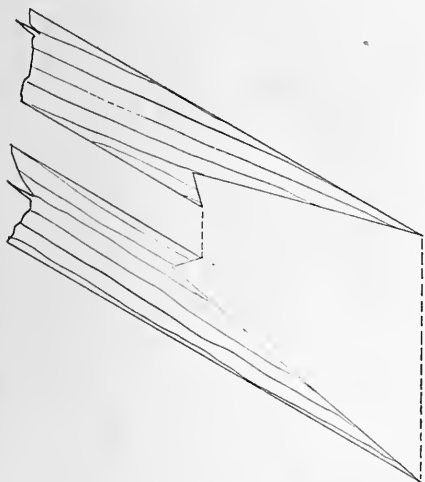


Fig. 645

ery, which was intended to beautify, but in reality destroyed beauty. The vergerafter of today holds much of its decorative value in the simplicity of its design.

BLUE PRINT READING AND ESTIMATING

(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

Electrical Symbols

There is one very important requisite which is quite frequently being neglected by the student of plan reading, and this requisite is "thoroughness." One must make up his mind at the outset to make a complete study of one sheet before proceeding with the next.

How often does it happen that a carpenter in looking over a set of building plans is searching for items pertaining to his trade only. He seems to labor under the impression that everything outside of carpentry is of no consequence to him, the result being a job half done.

It should be borne in mind that no matter what your trade is you should know everything shown on the drawing even though such information does pertain to other branches of construction.

If you are a carpenter you nevertheless should know all about the concrete,

masonry, plumbing, heating, roofing and electric wiring on the job. You should know where the plumbing fixtures and fittings go in to provide the proper passages and runways for the water supply and sewage disposal systems. The electricians also may call on you for advice where they could more conveniently run their conduits and consult you as to where holes could be safely drilled so as not to impair the strength of the structural members. You must know how the fireplace and chimney are to be erected, their relative position to the main structure, so that you may provide the proper framing around the brickwork to comply with the requirements of the fire underwriters and also with the stringent regulations of the various building codes.

This holds good for every member of the various building trades whose aspirations are proficiency in blue print reading. Do not put a drawing away before you are sure you understand what every line, figure, notation, indication or symbol means.

This chapter deals with "Electrical Symbols." In designing a building the architect usually incorporates his electrical wiring system on the floor plans. He indicates where the various electrical outlets should be located, the number of fixtures and their rating or capacity. The various convenience and power outlets. The points wherefrom the lights should be controlled and the installation of electrical appliances, if any.

The whole electrical installation is represented by symbols and to know what these symbols mean is very essential not only to the electrical sub-contractor and his electricians but also to every man connected with the job.

The accompanying chart contains most of the "Standard Symbols for Wiring Plans" as recommended and adopted by the Association of Electragists International, the American Institute of Architects and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and approved by the American Engineering Standards Committee on March 6, 1924.

By studying the diagram at the bottom of the Chart representing a partial floor plan it will be noted that various symbols denote different electrical units. It also shows the location of switches which control the lights. It will be noted that these switches are indicated as:

5¹, 5², 5³, which explains the function of each switch. The dotted lines "A" show the conduit connecting the switch with the respective electrical outlets. Thus in the bedroom to the left "A" shows the conduit connecting the switch at the door with the ceiling fixture. Quite frequently the various outlets are marked with the number of bulbs that go into

up to the electrician to install an efficient and practical wiring system.

The work of the electrician is governed by local building ordinances and state laws, as well as the other trades are. Therefore only those who are licensed by the proper agencies are entitled to perform the work which of course is subject to inspection by repre-

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	CEILING OUTLET.		PULL SWITCH
	CEILING OUTLET. - GAS AND ELECTRIC		LOCAL SWITCH. - SINGLE POLE.
	CEILING LAMP RECEPTACLE. - SPECIFICITY'S TO DESCRIBE: KEY, KEYLESS, PULL CHAIN		LOCAL SWITCH. - DOUBLE POLE
	CEILING EXTENSION OUTLET		LOCAL SWITCH. - 3-WAY
	CEILING FAN OUTLET		LOCAL SWITCH - 4-WAY
	FLOOR OUTLET		AUTOMATIC DOOR SWITCH
	DROP CORD		KEY PUSH BUTTON SWITCH
	WALL BRACKET		PUSH BUTTON SWITCH & PILOT
	WALL BRACKET, - GAS AND ELECTRIC		REMOTE CONTROL PUSH BUT. SWITCH
	WALL EXTENSION OUTLET		METER
	WALL FAN OUTLET		PUSH BUTTON
	WALL LAMP RECEPTACLE. - SPECIFICITY'S TO DESCRIBE: KEY, KEYLESS, PULL CHAIN		BUZZER
	SINGLE CONVENIENCE OUTLET		BELL
	DOUBLE CONVENIENCE OUTLET		INTERIOR TELEPHONE
	SPECIAL PURPOSE OUTLET - SPECIFICITY'S TO DESCRIBE: LIGHTING, HEATING OR POWER		PUBLIC TELEPHONE
	SPECIAL PURPOSE OUTLET. - SPECIFICITY'S TO DESCRIBE: LIGHTING, HEATING, POWER		SPEAKING TUBE
	EXIT LIGHT.		ELECTRIC DOOR OPENER

the fixtures and also the wattage of each bulb.

While the location of the outlets and the wiring are shown on the floor plans the electrical contractor must exercise his own judgment and professional experience as to actually performing the work of wiring in the most efficient and economical way. The architect indicates on his plans the location of the outlets and points of control and it is

representatives of these civic bodies.

In residential work the wiring plans are, as a rule, incorporated on the floor plans. But in the case of large buildings containing all sorts of equipment other than lighting, separate wiring plans are made. On such projects the services of an electrical engineer are usually engaged. The electrical engineer is in charge of the complete building, he prepares the wiring plans, works

out the details, supervises the installation and is responsible for the complete job, as far as electrical installation is concerned.

Plans for office buildings, hotels, schools, hospitals, theatres, usually contain a separate set of plans entitled "Electrical" and all work pertaining to light and power is performed from these plans. The sub-contractors prepare their estimates from these plans and the electricians on the job use these drawings for their wiring and installation work.

In all cases however the chart of "Standard Symbols" is used and if there is some special equipment to be installed, this is being covered in the drawings by details and described in the specifications.

A Practical Trick

(By H. H. Siegele)

I know of two tricks which are supposed to increase the top surface of a block by cutting it in a certain way,

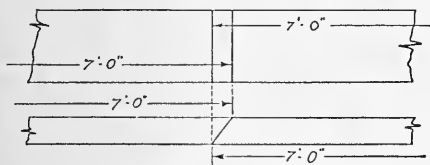


Fig 1

but it can't be done—surface can not be increased by cutting.

The trick, though, that I am showing by the illustrations, actually does make it possible to cut two 7-foot studding out of a 2x4 that is about 1 inch

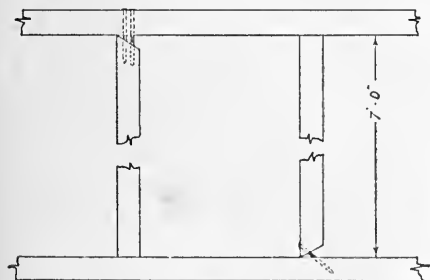


Fig. 2

shorter than 14 feet. (The figures are taken for convenience. Other figures will do as well, so long as the problem remains the same.) The upper draw-

ing of Fig. 1 shows a top view of the center part of a 14-foot 2x4, which has been marked from either end for a 7-foot studding, and evidently is about 1 inch too short to make two 7-foot studding. The bottom drawing shows an edge view of the same piece of timber, marked on a bevel in such a manner that when it is cut to the mark, both

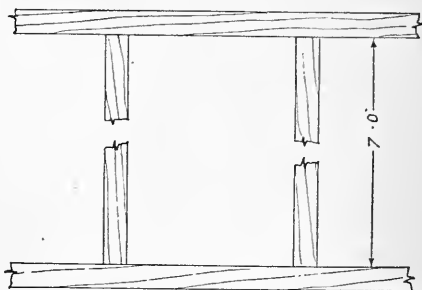


Fig. 3

pieces will measure 7 feet from point to end.

Fig. 2 shows how studding cut in this way join the plates, and how they are nailed. Fig. 3 gives the proper joints for studding when the timber is long enough to make square cuts.

It should be remembered here, that trade tricks are legitimate only when emergencies demand them.

FIR PLYWOOD FOR CONCRETE FORMS

General Summary

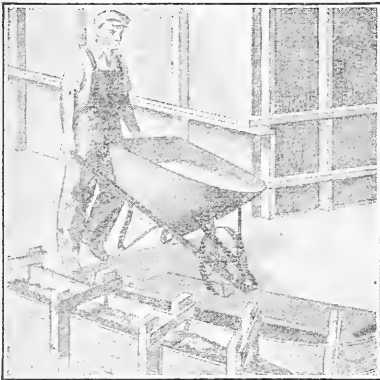
(By N. S. Perkins, Mgr. Engineering Dept., Douglas Fir Plywood Ass'n.)

VI

Concrete Form Panels of Douglas Fir Plywood are finding increasing favor among builders who are called upon to produce smooth, unblemished concrete surfaces, either in monolithic buildings, bridge piers and other impressive structures, or in the less romantic basement wall. The plywood panels especially made for concrete work are usually 5/8 or 9/16" thick, and 4' x 8' in size. They are nailed lightly to a stud framework with sufficient bracing to carry the load as the wet concrete is poured into the forms. Of all the demonstrated advantages of plywood forms, perhaps the chief one is its capacity for repeated re-uses.

It is here that the skill of the carpenter is tested in building the form panels of plywood over 2x4's so that they can be readily assembled, stripped, cleaned and oiled, and erected again, a dozen or more times, always producing the smooth concrete surface desired. Of late, house builders have been using plywood panels for forming concrete basement walls, taking the panels from job to job and reducing their costs over other materials. Ease of cutting, fitting and handling is an important factor in this development. On jobs unsuited for re-use of forms, builders often use a thin $\frac{1}{4}$ " Wallboard grade of Fir plywood as a lining, with a backing of rough 1" boards. Although plywood is the stiffest material used for such lining, it is best to use a solid backing, rather than to attempt to save by spacing the boards 3 or 4" apart.

And so we could go on and on, describing new and popular uses for Douglas Fir plywood. In these articles we have tried to present to the readers of "The Carpenter" a brief picture of this fascinating and practical building material. We have seen how giant Fir logs are peeled into continuous sheets of veneer, which is dried, glued and pressed into large plywood panels of



Fir plywood is used for construction of architectural, structural and ordinary forms.

any desired thickness and dimensions. We have seen how by crossbanding the veneers, there results a material which cannot split, one that is stiff and strong in all directions, and that is practically immune against shrinkage and warping. We have seen how the plywood manufacturers, cooperating with the Government agencies, have established rigid

grading rules and commercial standards, so that the consumer may select the grades of fir plywood to fit his requirements. The development of plywood in both industry and construction has been briefly outlined, with special emphasis on residential construction where the 5/16" "sheathing" grade for



Douglas fir plywood is used for a variety of purposes on the farm.

exterior sheathing, the $\frac{5}{8}$ " sheathing for sub-floors, and the plywood wallboards ($\frac{1}{4}$ " and $\frac{3}{8}$ "") for interior finish are demonstrating their economy and structural fitness.

In the farm building field, the opportunities for plywood are becoming more and more apparent. Large panel sizes, structural bracing qualities, suitability for lining bins, poultry houses and the like, and availability in almost any thickness, all appear to justify the conviction that within the near future fir plywood will be the one preferred material on the farms of the nation.

In manufacturing, in the manual training school and the home workshop, Douglas Fir plywood is being used in steadily increasing quantities. Although it seems to find a use in every industry, it is in construction that the greatest potentialities present themselves. The availability of plywood bonded with synthetic resins (both phenolic and urea) for exterior exposure, the improved standards and high water resistance in the cold glued panels comprising the greatest bulk of the production, and the newer developments in treatments, jointing and finishing of plywood combine to offer a building material with a special appeal for the carpenter. Doug-

las Fir plywood is, after all, a genuine wood product, "engineered" to meet modern requirements. Easily handled and easily worked, Fir plywood shows to best advantage when installed by a skilled carpenter.

A. F. of L. Survey Shows Wages Must Rise—Employers Group Sustains Contention

With the major corporations in the United States making 50 per cent more profits during the first quarter of 1936 than in 1935, and reliable estimates indicating that the second quarter profits will be at least 75 per cent in excess of the similar 1935 period, the Monthly Survey of Business of the American Federation of Labor for June declares it is the duty of working men and women throughout the nation to secure more pay.

"From now on, barring summer and winter dull seasons and unforeseen occurrences," the survey states, "industry should be able to give larger wage increases than it has done in the recent past. Workers must insist on these wage increases, for industry has now reached a danger point. From now forward larger profits will be made; workers' buying power will lag behind industry's producing capacity unless wages are increased proportionately."

The combined action of manufacturers, merchants, and real estate interest in boosting prices for the essentials working men and women have to buy in order to live has contributed to keeping labor standards down. In this connection the survey says that "although the average employed worker has increased his money income since 1933, nearly all of that increase has been cancelled by the rise in living costs," adding:

"Union members must see that their income increases proportionately with producing power as well as cost of living. It is significant that in spite of substantial gains in profits this year workers' total real income in 1936 is running only 3.8 per cent above the 1935 level."

The contention of the Federation is supported by a recent declaration of the National Industrial Conference Board.

The board is an employers' organization. Of its directors, unless we are greatly mistaken, not one has contrac-

tual relations with union labor. In its declaration of June 12, headed "Changes in the cost of living of wage earners, living costs continue upward," it says:

"The cost of living of wage earners in the United States again advanced, rising 0.4 per cent from April to May, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. The rise was due to substantial increases in food prices and rents. Clothing prices, coal prices, and the cost of sundries, on the other hand, declined. Living costs in May of this year were 2.1 per cent higher than in May of last year, 18.3 per cent higher than in April, 1933, the low point during the depression, but 14.5 per cent lower than in May, 1929."

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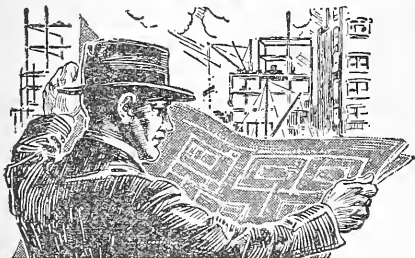
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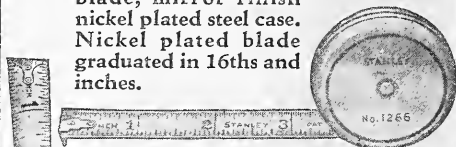
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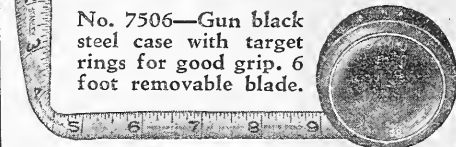
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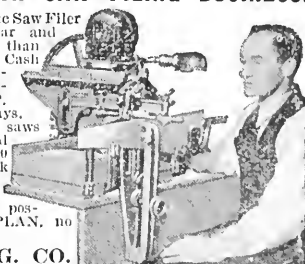


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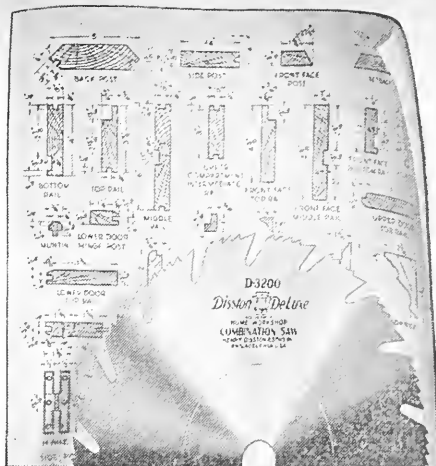
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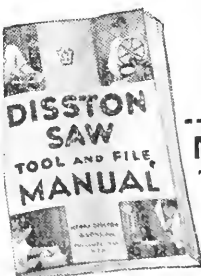
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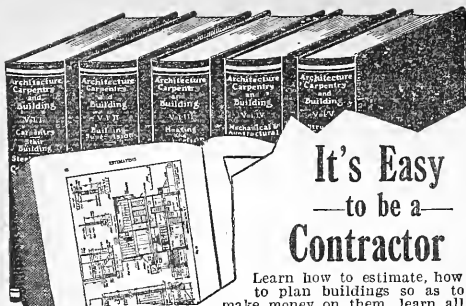
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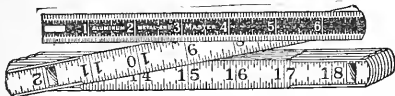
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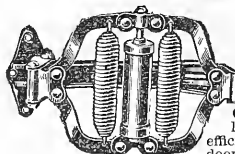


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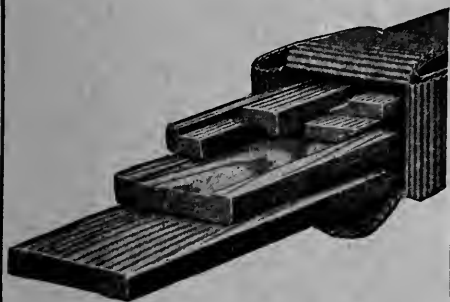
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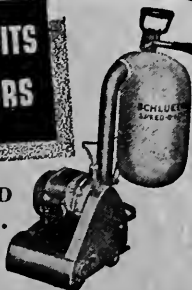
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October
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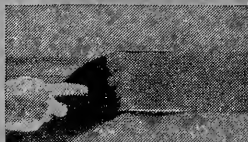
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"O. K.!"


(By James Edward Hungerford)



When ev'rything is going fine,
It isn't hard to smile,
And you can sing,
And ev'rything
Is wonderfully WORTH-WHILE!
It's easy to be bright and gay,
When from all cares you're freed;
When work and play
Go "just your way"—
The world is sweet indeed!

But when things go a bit askew—
Not quite to suit your taste,
And do not slip
Along with zip!—
And worries must be faced,
Are you still strong—is there a song
Upon your lips, so gay?
Do you still joy
When things annoy—
And SMILE those "riles" away?

It's easy to be happy, when
The skies are sunny blue,
And days skip by
In manner spry,
And "good times" smile on you!
But when some frets and worries rile,
And skies are dark and gray,
If you still SMILE
Through ev'ry trial—
My friend, you're sure "O.K.!"



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HEALTH A PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITY

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)



HE way toward a national health policy and provisions to provide adequate health services for all become easier when the American Medical Association deliberated the principle that the health of the people is a direct concern of government and that a national health policy directed toward all groups in the population should be formulated. The House of Delegates of the American Medical Association pledged organized medicine to place their information at the service of the Federal Government and to co-operate should the Government request it. Thus organized medicine recedes from the position that there is no need for social planning for adequate medical care for all so that high costs of medical services may not undermine the vitality of our citizens. Practically all practicing physicians have generously given medical services to the poor but until now they have refused as an organized group to face those economic problems that prevent people from getting medical care that will prevent sickness or restore the sick to health.

During the depression we have learned considerable about social responsibility for providing medical care. We have been making available public medical services for those unable to pay. We have been providing student medical care for future citizens. We have provided for special diseases where health education has pointed the way, such as leprosy, tuberculosis, venereal disease, diphtheria, small pox, yellow fever. We have developed medical care around workmen's compensation. Dr. Michael M. Davis has summarized reasons for public medical services under three heads: the public interest in dependency, the public interest in disease, and the costliness of diagnosis and treatment.

Public medical services have for the most part started as local programs and have grown under good administration to sizeable proportions. Experience definitely shows that quality of service and economy in costs do not necessarily follow from either public or private control but come from intelligent, conscientious planning and administration based on social planning and scientific developments.

Certainly the great masses of citizens know that their individual or family incomes are completely inadequate to secure adequate medical care, and that only through collective effort will this be possible. This collective effort may be a co-operative or a governmental activity. Experience in other countries indicates that co-operation prepares the way for public assumption of responsibility in governmental action.

At the present time we face such anomalies as disqualification of unemployed persons for compensation if they are doubly unfortunate and contract disease in addition to loss of job; benefits for disability due to old age but none for the crippling disability of chronic illness; we provide medical services for the victims of industrial accidents but for the victims of only a few industrial diseases.

The medical services which should be provided for citizens should be available to them as residents of the community and not as employees of industry. The purposes of a program to provide adequate medical care for all are different from those upon which private industry is based and therefore their administration should be separated.

The action of the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association follows years of educational discussion on how to get adequate medical services for all, a high peak in which was the five-year study and reports on the High Costs of Medical Care since which discussion has sharpened to pointed discussion of group practice of medicine, co-operative medical services, and public medicine.

Labor is eager to have consideration of plans for providing adequate medical services for all.

Contention does not necessarily destroy friendship. You may have opponents and yet not a single enemy.

THE STORY OF DUALISM IN AMERICAN LABOR

(By Rev. Joseph Boyd)



DUALISM is not new in the American Labor movement. The American Federation of Labor grew out of the atmosphere of dualism. The Knights of Labor (1869-1885) was a class conscious movement heavily loaded with revolutionary ideas. Under the leadership of Samuel Gompers (1881-1924) national and international unions freed from the rivalry of the Knights of Labor and the philosophy of unionism was developed in the American Federation of Labor.

There have been two types of dualism. (1) Spontaneous dualism. Spontaneous dualism is sometimes called "pragmatic" because it grows out of practical, concrete situations. It is also called "geographic" because it develops out of particular and sectional needs. (2) Intellectual dualism. Intellectual dualism is planned secession and rebellion used as a revolutionary device in the hands of social theorists. Sometimes both types of dualism are blended, especially when the sectional situation is aggravated and lends itself to boring from within tactics by intellectuals.

The first rival to the American Federation of Labor, after the collapse of the Knights of Labor, was the American Labor Union. Miners in the west shared the frontier spirit of action to get immediate results. Labor leaders were absorbed in organizing activities in a growing industrial east. Following the Leadville strike the Western Federation of Miners sent delegates to the 1896 convention. The assistance demanded was not forthcoming. In 1898, 119 delegates met at Salt Lake City and organized the Western Labor Union. The new organization proposed to function from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean and keep the American Federation of Labor east of the Mississippi.

A militant philosophy was developed in favor of vigorous decisive action toward non-unionists and anti-union employers. Edward Boyce was the leader. Eugene Debs proposed unity on the basis of demanding that the A. F. of L. sever relations with the National Civic Federation, an organization composed of labor leaders, capitalists and public men devoted to studying issues of capital and labor. The proposal failed and soon the Western Labor Union became the American Labor Union which retaliated against the A. F. of L. by invading eastern territory. The American Labor Union indorsed socialism, collective ownership of the means of production and distribution.

Social theories, however, did not take permanent root because the entire movement grew out of geographic isolation of the Westerners from the general labor movement. As the miners' local union settled down to adjusting their own problems in their own way the dual organization reached a peak in 1903 and then declined. A remnant entered into the creation of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Daniel de Leon in his hectic career exemplifies intellectual dualism in its most active form. De Leon was a political socialist who coined the phrase "labor fakir." In the early 1830's the Workingmen's Party fought the abuses of the lottery, imprisonment for debt and demanded leisure and education for the workers. The older political parties took over these demands, but the party gave rise to the Socialist Labor party which became an exponent of Marxism in the United States. Later, under the leadership of Le Leon, an effort was made to capture the Knights of Labor when it was weakened by the growing power of the American Federation of Labor. Meeting with defeat there, De Leon joined with Socialists in the A. F. of L. and succeeded in unseating Gompers for one year following the convention of 1894.

In turn, driven from leadership in the A. F. of L., De Leon called upon all Socialist trade unionists to join in creating a new labor body committed to the principles of international Socialism. The frenzied thinking and intolerant attitudes of De Leon soon convinced his followers that only disaster could follow his dualism. De Leonism was feared as something foreign to Americanism.

On June 27, 1905, delegates from miners from the west, Socialists and intellectuals met to form the Industrial Workers of the World, dedicated in its preamble to class struggle. Locals from the American Labor Union affiliated, but no unions seceded from the American Federation of Labor. A factional fight split the I. W. W. into Sherman and Troutman groups.

The Western Federation of Miners were divided in loyalty to the two factions in the I. W. W. and finally, after being rejected by the United Mine Workers, found its way back into the A. F. of L. through the Mine, Mill, and Smelter Workers' International.

The I. W. W. advocated "one big union," a revolutionary uprising against capitalism, the class struggle and militant opposition against the A. F. of L. Syndicalism, or revolutionary unionism, which advocated direct action and sabotage, was injected into I. W. W.'ism.

There were numerous factors that contributed to the weakening of the Industrial Workers of the World: the affiliation of the Western Federation of Miners with the A. F. of L., frequent strikes poorly financed, anti-syndicalist laws and the drain upon leadership and resources made by free speech demonstrations.

The outstanding event of the I. W. W. movement was the successful strike won at Lawrence, Mass., in the textile industry.

Many international unions have had to deal with dualism. After the 1906 convention, a part of the Brotherhood of Teamsters seceded in protest against the election of Cornelius P. Shea. A year later Daniel J. Tobin was elected president. The seceders wanted to amalgamate, but the dualist movement was not recognized, although secessionists were allowed to come back as individuals.

In New York (1906) butchers on strike voted to return to work. This group seceded from the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and organized an independent union, the Brotherhood of Butcher Workmen. The matter was adjusted in convention action.

In August, 1914, a new Butte Mine Workers' Union attempted to secure job control, and formed the Western Federation of Miners. Later an attempt was made to amalgamate. In November the officers of the dual organization were sentenced to prison for forcible action taken against men in the Western Federation of Miners.

Additional illustrations could be cited in the histories of other international unions.

Communists formed an international committee which the International Executive Board of the Mine Workers promptly declared dual. Members were subject to expulsion from the United Mine Workers. Two representatives of the International Committee were physically expelled from the 1923 convention.

A long series of attacks on leadership, factional fights, court orders, strikes, expulsions and lifting of charters followed. A "save the union" committee came into existence. When John Brophy was candidate for president of the union, Alex Howatt campaigned for the "save the union" ticket, and both were later expelled. Lewis declared the "save the union" group as dual unionists. Expulsions throughout the coal fields followed. The practical result was avowed dualism and communistic leadership unchallenged in the National Miners Union. Individual members were restored to old right in Illinois. Definite anti-Lewis groups developed. The Kansas, Illinois and West Virginia fields were torn by dissension.

William Z. Foster attempted to build a revolutionary opposition within the American Federation of Labor. Failing in this capture, he made two futile attempts through the Syndicalist League of North America in 1912 and the International Trade Union Educational League in 1916, to set up propaganda agencies. These were revamped in 1920 as the "Trade Union Educational League which projected the "boring from within policy."

A spontaneous movement toward amalgamation appeared among progressive unionists. This movement was weakened by Foster's attempt to tie amalgamation to the red league. The Chicago Federation announced itself in favor of industrial unionism and appealed to local unions, central bodies and the A. F. of L. to call a conference for the purpose of indorsing industrial unionism. This was in 1922.

Gompers handled the situation diplomatically and the next year the federation returned to old paths acknowledging a sorry sojourn with the Communists.

Communists attained their strongest support and most enduring existence in the Furriers' union. The International expelled leaders and dissolved Communist-controlled locals. The rule was laid down that members belonging to outside organizations meddling with the affairs of the union were subject to expulsion. In 1925 Communists captured some of the biggest locals, notably 2, 9 and 22, in New York city. There were anti-administration campaigns against the union officers and strikes led by dualists. The United Front Committee gained national publicity in the mass picketing and New Jersey strikes during the Coolidge administration.

The A. F. of L. took up the crusade against the Brookwood Labor school because of the charge of extreme views taught. The Trade Union Educational League was reprimanded by the Executive Committee of the communist international in Moscow because of its obvious failures. In 1928 the Red International Labor Union adopted dualism as a formal policy. It ordered the League to become an independent labor union center and created the Trade Union Unity League.

One function of the American Federation of Labor has been to deal with secession unions. This function has been largely an invisible role, invisible but effective, in protecting affiliated unions against the menace of dualism. City and state federations are prevented from befriending rebel organizations and the resources of international unions are combined to maintain labor solidarity.

In the nature of things, the abhorrence of dualism in organization cannot diminish in the American labor movement.

There are some things that are fundamental. Two basic principles underlie the American labor movement. One is the pillar of "regularity," the other is "Federation." What do they mean? C. I. O.'ers are right when they say the A. F. of L. is craft centered. They are wrong when they say industrial unionism is foreign to the A. F. of L. The A. F. of L. has not objected to industrialists except when industrialists force a problem of constitutional law. They have never objected to deviations from the craft idea when individual unions made adjustment and modification to meet modern conditions.

On the contrary, they have encouraged industrialism in the face of powerful opposition, not as a change in principle but as an unavoidable move in an actual situation, to-wit: The Brewery Workers have been industrial since 1896, the United Mine Workers were industrial within the A. F. of L. There are other instances. It is in this field that the Lumber and Sawmill Workers are operating.

The other arm of the labor movement is Federation. Federated for what? Federated to protect each affiliated union from seceders and dualists. This arm gets into action only when there is need, but of the two, it is the stronger.

C. I. O.'ers are sold on the idea that the A. F. of L. is craft centered. They ignore, of course, the historical deviations from that principle and the modifications to meet industrial needs. When they plunge the workers into a labor civil war they will become equally convinced of the power of federation that protects legitimate unions from dualists and seceders.

The significance of dualism does not lie in its failure to achieve its announced objectives but in its effective thwarting of the normal processes of union activity in America.

The Friendly Tree

Compared with man a healthy tree is ageless, and it can grow into one's affections and become a factor in the life of a family, playing its own part in romance, contentment, happiness, sorrow and retrospect. The old homestead may go; the master may tear it down and replace it with something new and unfamiliar, feeling no poignant qualms; but the old tree remains, an old friend, a retainer, faithful comrade through all the summers and winters that the man has known.

A wise man may be provoked but he cannot be angered.

CONTROL PRODUCTION

(By Matthew Woll, Vice-President, A. F. of L.)



MODERN industrial civilization is like an assembly line in an automobile plant. Every man's work is dependent upon integration with the work of thousands of other men. And the work of the plant as a whole is dependent upon hundreds of processes in other plants in other cities and in other countries. The rugged individualist is not the ideal cog in this wheel of progress.

The law of the jungle must give way more and more to laws of control—control of production in an individual plant, controlled production as a part of the economic planning necessary to keep the national production machine functioning efficiently.

Ever since the United States became an independent country, its people have been concerned with the establishment of economic controls for the best interests of everybody. The Constitution set up the first controls. From time to time new economic controls have been set up. The attempt to control slavery ended with the Civil War which abolished slavery, except for the servitude retained as a punishment for those convicted of crime.

Through the years new agencies, such as the Federal Trade Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission, have been formed to exercise new controls. The last five years have seen more ambitious attempts than ever before to control processes of production and distribution. Some of these attempts failed because they aroused too much public opposition. Others failed because the Supreme Court did not muster a majority able to reconcile them with the Constitution. There has been much fumbling with principles. Even labor is groping for the right degree of economic control, for there is always the danger of fascism arising to destroy democratic freedom that labor values so highly.

A part of the theme of discussion at this particular meeting of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor revolves around the successful control of the distribution of prison made goods through the operation of the Hawes-Cooper and the Ashurst-Sumners acts which recently were upheld by the United States Supreme Court. Labor fought for these laws for many years. The unrestrained competition on the open market of goods manufactured by unpaid prison labor and sold without relation to other costs of manufacture was a constant menace to wage and hour standards achieved by trade unions after years of struggle.

Prison competition brought sweatshop industries into existence. For honest manufacturers it meant bankruptcy in many instances. For many years Congress resisted all attempts to apply to prison goods the divestment principle of the acts now passed because it professed to believe it to be in conflict with the interstate commerce provision of the Constitution. But its fears vanished when the economic force behind the combination of labor, industry and the public demonstrated its political power.

Now that the Supreme Court has unanimously agreed upon the constitutionality of the principle that a state may bar the sale of prison goods on the open market, that prison made goods may be divested of their interstate character, that prison made goods must be labeled if the State laws so require, there is a strong movement for the application of the principles laid down in these acts to the regulation of child labor, of minimum wages, of weekly hours of work, and to other fields in which some regulation may seem desirable. Just how far the country will go in this direction is not for us to predict at this time.

There is a strong force working for national controls imposed by Congress without state legislation that might interfere with complete administrative regulation from Washington.

One thing is certain, however, and that is that the formula evolved out of the co-operative deliberations of labor, industry and the public is workable. Furthermore, the same combination of forces that convinced Congress of the rightness of the Hawes-Cooper and Ashurst-Sumners acts is ready to press for the application of that formula to other problems of industrial regulation whenever it

is agreed that the time has come when other methods are not likely to succeed as well.

The pattern of recent Supreme Court decisions follows the logic of the Hawes-Cooper and Ashhurst-Sumners acts decisions so closely that the court almost seems to be laying out a method for economic planning in the future. In upholding the right of the states to fix minimum wage for women, the court seemed to go out of its way to indicate that a similar power existed as to men.

In the Virginia milk case the court went farther than ever before to affirm the right of a state to fix both maximum and minimum prices and to permit a broad delegation of the price-fixing authority to an administrative agency. In the National Railway Labor Act decision, the court required that the employer meet with accredited representatives of the employes chosen in accordance with the majority rule, specifying that the Act was applicable to employes whose employment was wholly in a particular state.

In these decisions the court gave strong support for extensive exercise of police powers by the states. In fact, it is hard to imagine any relationship or property rights which could not be regulated by state governments through social legislation. This thinking of the court is in sharp contrast with the principle of centralized Federal authority over social legislation. Yet the final outcome may be something different, for if the country insists upon centralized Federal regulation of industrial processes, it will eventually get what it wants.

It is very gratifying for all those who have been interested in the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor to realize that its legislative program for the elimination of the prison labor contract system has at last been carried out with the unanimous approval of the United States Supreme Court.

Out of past knowledge and past experiences we build for the future. Because of a national economic disaster requiring emergency measures on the part of the Federal government, we have seen a number of national experiments tried. Some of the results were good, some were not so good. But I still believe that the formula of the Ashhurst-Sumners Act, an essential component of which is the agreement of labor, industry and the public, has within it the germ of a national plan. Somewhere, somehow, it will be utilized again to solve some pressing social or economic problem.

ORIGIN OF SASH WINDOWS

According to a correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, sliding sashes existed in 1604. Until late in the seventeenth century the upper sash was fixed, but the lower one could be raised and held in position by a catch fitting into notches in the window frame. A few examples are said still to exist in London. The sash window as we know it to-day is probably an improvement on a Dutch invention in which the lower sash was hung from a weighted cord running over a pulley. Sliding sashes were employed in Queen Anne's time more generally than casements. Another correspondent states that there are vague references in the late fourteenth century to windows with sashes (variously spelled), and in 1519 there is a note concerning windows with "levys goyinge up and downe."

In the Windsor Accounts (circa 1688) there is a reference to windows with weights, lines, and pulleys, the first indication of the method of hanging the sashes. Previously windows of this new type were held open by means of rods or iron brackets. The suggestion has been made that sash windows were an importation from Scotland about the time of James I. This is quite possible, as the sash window was known in France at this time. Many details of Scots architecture were derived from France. It is certain that the sash window came into common use after the Great Fire of 1666, displacing the older type of mullion and transom casement window. The two types may be seen in the buildings of the Temple, where the later variation of the sash may also be observed. An enactment of 1708, one of the first of London's Buildings Acts, ordered that sash windows should in future be set back from the face of the wall and not flush with it, as previously.—(Amalgamated Society of Woodworks' Journal.)

TIMBER IS A HARVEST CROP

(By Col. Wm. B. Greeley, Secretary-Manager, West Coast Lumbermen's Assn.)



FROM time to time in former years the statement has been made that private forest ownership cannot and will not co-operate with the problem of erosion and flood control. I doubt that such statement has ever been generally true. It is at least not true now. All forest lands cut over can be left in a condition favorable to natural forest reproduction. They should be. All forest lands can be protected from the hazards and destructions by fire and attack by insects and tree-diseases. They should be. In those two areas lies the answer to the principle forest problems.

Private forest enterprise in the long run is limited to the ownership and management of forest lands of such nature and so situated as to be suitable for the production of merchantable timber and of saleable forest products. Private enterprise can be effective in maintaining in continuous production forest lands of that type.

But included in our forest lands are tens of millions of acres in rugged, upland or mountainous areas not readily accessible, often not largely productive, and certainly not encouraging to permanent private ownership, but which nevertheless should, in the public interest, be kept permanently under forest cover if for no other reason than to contribute to water-shed protection, even stream flow, flood control and the recreational and scenic advantages which we properly covet for all people. These, in fact, may be crucial lands from the flood control standpoint, although worthless from the standpoint of production of forest products. As to this class of forest land, in my judgment, the public may not expect private ownership to provide the answer.

About one-fourth of our forest land, or 150 million acres, is in farm ownership. Nearly another quarter is in some form of public ownership. Of the remaining half, about seventy percent, I think, under conditions of ownership reasonably to be anticipated, may be expected to continue in private ownership. But about 75 million acres now in private ownership should and, in my judgment, will gradually be converted to public ownership.

There is a right balance between private and public forest ownership. No one today knows exactly where that balance lies. But the facts by which a fair determination may be made are being skillfully accumulated, principally by the Forest Service and by the increasingly competent state agencies engaged in forestry and conservation work. A deliberate national program for bringing about over a period of years a proper balance of ownerships will be productive of more public good and more industry progress than a mere continuance of public condemnation of forest owners for failing to accomplish results beyond the reasonable province of private enterprise, or of industry upbraiding the Government for failure to do its part.

After all, the ability of the forest industries to do their part in forest conservation is dependent upon their ability to maintain the markets and uses for forest products.

The lumber industry, to hold its products in nation-wide use, has been compelled to carry on extensive organized effort in trade extension. With minor exceptions for years it has been faced with scarcity, not of available timber nor of lumber supply, but of profitable markets for its products, a condition which lumbermen, economists and foresters alike have come to recognize as the most serious fundamental economic deterrent to forest conservation.

Private enterprise in forestry, as in other commercial activities, must of course support itself out of its own income. The more definite, therefore, the promise of security of forest investment and the prospect of reasonable financial return, the more compelling the incentives to sustained yield management for forest lands.

So one of the great contributions which American conservationists can make to their leadership of forestry thought and action will be to make plain that if

the American people expect permanently to enjoy the public and private benefits of forests and their uses, they must continue to encourage the wise and liberal use of wood and be not deceived into belief that stoppage of the use of wood is, in any constructive sense, forest conservation. There is no surer way to destroy forestry progress than to destroy its economic incentives. Timber is the one readily reproducible natural resource. Forest conservation distinct from forest reproduction is merely the form without the substance.—(Wood Construction.)

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE LEGISLATION

(By Division of Labor Standards, U. S. Department of Labor)



COMPENSATION for occupational diseases has been one of the most prominent subjects before State legislatures this year. Bills on some phase of the subject have been introduced into 23 legislatures. Laws have been enacted in Indiana and Washington and bills have passed the Legislature but have not yet received the governor's approval in Delaware, Nebraska, Ohio and Rhode Island. Idaho, Maine, Montana and Oregon have provided for committees to study the problem and Idaho and Montana have each appropriated \$5,000 for the purpose. New York has enacted its law to provide for funeral expenses in silicosis cases.

The Indiana law is modeled on the Illinois law of 1936, and provides for elective coverage, leaving the employer who does not elect liable to damage suits for a maximum of \$10,000 with common law defenses abrogated, provided negligence can be proved; violation of the State law constitutes negligence. The act applies to occupational disease arising out of and in the course of employment, and a detailed compensation schedule is provided, including double compensation for illegally-employed minors. Disablement must occur within a year after last exposure, except in the case of silicosis or asbestosis, when the period is three years, and death must occur within one year of disablement. Workmen with non-disabling silicosis or asbestosis may, with the approval of the board, waive 50 per cent of compensation due to disablement resulting from further exposure. Substitute compensation systems, equivalent to the benefits provided by the law, are permitted on approval. The act is to be administered by the Industrial Board.

Washington has adopted coverage for a schedule of occupational diseases, including dust diseases, provided the claimant has been employed in the State for three years immediately preceding and has had a substantial exposure to conditions peculiarly conducive to the disease contracted. However, the cost of such coverage is to be borne equally by employer and employee.

Delaware sent to the governor a bill which originally provided for general coverage, but which was amended to provide for a short occupational disease schedule.

In Nebraska, the Legislature has passed a bill including any occupational disease contracted in battery manufacturing plants among those to be compensated.

In Rhode Island, the Senate and House have passed a bill providing limited compensation payments for total disability due to silicosis or asbestosis.

In Ohio, silicosis has been added to the schedule of compensable diseases and benefits are payable for total disability or death.

Bills providing for general or scheduled coverage are still pending in Michigan, Pennsylvania and Tennessee; bills providing for coverage of silicosis only are pending in California and New Jersey; and Illinois and Wisconsin are considering amendments to existing laws. A bill providing for an occupational disease study is still before the Legislature in Massachusetts.

Let's Be Nimble

Nimble hands and nimble feet are essential to safety, but nimble wits count for more than either. Think!

The responsibility of tolerance lies with those who have the wider vision.

NON-COMBUSTIBLE WOOD

(By Ernest F. Hartman)



RESERVING WOOD against decay is an old art that had its greatest impetus with the railroad age. Today but 50 treated ties are required per annum per mile of railroad track where only 30 years ago 3 to 400 untreated ties were used. This very considerable saving has gone far to help railroads compete with other means of transportation. Now comes fireproofed wood with a label from the Underwriters' Laboratories, which enables wood to meet the competition of other non-combustible materials.

A dream for centuries became a reality at last, according to the Underwriters' Laboratories of Chicago, who will now label fireproofed wood as permanently non-combustible. Thus the National Board of Fire Underwriters has put its seal of approval on this modernized wood.

It is this application of corrective factors or refashioning which is of such great interest to lumbermen who have lost a market for countless hundreds of thousands feet of lumber solely on the contention of wood's inflammability. Fairly or not, wood has been arbitrarily ruled out of use in a great many of its natural applications solely on the popularly accepted belief of the hazard it presents to human life in public and semi-public places because of its combustibility.

One may pause to consider what the lumber industry has done to save its markets. Have the good inherent qualities of wood been properly presented? What but modernization is plywood which is finding an ever-increasing market?

In an address on "Fire Retardant Wood" presented in 1933 before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers the history of fireproofing was traced from the 4th century B. C. and 1625, when the first patent on fireproofing was issued in England, to modern days.

Back in 1895 two New York lumbermen, Messrs. Bradley and Currier, became interested in fireproofed wood. They backed the inventor, Max Bachert, and succeeded in interesting the U. S. Navy, which adopted it for all warships, with the result that our ships did not go up in flames as Cervera's ships at Santiago with the loss of hundreds of lives.

The Army and Navy Register of May 2nd, 1898, in commenting on the behavior of our ships in naval engagements of that time stated, "There is likely to be no stronger argument in behalf of the process of fireproofing wood than the actual demonstrations during the engagements of the present war." The Army and Navy Journal of March 25th, 1889, stated that a board of experts, appointed as a result of Col. Theodore Roosevelt's efforts, had declared the present process of fireproofing wood used by the Navy was unequaled, and recommended that no change be made.

U. S. Senate Document No. 177 of February 19, 1901, records a very favorable report on fireproofed wood in response to a Senate resolution inquiring into its permanence. Thus the early success was a direct result of trial by actual test. It is small wonder that New York City adopted fireproofed wood into its building code in 1899 following the disastrous Windsor Hotel fire which cost hundreds of lives. This original building code requirement still remains to this day. Thus fireproofed wood has been a commercial commodity for many years and at one time nine fireproofing plants served this market. The collapse of the building boom in 1929 spelled disaster for most of these, and only one plant has remained in continuous operation during recent years.

The original process survived through the years and today is generally accorded recognition. Some ten years ago conversations were undertaken looking for recognition by the fire insurance interests in order to place fireproofed wood on an equal economic basis with other non-combustible materials which are accorded lower rates of fire insurance.

In 1931 the Underwriters' Laboratories finally agreed to undertake an investigation. Their 104 page report, R 2282, was finally released in January, 1936, and accords to fireproofed wood the label service which places it on an equal par with

other non-combustible materials. This report gives all the details of the tests on built-up assemblies and small specimens. Efforts to wash the chemicals out of the wood by 1,000 scrubbings failed and neither could any noticeable corrosion be found on nails, screws and other metal fastenings. The gases given off were tested and found to be non-poisonous.

A digest of this report was prepared by R. P. Miller, an eminent building code authority and former president of the Building Officials of America, who concludes his review:

"It may be confidently asserted that, though some of the tests, not an excessive number, showed occasional deficiencies, the red oak and maple as chemically treated by the Protexol formula and process are practically incombustible and to all intents and purposes permanently so. . . . Not only does the material reasonably meet the standards of fireproofness, but there is also, due to the severity of the tests, a fair factor of safety."

The "Morro Castle" disaster following so closely on the disastrous fires on the French steamships, "Atlantique", and Georges Philpar", and the Dutch motor ship "Pieter Cornelius Van Hooft", again focused attention on the dangers of wood not refashioned to meet modern conditions. With our ship-building dormant during recent years but little constructive work has been accomplished, though the new Maritime Authority created by the last Congress, and which has just begun to function, will no doubt provide for the safety of our future passenger vessels.

England and France did not wait—they have continued their shipbuilding and one hardly need be reminded of the "Normandie" and "Queen Mary", which are now the mistresses of the seven seas. The British have been using fireproofed wood on warships continuously since 1905, gradually extending its use so that today they also require it for lining the steel bulkheads that serve as the dividing walls in a ship, and thus give heat-insulating value to the steel bulkheads.

At the recent international congress of naval architects in New York, E. Leslie Champness indicated how thoroughly the British were convinced that fireproofed wood was essential for use on passenger vessels. The French likewise insisted that on a long-distance vessel trading in the course of her service (or on one voyage) in temperatures which range from 50 to 105 degrees F., it was impossible to eliminate wood in favor of metal in cabin spaces for reasons of comfort, condensation, conduction of heat and cold and liability to noise. The condition was added that the wood must be treated and made fireproof. They set up standards of performance to which such fireproofed wood must conform.

It is not unreasonable to expect that our future American ships will also be made safe. Probably the first to adopt a policy of "safety first" was the Erie Railroad, which insisted on fireproofed wood decking for its newest ferryboat "Meadville." The Marine Underwriters of New York have already approved it for certain specified uses, and the U. S. Bureau of Navigation and Steamboat Inspection in 1931 promulgated a rule requiring one-hour bulkheads and approved fireproofed wood doors.

The enactment by the New York legislature of the multiple dwelling law in 1930 focused attention on the importance to the life hazard of means of exit. This law requires all apartment entrance doors to be capable of resisting temperatures advancing to 1000 degrees F. in 5 minutes, 1300 degrees in 10 minutes, 1550 degrees in 30 minutes and 1700 degrees F. in one hour without passing dangerous smoke or transmitting high temperatures.

For such tests the door, complete with its hardware, is hung in a door buck or frame built into the front wall of a furnace in which the temperature is advanced by stated increments on the standard time and temperature curve above mentioned. The first doors to pass this most severe fire test were doors of fireproofed wood.

So far eight different door manufacturers have qualified to produce such doors, and plans are now in contemplation to have such doors approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories, so that they can be made available on a national scale. At present more than 130 cities in the Pacific Building Officials' Conference require one-hour doors, and the New England Building Officials have also adopted the requirement for one-hour doors.

It may be well here to consider the high insulating value of wood. Even at the high temperatures used in fire tests on doors, the transmitted temperatures rarely exceed 200 degrees F. on a 1¼ inch standard flush door. White pine, with a weight of 32 lb. per cu. ft., has a conductivity of 0.79. Oak, weighing 38 lb. per cu. ft., has a conductivity of 1.00.

Contrast this with asbestos millboard, weighing 61 lbs. per cu. ft., which has a conductivity of 0.83, which is greater than the conductivity of pine and a little less than that of oak. Schlegel expresses it in another way when he says that "the heat-insulating quality of wood is 3 times that of concrete, 5 times that of brick, 300 times that of steel and 500 times that of iron."

It may be pertinent here to quote the late Prof. Wallace C. Sabine of Harvard University who stated, "Wood in any form is the antidote for tense muscles. Wood absorbs, it does not reflect". To this it may be well to add that wood does not reflect sound or heat. Certainly the hazard from radiated heat and hot air currents is minimized through the use of incombustible wood.

What is fireproofed wood? It is wood that will not receive, sustain or communicate fire. It is wood that has been impregnated with chemicals that retard the processes of combustion. So long as flame or intense heat is present, such wood as is exposed to it will continue to check and char and will be ultimately destroyed. The wood beyond the part directly exposed to the flame or heat will also, dependent on the intensity of the heat, check and char, but except for intermittent flashes, there is no spread of flame in the treated material.

By impregnation we mean the injection into the wood under pressure of solutions carrying these chemicals, much the same as ties are creosoted. The wood is run on small cars or trams into cylinders which are then hermetically sealed. A vacuum is now drawn, and without breaking this vacuum, the cylinders are filled with the chemical solution, which is then forced into the wood under pressure up to 250 pounds per square inch.

The chemical solution consists of water and what are known collectively as salts. The ammonium salts of sulphate and phosphate are the principal salts in common use, together with borax and boric acid.

After impregnation the solution is forced back to storage tanks, and a final vacuum is frequently drawn to dry off the surface of the wood and to prevent waste of chemicals. If the wood is to be used for framing of houses or many industrial uses as roofing or scaffolding, it is piled to air dry. If for flooring or interior trim of houses, it is kiln dried. In either case the water is dried out, leaving the fire-retarding chemicals deposited in the pores of the wood in an insoluble form.

The resulting product or fireproofed wood looks no different, but it has become permanently non-combustible. The chemicals act in various ways. Wet wood will not burn. The steam produced by heat excludes oxygen, and so we have no combustion until all the water has been dissipated. Some of the chemicals give off waters of crystallization, and so in fireproofing reliance is had in part on the same medium used for fighting fires.

The ammonium salts act the same as the chemicals used for blanketing a fire. The gasses given off in the presence of heat exclude oxygen and thus prevent combustion. These gases are non-poisonous, and Report R 2282 of the Underwriters' Laboratories of Chicago issued last January specifically mentions tests made by them on the character of the gases given off. Fire protection engineering must give due consideration to the fumes and smoke given off by burning materials in order to safeguard the life of the fire-fighter. Means for determining the kind and quantity of fumes and smoke are therefore necessary.

Smoke explosions are not uncommon and must be guarded against. A third group of chemicals used melt and form a glazed coating which, by excluding oxygen, prevent combustion.

If now you can visualize that every pore of the wood which contains the insoluble crystallized chemicals has become a fire extinguisher, you have a real picture of fireproofed wood. As heat continues to penetrate the wood it releases other extinguishers, and if you will bear in mind the heat-insulating value of wood, you can better appreciate how the processes of combustion are so slowed up that, as in the case of fire tests on doors already referred to, we can hold back

a raging fire with a door $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick for one hour. A $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch door has stood this fire test for 90 minutes.

Fireproofed wood is a first aid in fire fighting. For that particular reason it has been selected by the Standard Oil Company for overhead doors on its garages. It slows up the spread of fires, and allows time for the fire department to get there and get busy. This in itself serves to make it of great importance since it reduces the fear hazard and prevents panics.

Fireproofed wood, by reducing the combustible material in a building, reduces the intensity of a fire. Less fire means less heat, so that as a result the fighting of a fire and the placing of hose streams advantageously can be accomplished much more easily and more effectively. Increased safety results from a reduction in difficulties of fighting a fire. Again the elimination of the spark and flying brand hazard must be considered a valuable aid in getting control of a fire.

It is customary to consider wood as burnable or combustible, while steel and concrete are considered non-combustible. If, however, we compare more carefully the behavior of the organic wood in fire and its behavior as regards heat effects in comparison with steel and concrete exposed to identical conditions, we come to the conclusion that it's wood which offers more tenacious resistance.

Steel, while unburnable, is not truly fire-resistant, while wood is burnable in the sense that it will char, but it is highly fire-resistant. This resistance is exemplified by high ignition resistance and high insulating value, which result in but slight change in volume or form, even under the severest conditions. Steel, on the other hand, goes through devastating distortion—warping and twisting, which decreases its load carrying capacity significantly, and concrete cracks. This is the reason for what is known as slow-burning construction and its favorable consideration by fire insurance companies, which is probably augmented by the excellent heat-resisting qualities of wood, or perhaps more correctly its good insulating value.

In fighting fires heat is a most important factor and the heat conductivity of building materials merits serious consideration. One cannot judge the behavior of timber in a building by the burning of a match, though this vividly indicates the insulating value of wood. Fighting to prevent the spread of heat from room to room is among our real problems. If we had a fire in a three-cornered room in which the walls were respectively of steel, stone and wood with combustibles on the other side of the wall, ignition would occur first on the metal wall, next the stone and lastly on the wood wall.—(Wood Construction.)

ONLY DAME NATURE CAN FRESHEN MIND AND BODY

"The earth is the great reservoir of physical forces, and whilst no scientist has yet been able to discover how intimate or how perfect is the connection between the mental and the physical, there exists, no doubt, a correlation between the processes by which the body and the soul are kept healthy and vigorous by drafts on the great reserves of nature.

"One grows tired of books and cloyed with all manner of art. Then comes a hunger and a thirst for nature. Real thought gathering is like berry gathering—one must go to the wild vines for the racy-flavored fruit. Art and nature are really the antipodes of each other—one is original, the other second hand. When we go from the library or the studio to the woods or fields, we go to get back what art has robbed us of—the freshness of nature. The suggestions of nature come—out of the mysterious, invisible generator; but art merely reflects its suggestions back upon nature."—Maurice Thompson.

Trees

How many trees are 460,000,000? A good many—a forest such as no man has seen. Yet the CCC planted 460,000,000 young trees and seedlings in 1936, as Robert Fechner, director, reports. Thus the former union leader heads a great peacetime army, which is beginning to undo the mischief of drought, floods and soil erosion, initiated by lumber barons two generations ago. Thus, too, the conservatory and creative character of the Civilian Conservation Corps is again re-emphasized.

WOOD REPLACES STEEL



SO MUCH has been heard in the past about steel replacing wood for doors, furniture and other uses, that it is refreshing to learn of the great success which has attended the pioneering effort of Unit Structure, Inc., in making glued-up wood roof arches to take the place of steel arches. These graceful arch units lend themselves readily to interior designs which harmonize with modern architecture. This field of use is varied: Churches, community halls, gymnasiums, dance halls, car barns, factories—almost every building needing a large unobstructed floor space has been built with "Unit" Structures.

"Unit" Structures are composite timbers made up by the correct arrangement of laminations united with Casco waterproof glue under high pressure. The surfaces of the laminations are carefully surfaced, then even coatings of the glue are applied, and they are placed into specially designed presses. Applied pressure forcibly curves the members into desired shapes, producing uniform joints throughout. The final product is, and has the appearance of one solid piece of wood; with the cross section distributed in such a way as is most desired from the standpoint of loads and stresses.

Here are reasons advanced in favor of wood arches:

Great fire resistance resulting from the use of a solid section instead of many scattered members exposing large surfaces.

High earthquake safety through elimination of dangers existing in made-up roof supports where collapse of entire structure may result from failure of one of many structural elements.

Easy erection because delivered in one piece. No expensive equipment or trained crew required.

High rigidity through the absence of bolted connections: "Unit" arches and their columns are one frame, eliminating load-bearing pilasters needed with trusses or other types of roof construction. Pleasing appearance resulting from the natural beauty of wood plus the absence of unsightly net work.

This example of wood replacing steel should speed up the search for other opportunities to increase the use of wood products and recapture lost markets. This comparison of the behavior of wood and steel under fire will help to solve that patricular phase of the wood vs. steel argument.

Wood does not lose in strength when exposed to heat.

Steel weakens under heat, losing its strength at 700 degrees F. Since ordinary fires reach temperatures of 2000 degrees F. steel structures collapse at early stages of the fire.

Wood weakens only when in direct contact with a continuous hot, open flame, through a gradual reduction of its cross sectional area.

Wood eliminates the hazards due to expansion since its thermal conductivity is 1/200 that of steel and its coefficient of expansion only 1/10 that of steel.

Steel is a good conductor of heat, therefore will readily distribute high temperatures, which in combination with its high coefficient of expansion will cause a considerable increase in its length. In case of steel trusses, sidewalls often are bulged out, causing complete destruction of the building and great damage to its contents.

Wood as fires have repeatedly shown, was still in a position to act as a support after its section was reduced to 1/3 of its original size. The possibility of sudden collapse is eliminated.

Steel collapses quickly. Flash fires have caused total failure of such structures. Extra expense in clearing away the tangled mass of wreckage adds to the already sustained loss.

The gluing of these large members is a major operation, yet with Casco it becomes just a simple, easy, fool-proof job carried on in the open shop at any time of year. The application of the glue is quick and even, and it sets quickly under pressure into a hard, permanently cement-like bond substantially heat and water-resistant.—(Wood Construction.)

C. I. O. ODDITIES



IT IS frequently stated, by representatives of C. I. O. organizations when soliciting membership, that one of the outstanding advantages obtained through affiliation is the differential between the dues required by A. F. of L. unions and the dues of the C. I. O. This assertion is generally accompanied by an attack upon officials of the A. F. of L. organizations, who are accused of exacting exorbitant dues from their membership in order that the officials may obtain salaries far in excess of the income their ability would warrant elsewhere, while the C. I. O. officials are represented as champions of the under-privileged, to whom the matter of salary is of secondary importance.

A recent report, authenticated by documentary evidence from a C. I. O. project in Baltimore, proves conclusively that workers who are gullible enough to accept such statements as facts will eventually be enlightened in a most surprising manner.

On the project referred to, a man sought and obtained employment at the rate of \$.45 an hour. He was immediately required to affix his signature to a card which provided that the C. I. O. should receive \$10.00 immediately. It also required the payment of an assessment of \$1.00 a week for strike purposes, in addition to the regular monthly dues.

After working several weeks at \$.45 an hour, this employee was advanced to a position paying \$.55 an hour, for which he was immediately assessed \$25.00 by the C. I. O. He is now anticipating another promotion to a position paying \$.90 an hour and has been officially notified by the C. I. O. committee that he will be assessed \$50.00 upon assuming his new duties.

Thus it is clearly evident that the labor movement, so far as that project is concerned, has been translated into a racket, and that the value of membership in the C. I. O. amounts to exactly zero.

So far as can be learned, no one is accountable for the handling of C. I. O. funds. No Constitution and By-Laws exist, and no provision has been made for any accounting system. In contrast to this, the American Federation of Labor organizations are required by their respective Constitutions and By-Laws to submit, at regular intervals, a certified report upon the receipts and expenditures of all funds, and this report must be passed upon by the delegates assembled in regular national convention.

So far as the allegation that A. F. of L. dues are prohibitive, nothing could be more ridiculous, as the organizations function with the highest degree of economy and efficiency. Of course the A. F. of L. organizations are based upon a sound, economic foundation and, in order to function properly and to afford the maximum degree of protection and security to the membership, it is necessary that national or international headquarters be maintained; that a certain amount of the per capita received be set aside for the maintenance of strike benefit funds, convention funds, general funds and, in many instances, death or disability benefits which protect the dependents of the membership in the event of unforeseen difficulties arising which might not otherwise be properly met and adjusted.

During the depression years,—before the C. I. O. had been created and during that period when the United Mine Workers of America were unable to pay their per capita tax to the American Federation of Labor—it was only through the economic stability of the standard labor movement that it was possible for the American Federation of Labor to cancel the Mine Workers' indebtedness, which was in the amount of \$180,000.00.

During this same period, the organizations comprising the American Federation of Labor were requested to contribute as generously as their ability would permit to a fund created at the behest of the President of the American Federation of Labor to feed and clothe the members and families of the United Mine Workers of America. These contributions, which were accounted for in so far as the A. F. of L. was concerned, amounted to \$1,500,000.00. In addition to these cash contributions, food and clothing by the train load were donated by members of the

American Federation of Labor organizations to the families of the United Mine Workers of America.

When due consideration is accorded to the generosity of the American Federation of Labor in caring for the Mine Workers during their years of depression, it seems to be an act of the basest ingratitude conceivable for the President of the United Mine Workers to create an organization the purpose of which is to destroy the American Federation of Labor. The old adage of the dog that bit the hand that fed him applies peculiarly in this instance.—(Metal Trades Bulletin.)

MASS POVERTY MAY FACE NATION



GEORGE M. HARRISON, president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, told the Social Action section of the National Conference of Social Work that

“Unless at an early date we undertake rational control of our industrial machinery, with labor playing a prominent part in that control, the disruption of employment opportunities in recent years may assume a momentum that will bring disaster to industry and mass poverty to our population.”

Harrison cited figures to show that re-employment in the United States since the depth of the depression has lagged behind the increase of industrial production. In the four years since March, 1933, indexes published by the Federal Reserve Board show a rise in production of 109 per cent, while employment increased only 64 per cent, he said. A recent study by the Works Progress Administration shows that between 1920 and 1929 the nation increased its output 46 per cent, with only 16 per cent more labor, while in manufacturing technological innovations made possible a 40 per cent increase in output, in the face of a decrease of 2 per cent in the labor employed.

“The lesson that may be learned from these and similar figures,” said Harrison, “is that in the decade preceding the depression the extension of the market for the national product failed to keep pace with the growth of the nation’s potential output when this potential output is calculated on the basis of the steadily increasing productivity of American labor actually employed and the annual increment in the general employable population, including female labor.”

Harrison said that before the World War, according to economic statisticians, production in this country had increased at an average rate of about 4 per cent a year. If that rate had held since the base period, 1923-25, the production index would now stand at 145 or so, instead of at 117.

“Evidently the workers of this country do not get back for their labor the purchasing power necessary to stimulate a volume of output large enough to absorb all the hands that wish to work,” Harrison asserted. “Failing to expand the market, that is, failing to distribute sufficient purchasing power, industry cuts aggregate labor requirements and lets millions of willing workers go idle.”

He said these tendencies of increased productivity and decreased employment have occurred in all basic industries where the machine has been called to the aid of man. He pointed out that the number of labor units required to perform the same amount of work in 1934 as in 1920, counting 1920 as 100, was 56 in manufacturing, 81 in mining, 74 in railroading and 75 in the telephone industry.

Tracing the history of labor through the Industrial Revolution to the present, Harrison said that unlike 150 years ago, labor no longer looks at the machine as a dreaded monster, but as a blessing in which labor should share.

“The position American labor takes today with respect to technological progress is that technological improvement is social; that technological progress of today is the heritage of slow social advance through the ages,” said Mr. Harrison. “No one single group of society may, therefore, arrogate to itself the fruits of this progress. Society as a whole must share in the benefits. Labor is the major portion of society today.”

As a man grows older and wiser, he talks less and says more!

THE UNEXPECTED CUTS

(By H. H. Siegel)

“**W**HEN the crash came in 1929,” the philosopher began, in a reminiscent mood, “the working people were the first to feel its effects, but the unorganized workmen found themselves completely unprotected in the storm. They became, not only the victims of the first dark waves of that turbulent situation, but of their own helplessness as well. The storm was upon them, but they had no place to go for moral support, and consequently they did what unorganized men usually do, cut their own throats, hoping thereby to save themselves.

“I remember one man,” the philosopher went on, “a non-union carpenter. He had been working for 75c per hour, while the union carpenters in the same community still maintained a wage scale of \$1.00 per hour. He was thrown out of work, and fearing he could not get a job at his old wage rate, cut it down. A non-union job came up and he offered to work on it for 50c per hour. The contractor at first was somewhat surprised, but realizing that there were many idle carpenters, and seeing a chance for a still greater advantage, said to the man:

‘I’ll pay you 30c per hour. You can go to work in the morning.’

“This was not the only case of its kind, not at all, but there were hundreds and hundreds of similar cases that came up during that dark period of the depression. These cases were not confined to the carpenter trade nor to the building trades, but they came up in industry everywhere, and the unfortunate victims, whether they were men or women, had to like it.”

The philosopher is aware of the fact that during the depression many unorganized workmen were employed on government projects that paid as much, and in some cases more than union men in the same locality were getting on private jobs. This was particularly true on Civil Works Administration projects, but the unorganized workmen who drew those wages have no grounds for taking any of the credit for either establishing or maintaining those wages. Had it not been for the wage scales established and maintained by local unions all over the country, there would never have been such wages paid on those projects. Likewise the Public Works Administration employed many unorganized men, but the wage scale was governed by the rates per hour established by the unions in the various localities. The non-union man has nothing to crow about in that, excepting that he was receiving a wage benefit without contributing anything to establish or maintain it. Even the men working on WPA projects benefitted by organized labor influences. The Lord knows that many of those workers didn’t get too much for their work, but the blame rests entirely with unorganized labor—its influence and lack of support for the labor movement in this country, which is sponsored by union men and union women, was largely responsible for whatever was bad in WPA working conditions.

“Left entirely free from the influences of organized labor,” the philosopher continued, “the unorganized man would be in the predicament of the boy, who, when he got his first pair of long pants, thought they needed cutting off, because they were a trifle too long. He went to his mother and asked her to cut them off, but she was busy,—‘anyway,’ she said, ‘the pants would shrink.’ Then he asked his aunt, but she was knitting,—‘of course,’ said she, ‘the pants will shrink.’ His sister was writing a letter,—‘couldn’t he hear,’ she complained, ‘the pants would shrink.’ And his father, reading the evening paper, looked at him over his glasses, as much as to say, ‘Those pants will shrink.’ Then the boy went to bed, and in his prayer he brought up the pants question.

“One by one the others went to bed—all but the mother. She had extra work to do, and when it was done she thought of the boy’s pants, and slipping into his room she got the pants and cut them off. When the mother was in bed and asleep, the aunt awoke, thought of the boy’s pants and cut them off. Then the sister awoke and did likewise. About midnight the father awoke, and thinking of the boy’s predicament, he, too, cut off the pants. Then they all slept.

"The next morning while the mother was getting breakfast, the boy cried in astonishment:

"Mother, Mother! God made a mistake! I wanted him to shrink my pants a little, but he shrunk 'em a lot!"

"The unorganized workingman," the philosopher commented, "who is willing to have his wages cut a little in order to hold his job, while he sleeps, is liable to have them cut a lot; and it won't be God that will do the cutting."

While the philosopher told this story to illustrate what the unorganized man could expect in wage cuts, if it were possible to separate him completely from the influences of organized labor, it nevertheless has a wholesome application for union men everywhere. The first time our philosopher told this story, was when his local union was debating a wage cut from \$1.00 per hour down to 87½c per hour. Of course the philosopher was opposed to making the cut; especially, since there was nothing in the world to lose, and everything to gain. But the majority was against him when the vote was taken; yet time and experience proved that he was right. . . . That wage-cut movement was entirely unwarranted. Outside interests were the sole beneficiaries, and through one of the local's influential members, they manipulated matters in such a way that the movement was started. The member in question, had a foreman job in sight, which, after he had "raked the chestnuts" for the other fellow, failed to materialize.

When the smoke had cleared away, and the whole scheme was plainly in evidence, it was generally conceded, that that wage cut was not only a mistake, but a tragedy as well. For every member of that local union lost \$1.00 per day from the time of the wage cut up to the time when the \$1.00 per hour was restored.

"Every time there is a little slacking up of work," the philosopher said with a frown, "even though it is only temporary, somebody suggests that in order to stimulate new work, the wage scale has to be cut. Then it is talked about and gossiped about, both inside and outside the local union, until prospective builders hear it and conclude there is going to be a reduction in wages. Now all operations, so far as new projects are concerned, stop. Slack working conditions assume a deadliness that is appalling, and then there is nothing under heaven or on earth that can stop a reduction in wages (for the purpose, presumably, to stimulate more work). Just as soon, however, as the wage cut goes into effect, it becomes evident that the deadly stillness in the working conditions was not caused by a scarcity of prospective builders at all, but solely from the fact that somebody inadvertently or otherwise, suggested cutting the wage scale, of course, to stimulate new work. Talk and gossip did the rest.

"All that anyone can discover," the philosopher concluded, "after such an unorganized and uncontrolled movement has done its work, is that daily hard cash has been stimulated out of the pockets of the union men in that vicinity. When this fact is fully realized, profanity demands expression."

Takes Earth's Quake Pulse.

Records obtained by the large seismograph installed in an underground vault at the Seismological laboratory at Pasadena, Calif., yield new facts about earthquakes which may cause scientists to develop new theories about the interior of the earth. Most seismographs indicate only the vibratory motions of the earth at a given point, but the Pasadena instrument also takes the earth's pulse by measuring the relative movements of two different points. It responds only to stretches or compressions and indirectly to vibratory movements.

Life of Paper Money

There is a wide difference in the life and use of paper money, depending on the denomination. The smaller denominations, ones, twos and fives, stay out from six to nine months before they are worn out and retired. Higher denominations last longer, especially the notes which lie in banks as reserves. There is no way of telling how many times a note changes hands. One limited test showed that \$400 in marked money paid about \$1,600 in bills in three days, which would indicate a turnover faster than once a day.

Editorial



FRANK DUFFY, Editor

TIMBER AND SAWMILL WORKERS

THE latest news from the Timber and Sawmill Workers of the Northwest is that the organizers of the C. I. O. are doing their best to get these workers to join the C. I. O.

The facts are that not more than ten per cent of the Locals on the Pacific Coast have as yet affiliated and not more than another ten per cent have seriously considered the matter at all. That leaves eighty per cent of these workers loyal to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

In the course of another month or so we will know who have isolated themselves from our midst and turned their backs on their real friends—the Carpenters—who are the only ones who can help them in any way to get better working and living conditions.

The Federation of Woodworkers has disappeared. It will soon be forgotten. It was never a part of the organized labor movement. It pretended to work under the United Brotherhood, but it was not chartered by the United Brotherhood. It wanted to get control of all woodworkers. It made a mess of things and finally plunged the Lumber Workers into a war of dualism when it accepted a charter from the C. I. O. under the title, "International Woodworkers of America."

CONSTRUCTION OF BATTLESHIPS BY U. S. NAVY YARDS

THE decision to have two new battleships for the Navy built in Government Navy Yards will receive the approval not only of honest seekers for economy in the administration of the Government, but also of those who believe in Government manufacture of battleships and munitions as a method of taking the profits out of war and preparation for war and thus lessening the influences which urge the resort to war as a method of settling differences between nations.

The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation offered to build the two battleships for \$59,900,000 apiece. The New York Shipbuilding Corporation made a bid of \$56,000,000 for each ship. The Philadelphia and Brooklyn Navy Yards submitted bids of \$36,560,300 and \$37,265,843, respectively, for one ship.

When it was learned that the Navy Yards would build the ship for practically twenty million dollars apiece less than the bids submitted by the private concerns there was no hesitancy in awarding the contract to have one dreadnaught constructed in each of the two Federal yards.

The saving of forty million dollars through Government construction of these two battleships gives added importance to the position of the American Federation of Labor for the elimination of private profit in the production of war munitions. After considering a number of resolutions on this subject, the 1936 A. F. of L. convention adopted the following report submitted by the Resolutions Committee:

"The American Federation of Labor has time and again declared its emphatic protest against war as a method of adjusting disputes between nations. Many previous conventions have declared that private profit in the production of war munitions, had in themselves, on more than one occasion, led to crushing burdens of taxation being placed upon the people. Previous conventions have declared against the element of private profit in the production of war munitions. Attention has been called to the propaganda of those manufacturing munitions of war, and use of newspapers to inflame a people and their government.

"The American Federation of Labor has declared its conviction that our country, in the world as it is today, must maintain an adequate national defense, for in a world in which democracies are being destroyed and dictatorships supplanting them, no nation can feel itself safeguarded from the dangers of attack unless prepared to resist.

"Your committee is of the opinion that legislation eliminating private profit from the manufacture of munitions for national defense should be enacted, but that careful study should be made before such legislative measures are drafted, for today war munitions seemingly include almost the entire field of production, for while battleships and their ordnance are required on the one hand, so are textiles and medical supplies and an infinite number of other industrial products."

The convention referred the resolutions to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor with instructions to have a thorough study made of the entire question of the elimination of private profit in the manufacture of munitions before preparing necessary legislation for the abolition of this evil.

PROGRESS OF OLD-AGE PENSIONS

THE influence of the American Federation of Labor in securing an approach to security for aged people whose economic condition does not enable them to live without private or public charity, including resort to public almshouses, is well illustrated in the field of old age pensions.

After a broad study of the question of old-age security, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor made a report on the perilous condition of the needy aged, and the almost complete lack of public protection for them against want, to the 1929 convention of the Federation, held in Toronto, Canada.

On the general question of inadequate old age security, the Council said:

"In addition to the job which assures income from day to day, the next big fear in the wage earners' life is the possibility of old age without income. The savings margin of wages is usually not large enough to provide for family necessities and emergencies and also provide for income for old age."

Pointing out that in 1923 "there were 78,090 persons in public almshouses," without considering the number of dependent persons "in private institutions or receiving some other kind of assistance," the Executive Council analyzed the economic conditions of workers in the United States and gave the following trenchant summary of the main causes of poverty among the aged:

"Unemployment, accidents, sickness, misfortune, either of the individual or members of his family, in addition to declining earning ability, cause dependency. In the early days of this country, the prevailing agricultural environment made it easier for a family group to take care of its aged. There was an abundance of space and food that reduced the difficulties of adding another member to the home. There were many chores that enabled the older persons to find work and feel themselves useful.

"With growing industrialization and modern methods of production, the organization of modern homes, every additional member of the household means a proportionate increase in family expenses. Changed organization of the home does not provide the former opportunities for older persons to be useful. Modern standards of living all too frequently leave small margins for additional expenses or savings. These conditions, together with the increasing difficulty of older workers in finding employment, have made the problem of income for old age increasingly serious."

Confronted with these conditions, and the fact that only seven States and the Territory of Alaska had old age pensions of any sort, the Executive Council

recommended compulsory State legislation giving pensions to the needy aged and urged "an active campaign for the enactment of such laws in every State." In addition the Council recommended sixty-five years as the age for applicants.

After a thorough discussion, the convention adopted the recommendation of the Council.

In 1930 the Congress of the United States for the first time in the history of that body held an extensive hearing on the question of old age pensions at the request of the American Federation of Labor.

Later the American Federation of Labor prepared a model old-age pension bill for the consideration of the various States and mobilized the entire labor movement in the interest of old-age pension legislation.

The movement for old-age pensions was given an added impetus when President Roosevelt included the proposal for Federal assistance to them in the Social Security Bill which he presented to Congress during the first few weeks of the Seventy-Fourth Session. This progressive measure, which became a law on August 14, 1935, made a blanket Federal appropriation to the States with approved old-age pension laws of one-half the pension up to \$30 a month provided by the State laws, together with a definite percentage appropriation to aid the states in administering their old-age pension systems.

It is significant that the age requirement fixed by the Social Security Act is 65 years, which is the identical age recommended by the 1929 convention of the American Federation of Labor.

In view of the fact that in some states the old-age pension laws fixed the age at 70 years, the Federal Act, permitted that age to continue until January, 1940, when it is mandatory to reduce it to 65 years.

Only eight years have elapsed since the American Federation of Labor adopted the report of the Federation's Executive Council favoring pensions for the needy aged and mobilized the organized labor movement and other progressive forces in support of the old-age pension plan. Only eight years! And now comes a report of the Social Security Board carrying the information that 42 States, the District of Columbia and the Territory of Hawaii now have plans approved by the Board for assistance to the needy aged.

All of which is definite proof that representative government, democratic institutions and democratic procedure, plus a democratic labor movement, working together for a common purpose, can achieve relatively unlimited results in the field of social legislation designed to protect the masses against suffering imposed by conditions beyond the control of either individuals or groups.

Printers' Ink

The highest authority on advertising mediums makes the following statement:

"A labor paper is a far better advertising medium than any ordinary newspaper in comparison with circulation. A labor paper, for example, having 1,000 circulation, is of far more value to the business man who advertises than an ordinary paper with 5,000 subscribers."

Many business men do not stop to think that every line, both news and advertising, that enters a labor paper is read more closely by its subscribers than those of any other form of publication. The people who will read the labor paper are laboring men who patronize only those merchants who conduct themselves fairly toward labor.

The ordinary newspaper is taken to the home, read and cast aside and never touched again. The labor paper is saved by the housewife and its advertising columns consulted when she wishes to make a purchase.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Official Information



General Officers of
**THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, **T. M. GUERIN**
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Fifth District, **R. E. ROBERTS**
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Second District, **WM. J. KELLY**
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixth District, **A. W. MUIR**
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third District, **HARRY SCHWARZER**
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, **ARTHUR MARTEL**
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, 1937, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of October, November and December. The extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION CALL

The call for the Fifty-seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor has been issued by that body to all affiliated organizations. The convention this year will be held in the City Auditorium, Denver, Colorado, beginning Monday morning, October 4, 1937, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention shall have been completed.

HUTTER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY HIRES NON-UNION CARPENTERS

The Carpenters' District Council of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, through its secretary Charles Bartholomas, wishes the membership to be advised through the columns of "The Carpenter" of the unfriendly attitude of the Hutter Construction Company of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, towards our members on the job now under construction at Holy Hill, Wisconsin, which has been picketed daily and Sundays since May 2 of this year by the members of the District Council.

**SPECIAL CIRCULAR FROM THE GENERAL
EXECUTIVE BOARD**

To the Officers and Members of All Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Greetings:

Acting on instructions of our Twenty-third General Convention held in Lakeland, Florida, in December, 1936, a Sub-Committee of the General Executive Board visited the lumber and sawmill operations in the Northwest. While there, meetings were held with representatives of our District Councils of the Western States, as well as operators who employ our members. The Committee endeavored to get first hand information as to the best manner of handling the organization of this branch of our industry, so as to secure the best possible results for the men working in the woodworking industry, both in wages and working conditions, and the proper relationship of these men in our organization.

The Committee found that there were Communistic and adverse influences boring from within for the purpose of trying to destroy the activities of the United Brotherhood, and the building up of a dual International Union of Woodworkers, opposed to the Brotherhood, but before the Sub-Committee could report its findings and recommendations to the General Executive Board, the C. I. O. had already issued a charter, or certificate of affiliation, dated July 20, 1937, to a dual organization called, "International Woodworkers of America."

This dual organization has already been trying to induce our Local Unions and members to secede from the United Brotherhood, and so to combat this dual movement it becomes necessary to notify all our Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils of the Brotherhood that our members must not handle any lumber or mill work manufactured by any operator who employs C. I. O. or those who hold membership in an organization dual to our Brotherhood.

Do not be misled by any newspaper articles that the entire lumber and sawmill industry has gone C. I. O. Just the opposite is the truth. We have thousands and thousands of loyal members in the Northwest who are battling for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and will continue to do so, and it makes it absolutely necessary for all our members to give them their support by refusing to handle material coming from C. I. O. operations.

The C. I. O. has challenged us, and we must meet that challenge without hesitation. Therefore, you are instructed to appoint a committee to inform your employers and the lumber dealers that our members will refuse to handle any dual or C. I. O. products.

A list of operations using this class of labor will be sent to you from time to time as the situation may develop, but appoint your committees at once so that our employers will be informed in plenty of time to protect themselves before placing their orders for any lumber or millwork.

Kindly comply with these instructions at once and inform the General President of the names and addresses of your Committee so that the proper information can be sent direct to them as well as to you, in order to secure quick action.

Let your watchword be "No C. I. O. lumber or millwork in your district" and let them know you mean it.

Fraternally yours

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman,

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

TRAVELING MEMBERS ATTENTION

The Los Angeles County District Council, through its secretary, C. Van Winkle, requests that the membership be advised that there is no need for carpenters in Los Angeles and vicinity, California, at the present time as there are more than 25 per cent of the membership unemployed. And the rumor that there is to be built a large world's fair in Los Angeles is false. It is not being built nor is it contemplated.

* * * * *

Local Union 531 of St. Petersburg, Florida, through its recording secretary Dee W. Larabee, wishes to warn traveling members not come to that city seeking work. Due to a great influx of tourists at this time of year the city of St. Petersburg and the Clearwater districts are overcrowded with carpenters. However, if members should come it will be necessary for them to deposit their clearance cards in the local in which they intend to work as these districts will be thoroughly patrolled.

* * * * *

Carpenters are requested not to go to Pinellas County, Florida, seeking work. More members of Local Union 1275, Clearwater, are unemployed now than for some time, according to Charles P. Maloney, business agent, who warns carpenters who do go there to be sure to clear into Local 1275 as Section 46 will be rigidly enforced in the event any member does not heed the warning given.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2039 New Orleans, La.	2344 Foleyet, Ont., Can.
2040 Paris, Ill.	2845 Forest Grove, Ore.
2842 Bellingham, Wash.	2051 Port Allegany, Pa.
1789 Watertown, Wis.	2052 Albany, Ga.
2041 Malta, Mont.	2846 Little Rock, Ark.
2042 Oxnard, Calif.	2053 Dallas, Tex.
2043 Chico, Calif.	2054 St. Louis, Mo.
2839 Portland, Ore.	1828 Indianapolis, Ind.
2840 Benton, Ark.	1857 Wausau, Wis.
1801 Colfax, Ind.	2055 Podge City, W. Va.
2044 Pine Bluff, Ark.	2056 Hoquiam, Wash.
2841 Peshastin, Wash.	2847 Siletz, Ore.
2406 Erie, Pa.	1642 New London, Wis.
2045 Port St. Joe, Fla.	1862 Pulaski, Va.
2843 Chattanooga, Tenn.	2754 Tacoma, Wash.
2047 Hartford City, Ind.	2061 Austin, Minn.
2048 Corona, Calif.	1864 Appleton, Wis.
2049 Gilbertsville, Ky.	2062 Appleton, Wis.
2050 Topeka, Kans.	

MORE A. F. OF L. MEMBERSHIP GAINS

The continued onward march of the workers into bona fide trade unionism, based on democratic procedure and the sanctity of agreements negotiated with employers, was again revealed in the current membership report of the American Federation of Labor made public by Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the Federation.

The figures showed that on August 6 the paid upon and reported membership of the 103 National and International Unions and Local Unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. was 3,143,016.

This was a gain, Mr. Morrison said, of 702,940 over the average membership of the fiscal year ending August 31, 1936.

The increase in membership averages over 62,000 per month for the last eleven months.

Mr. Morrison pointed out that these figures do not include the membership of the National and International Unions suspended September 5, 1936.

BOARD MEMBER BRADFORD DIES

On the evening of September 1, 1937, death removed from the ranks of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America one of its esteemed members of the General Executive Board, Brother James L. Bradford, a member of Local Union 507, Nashville, Tenn.

Brother Bradford was a charter member of Local Union 1444, Nashville, Tenn., served that union as business agent in 1904 and 1905, also as a delegate to the Niagara Falls, N. Y., convention in 1906.

He was appointed General Organizer by former General President Huber, and served in that capacity during the years 1906 and 1907.

He was a delegate to a number of general conventions of the Brotherhood and on June 5, 1916, was made General Representative, which office he held until appointed as a member of the General Executive Board in 1933 to represent the Fourth District.

Funeral services were held Friday, September 3.

Officers and members of the General Executive Board, also members of the Association of General Contractors acted as honorary pallbearers. Interment was in Spring Hill Cemetery, Nashville.

The General Office was represented by First General Vice-President George H. Lakey and General Treasurer, Thomas Neale.

The sudden death of Brother Bradford came to us as a surprise. He left the general office, Indianapolis, Indiana on August 6,

1937 in apparent good health, after attending a regular meeting of the General Executive Board. Little did we think we would never see him again. He was a fine fellow, able, capable, faithful, honest, conservative and conscientious.

We can say of him;

“True to his trust and stalwart manhood;
His work in our poor craft was ably done.
He rendered mete for mete to every one.
God rest him, and in the Great Beyond
May we—his brothers clasp his honest hand
With joy and gladness in the promised land.”

* * * * *

The following resolution was adopted on the death of Brother Bradford by Local Union No. 1723, Columbus, Ga.:

Whereas, Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call to his reward that great worker in the ranks of Labor, Brother James L. Bradford; and

Whereas, over a long period of years Brother Bradford demonstrated to the workers and the general public of the Fourth District his sincere desire to serve the interest of our Brotherhood; and

Whereas, during this period Brother Bradford filled with credit to himself and to the labor movement, every trust at the command of the workers of this district; and

Whereas, his untimely loss leaves a vacancy in the ranks of our Brotherhood which will be hard to fill:

Therefore, be it resolved, that Local Union No. 1723, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America express to the family of our deceased Brother our condolence in their bereavement, which is common to all who knew Brother Bradford; and be it further

Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of our departed Brother as a token of our esteem for them and our love for Brother Bradford, and that we request that a copy of this resolution be printed in our monthly journal, and that a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting."

Approved by Local Union No. 1723
September 17th, 1937

C. C. Martin,
J. R. Sweat,
Theo. M. Mickelson.
Committee.

NO FURNITURE WORKERS NEEDED IN LOS ANGELES

Furniture Workers attention, stay away from Los Angeles; do not be misled by advertisements appearing throughout the country for Furniture Workers in Los Angeles, or the high wages being paid. There are more than enough Furniture Workers to fill all jobs, and in a number of factories strike conditions prevail. Your co-operation in this matter will be greatly appreciated and will assist the Furniture Workers of Los Angeles to settle these conditions quickly.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF LOCAL UNION 134

On Saturday, August 7, 1937, Local Union No. 134 of Montreal, Canada, held a banquet in celebration of its Golden Jubilee. Prominent among those present were two of its founders, Brothers Joseph Ainey and Ovide Proulx. A third pioneer, Brother Charles Edwards, was on his way from England when the Local Union was established and immediately became affiliated upon his arrival.

Over 400 guests attended the memorable gathering. Seated at the honor table were: the three jubilee members—Joseph Ainey, Ovide Proulx and Charles Edwards; Tom Moore, ex-president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; Mr. and Mrs. Victor Francoeur, Alderman of St. Anne-de-Bellevue; Ferdinand Doucet, president of Local Union 134; Earnets Tisdelle; Mr. Lucien Rodier and Mrs. L. Rodier; Pierre Blanchandin; Mr. and Mrs. Edouard Larose; Mrs. Pierre LeFevre, president of the Ladies Auxiliary Local 52; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Martel; L. A. Girard, from the newspaper LA PRESSE; Ben Drolet from the newspaper THE LABOR WORLD.

Brother Omer Fleury, president of the Quebec Provincial Council presided over the dinner. Mr. Tom Moore, the first speaker, defined in a very clear manner the workings of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, its aims and aspirations. Lucien Rodier spoke about the great value of international unions. The three pioneer members also addressed the meeting, all speaking in glowing terms of the United Brotherhood, whose purpose is the same, they stated, in 1937 as it was in 1887. Brother Martel, the last speaker, in well-chosen words, enumerated the many great accomplishments of the Brotherhood in the last fifty years. On behalf of the General President, Wm. L. Hutcheson, he presented gold medals to the pioneer members.

All the members of Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 52 graced the occasion with their presence.

Some very old dances were interspersed among the modern ones and genuine enjoyment and happiness prevailed during the evening.

It was voted a most interesting labor celebration and the organizers have reason to be proud of their efforts in making it a gala occasion.

QUARTERLY PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD, 1937

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon.

April 12, 1937.

Santa Clara Valley, California (Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from 77½c and 87½c to 90c and \$1.00 per hour, effective June 15, 1937. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

April 23, 1937.

O'Fallon, Ill., L. U. 140.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective June 7, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Marion, Ill., L. U. 598.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 9, 1937. Not having the 55% vote as our laws provide, this trade movement cannot be sanctioned.

Rawlins, Wyo., L. U. 659.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement be for shorter hours.

El Centro, Cal., L. U. 1070.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective July 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Fall River, Mass., L. U. 1305.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 3, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

Denver, Colo., L. U. 1583. (Millmen)—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.10 to \$1.25 per hour, 7 hour day, 35 hour week, effective June 6, 1937. Sanctioned without financial aid to take effect 60 days from date the general office was notified.

April 26, 1937.

Hudson County N. J., D. C.—Movement for the 6 hour day, 30 hour week and an increase in wages from \$1.40 to \$2.00 per hour, effective June 1, 1937. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Silinas, Cal., L. U. 925.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective July 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Phoenix, Ariz., L. U. 1089.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective July 3, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Albuquerque, N. M., L. U. 1319.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective July 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

April 28, 1937.

Bismarck, N. D., L. U. 2059.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective June 1, 1937. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

April 29, 1937.

Bradford, Pa., L. U. 124.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

May 3, 1937.

Houston, Texas, L. U. 724.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 85c per hour, effective June 16, 1937. Official sanction granted.

May 5, 1937.

Wilmington, Del., L. U. 626.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective August 1, 1937. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Port Huron, Mich., L. U. 1067.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.00 per hour, effective June 19, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Brownsville, Texas, L. U. 1316.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour, effective July 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

May 6, 1937.

Bloomington, Ill., L. U. 63.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective July 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Johnstown, N. Y., L. U. 1268.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.00 per hour, effective May 12, 1937. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

May 7, 1937.

Carlyle, Ill., L. U. 1851.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective June 14, 1937. Official sanction granted.

May 10, 1937.

Kittanning, Pa., L. U. 1129.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour and the 40 hour week, effective June 20, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Hollywood, Fla., L. U. 1947.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½ to \$1.00 per hour, effective June 15, 1937. Official sanction granted.

May 11, 1937.

McAlester, Okla., L. U. 986.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.00 per hour, effective July 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

May 17, 1937.

Hudson, N. Y., L. U. 1075.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.00 per hour, effective July 3, 1937. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

May 18, 1937.

Tampa, Fla., L. U. 696.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour, effective August 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

June 1, 1937.

St. Catharines, Ont., L. U. 38.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 70c June 1, 1937 and 75c August 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Texarkana, Tex., L. U. 379.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½ per hour, effective July 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

San Bernardino, Cal., L. U. 944.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective August 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Mesa, Arizona, L. U. 1216.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective July 15, 1937. Official sanction granted.

El Reno, Okla., L. U. 1431.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective July 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Sydney, N. S., L. U. 1588.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to 80c per hour, effective May 1, 1937. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Ashtabula, Ohio, L. U. 1629.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ effective June 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., L. U. 2427.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour, effective July 7, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Hamilton, Ont., Can., L. U. 18.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective July 1, 1937. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

June 8, 1937.

Temple, Texas, L. U. 1971.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour, effective July 16, 1937. Official sanction granted.

June 14, 1937.

Nyack, N. Y., L. U. 474.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.20 to \$1.40 per hour, effective August 23, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Thompson Falls, Mont., L. U. 1639.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½ to \$1.00 per hour, effective July 27, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Lakeland, Fla., L. U. 2217.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1.00 per hour, effective September 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

June 17, 1937.

Mt. Morris, N. Y., L. U. 662.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.20 per hour, effective July 28, 1937. Official sanction granted.

June 23, 1937.

San Diego, Cal. D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective September 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

June 24, 1937.

Chillicothe, Ohio, L. U. 1255.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1.00 per hour, effective July 17, 1937. Official sanction granted.

June 28, 1937.

Mobile, Ala., L. U. 89.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective August 1, 1937. Official sanction granted, without financial aid.

July 1, 1937.

Melbourne, Fla., L. U. 1685.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½ per hour, effective July 17, 1937. Official sanction granted.

July 12, 1937.

Sherman, Texas, L. U. 197.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½ to \$1.00 per hour, effective September 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 28, 1937.

Regular meeting of the General Executive Board was called to order on the above date. All members present.

Ft. Smith, Ark., L. U. 71.—Movement for increase in wages. Not having received the necessary 55% vote, the Board cannot sanction the movement.

Bicknell, Ind., L. U. 1712.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.00 per hour, 40 hour week, effective September 8, 1937. Official sanction granted.

At a meeting of the General Executive Board held at the General Office on March 24, 1937, that body protested the action of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department in ruling on March 10, 1937, that the Building Trades Department should adopt a plan for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes in all localities to which all Local Councils must adhere. Such a plan was adopted by the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department on March 10, 1937, whereas the Tampa, Florida convention of the Building Trades Department held in November, 1936, decided that:

"Wherever in any community any plan of settlement of such disputes is in effect, it should be used in the first instance to bring about an agreement or settlement."

This became the law and is now part of Section 38 of the constitution of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. This law governs in all instances. The Executive Council of the Building Trades Department had neither the right nor the authority to set up local arbitration boards in localities where none existed. The General Executive Board decides that until the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department rescinds and revokes its action of March 10, 1937, the per capita tax of the Brotherhood be withheld.

July 29, 1937.

Regular audit of books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

In considering the payment of pensions in the future the General Executive Board directed that all Local Unions having members on the pension roll be notified that unless the questionnaire issued by the General President in May 1937, by orders of the General Executive Board, be

returned to the General Office with the information desired properly filled out, the pension checks will be withheld.

The G. E. B. ordered the special assessment due the A. E. of L. for organizing purposes be paid.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

July 30, 1937.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

August 2, 1937.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

August 3, 1937.

August 4, 1937.

Sheffield, Ala., L. U. 109.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per hour, effective September 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Port Clinton, Ohio, L. U. 2239.—Movement for an increase in wages from 70c to \$1.10 per hour, effective August 14, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Communication from L. U. 1942, Winston-Salem, N. C. with set of resolutions adopted by the North Carolina State Federation of Labor, dealing with the split in American Labor Movement were carefully considered and the General Secretary instructed to reply giving the information desired.

Accounting of the appropriation to the Cincinnati District Council for relief of the Flood Sufferers was received and filed.

Accounting of the appropriation to the Louisville District Council for relief of flood sufferers was received and filed.

Communication received from the Upholsterers International Union asking for information pertaining to membership in our organization. The General President was directed to appoint a sub-committee of the G. E. B. to meet a like committee from the Upholsterers International Union.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

August 5, 1937.

Appeal of Alfee D. Grover, Wollaston, Mass., from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim for full amount of funeral donation account the death of Elmer George Grover, L. U. 752, Quincy, Mass., due to the fact he should have been classified as a semi-beneficial member. The ruling of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 1016, Rome, N. Y. from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim for donation on the death of Brother John Beck. The action of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Marie Van Leeuwen, from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim for donation on the death of George Van Leeuwen, L. U. 450, Ogden, Utah. The action of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of W. K. Jones, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill., from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim for disability donation. The action of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Request of L. U. 1225, Edmonton, Alta., for an appropriation of \$500.00. Request denied.

Request of Joint Executive of Furniture Workers, Preston, Ont., for an appropriation. Request denied.

Request of the Democratic National Committee for \$1,000.00 for four books. Request denied. Battle Creek, Mich., L. U. 871, protesting the action of the G. P. in revoking the charter of the Southern Michigan-District Council. The action of the G. P. was approved.

Appeal of L. U. 1627, Mena, Ark., for financial assistance in behalf of Sawmill and Timber Workers L. U. 2527, Mena, Ark. was referred to the General President for investigation and such action as he deems necessary.

Communication from Dr. John A. Lapp, National Referee Building and Construction Trades Department that a hearing will be held Wednesday Sept. 8, 1937, relative to a dispute between the Iron Workers and Bricklayers on pointing and caulking of steel window frames at the State Hospital, St. Joseph, Mo.

The Board directs that Dr. Lapp be advised that we have already notified the Building Trades Department of the A. E. of L. that we will not recognize the local set-ups established by the Executive Council of the B. T. D. on March 10, 1937, whereas the Tampa Convention of the Building Trades Department decided that:

"Wherever in any community any plan of settlement of such disputes is in effect,

it should be used in the first instance to bring about an agreement or settlement."

Besides that there is an agreement between the carpenters and Bricklayers governing the pointing and caulking of window frames, which both organizations are observing. Copy of this agreement to be sent to Dr. Lapp.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

August 6, 1937.

Louisiana, Mo., L. U. 1008.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to \$1.25 per hour, effective September 24, 1937. Official sanction granted.

Ponca City, Okla., L. U. 2068.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per hour, effective October 1, 1937. Official sanction granted.

The General Executive Board had before it the protest appealing on behalf of Local Union 787, New York City, N. Y., with reference to the tabulation committee's report to the General President on the votes cast on amendments to the Constitution and Ritual, and the Board sees no reason why they should take any action and, therefore the appeal is dismissed.

The Twenty-Third general convention of the U. E. of C. and J. of A., held in Lakeland, Florida in December 1936 directed that a committee of the G. E. B. be appointed to go to the

Northwest and make a survey of the lumber industry at the base of operations. In accordance with these directions the General President appointed the following committee; Board members:

Wm. J. Kelly,
R. E. Roberts,
A. W. Muir.

The General President accompanied the committee.

The committee reported that:

"While in the Northwest, meetings were held with representatives of our District Councils of the Western states as well as operators who employ our members. The committee endeavored to get first hand information as to the best manner of handling the organization of this branch of our industry, so as to secure the best possible results for the men working in the woodworking industry, both in wages and working conditions and the proper relationship of these men to our organization. The sentiment of these workers is definitely and distinctly in favor of their present form of organization.

Your Committee recommends, that as these workers were taken over from the A. F. of L. in their present form of organization no change should be made.

Your Committee further recommends that the present organizing campaign be continued.

Your Committee also recommends that the matter of the issuance and use of our label be referred to the General President and the First General Vice-President, to take up with those desiring same.

The Committee further reported that it was evident Communistic and adverse influences were boring from within, with the object in view of trying to destroy the activities of the United Brotherhood and the building up of a dual International Union of Woodworkers opposed to the Brotherhood. Before the committee could report its findings and recommendations to the General Executive Board it found that the C. I. O. had already granted a charter or certificate of affiliation dated July 20, 1937 to some of these workers under the name International Wood Workers of America. This is a dual and rival body to the U. B. of C. and J. of A. and the committee recommends that the following letter be sent to all Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils:

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF ALL LOCAL UNIONS, DISTRICT, STATE AND PROVINCIAL COUNCILS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.

Greetings:

Acting on instructions of our Twenty-third General Convention held in Lakeland, Florida, in December, 1936, a Sub-Committee of the General Executive Board visited the lumber and sawmill operations in the Northwest. While there, meetings were held with representatives of our District Councils of the Western States, as well as operators who employ our members. The Committee endeavored to get first hand information as to the best manner of handling the organization of this branch of our industry, so as to secure the best possible results for the men working in the woodworking industry, both in wages and working conditions, and the proper relationship of these men in our organization.

The Committee found that there were Communistic and adverse influences boring from within for the purpose of trying to destroy the activities of the United Brotherhood, and the building up of a dual International Union of Woodworkers, opposed to the Brotherhood, but before the Sub-Committee could report its findings and recommendations to the General Executive Board, the C. I. O. had already issued a charter, or certificate of affiliation, dated July 20, 1937, to a dual organization called, "International Woodworkers of America."

This dual organization has already been trying to induce our Local Unions and members to secede from the United Brotherhood, and so to combat this dual movement it becomes necessary to notify all our Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils of the Brotherhood that our members must not handle any lumber or mill work manufactured by any operator who employs C. I. O. or those who hold membership in an organization dual to our Brotherhood.

Do not be misled by any newspaper articles that the entire lumber and sawmill industry has gone C. I. O. Just the opposite is the truth. We have thousands and thousands of loyal members in the Northwest who are battling for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and will continue to do so, and it makes it absolutely necessary for all our members to give them their support by refusing to handle material coming from C. I. O. operations.

The C. I. O. has challenged us, and we must meet that challenge without hesitation. Therefore, you are instructed to appoint a committee to inform your employers and the lumber dealers that our members will refuse to handle any dual or C. I. O. products.

A list of operations using this class of labor will be sent to you from time to time as the situation may develop, but appoint your committee at once so that our employers will be informed in plenty of time to protect themselves before placing their orders for any lumber or millwork.

Kindly comply with these instructions at once and inform the General President of the names and addresses of your Committee so that the proper information can be sent direct to them as well as to you, in order to secure quick action.

Let your watchword be "No C. I. O. lumber or millwork in your district" and let them know you mean it.

Fraternally yours

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

The report and recommendations of the committee were adopted by the G. E. B.

Appeal of Merle C. Jacobs from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Merle C. Jacobs vs. L. U. 945, Jefferson City, Mo. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

An appropriation of \$1,000.00 was made for relief of men on strike in Omak. This amount to be sent to the Puget Sound District Council.

The following report was received from the sub-committee of the G. E. B.

"We, the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board have made an audit of the securities held by the General Treasurer, Thomas Neale, in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank and find the following:

1 Certificate of deposit	\$ 50,000.00
1 Certificate of deposit	50,000.00
1 Certificate of deposit	100,000.00
1 Certificate of deposit	100,000.00
6 U. S. Treas. Bonds 10,000.00	60,000.00
4 U. S. Treas. Bonds 10,000.00	40,000.00
100 Canadian Bonds \$ 1,000.00	100,000.00

R. E. Roberts,
H. Schwarzer,
A. W. Muir.

There being no further business to come before the Board the minutes were approved as read and the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS CONVENTION

The Quebec Provincial Council of Carpenters held its twenty-eighth annual convention at Monument National, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, August 5 to 7, 1937.

The convention was called to order by Brother Arthur Martel, member of the General Executive Board, who welcomed the delegates to the city. Brother Omer Fleury presided over the sessions.

The Council was represented by 15 delegates, and 5 fraternal delegates from Locals 52 and 270 of Ladies Auxiliaries. Local Union 1702 of St. Hyacinthe and the Montreal District Council sent fraternal delegates. Brother Arthur Martel represented the General Office of the United Brotherhood.

Letters from General Officers were read expressing regret at their inability to attend the convention, as well as a letter from P. M. Draper, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, who was also unable to be present.

A very elaborate and informative report was presented by the Executive relative to the activities of the Council for the past year showing that great care had been taken of the welfare of the carpenters in the province regarding the adoption of labor legislation.

Six resolution were favorably acted upon and adopted by the convention.

According to the report of the Council the finances were shown to be in good condition.

Brothers Omer Fleury and Pierre Lefevre were re-elected president and secretary respectively.

ALFRED N. JACOBSEN

It was with deep regret we learned of the death of Alfred N. Jacobsen, a member of the organization since 1899 and a member of Local 1280, Mountain View, California at the time of his death.

Brother Jacobsen first became a member of the organization when admitted to membership in Local 483, Plainfield, N. J. on October 10, 1899, from which Local he transferred to Local 1280. He served the latter Local faithfully as an officer for many years prior to July 1929, at which time he was stricken with paralysis. The passing of this ardent worker for the cause of organized labor makes his many friends and brothers realize the irreparable loss they have sustained.

DANIEL H. L. SPRICKMAN

Member of Local Union No. 81, Erie, Pa., Died at Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Fla., July 25, 1937.

Early on last Sunday morning,
 One of my dear friends passed away.
 For several days we'd seen the warning,
 And knew that old Dan couldn't stay.
 Daniel Sprickman was his name,
 And he was my friend, tried and true;
 For eight long years, always the same.
 Dan, old Boy, I'm missing you.

Eight years beside me at the table;
 Now a stranger has your place.
 All such things are inevitable;
 But I miss your voice and face.
 And when the Admiral craved a favor,
 You never failed me—No-sir-ee;
 Not alone your words, but your behavior,
 Proved you were a friend to me.

One of his comrades at the Home, Lakeland, Florida.

 DEATH ROLL

CLARENCE COOPER—Local Union No. 119, Newark, N. J.

ALEXANDER ROSS—Local Union No. 33, Boston, Mass.

HUGH O'BRIEN—Local Union No. 608, New York City, N. Y.

ARCHBISHOP WARNS ON LABOR STRUGGLE

Archbishop John T. McNicholas of Cincinnati, in a letter sent to pastors said:

"A great struggle is going on in our country today. It seems next to impossible to change the outlook of industrialists and capitalists who believe in economic slavery."

Speaking of industrialists and capitalists, Archbishop McNicholas declared:

"They cannot understand that capital is entitled to a fair return on its investment and nothing more.

"To speak of fundamental justice and of the dignity of human nature and of human labor is simply to speak a language they do not understand. They do not accept fixed and immutable principles of justice.

"Good business to them means accumulating as much money as one can and the acquiring of that power which comes with money. All of this must be done in such a way as to avoid the penalties of the law.

"Some sitting in our courts of justice, even in the supreme tribunal of the United States," he continued, "reject the very idea of the natural law which is founded on the divine and eternal law of God and which means unchanging standards of morality governing society."

"Labor is beginning to gain strength. It is important that labor gets a fair hearing; also that labor organizations be everywhere formed.

"We are becoming, without realizing it, a totalitarian state. We are talking much about the liberties of men, while at the same time government is stealing the freedom of the sons of God that is their inalienable right by nature and by nature's laws."

 Demand the Union Label

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

UNION'S APPRENTICES SENT TO CRAFT SCHOOL

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Enclosed please find a program advanced by the Carpenters' District Council in co-operation with the Board of Education of St. Louis, Mo., for the training of young carpenter apprentices.

We feel that this is a step in the right direction to produce better mechanics, that the carpenters will continue to hold their place in the building industry.

We would like to see the enclosed article published in some following edition of "The Carpenter."

Fraternally yours,

J. A. Callahan, Secretary,
Carpenters' District Council of St. Louis, Mo.

Carpenters' Council and Public Education Officials Join in New Venture

A plan of compulsory school attendance for carpenters' apprentices during their working hours has been prepared by the St. Louis public schools and the Carpenters' District Council, a trade union, and went into effect September 13th. It will be a new venture in education here.

About 90 apprentices, between 19 and 24 years old, will attend special classes at Hadley Vocational School for four hours a week. The union, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, has arranged with the employers to make the school period part of the apprentice's regular work program for which he is paid.

The teacher of the special classes has been appointed with the approval of the union, and his salary will be paid jointly by the union and the Board of Education, an arrangement which school officials think is unique in the United States.

Robert S. Frantz, 5511 Eichelberger avenue, formerly a carpenter foreman, will be the instructor. For 30 hours a week he will conduct classes in blueprint reading, mathematics and other technical subjects, and for 10 additional hours he will visit the apprentices at work on their jobs in an effort to co-ordinate the classroom training with practical tasks. The schools will pay three-fourths of his salary, the union one-fourth.

The special Saturday morning courses for apprentices and journeymen which have been offered for many years at Hadley School will be continued. Attendance at these classes and in others conducted in night school is voluntary. Frantz has taught in the Saturday class for four years.

In an announcement of the new program, the administrative department of the schools said, "The Carpenters' District Council evidences in this action a forward step in training for craftsmanship. All labor organizations have an intense interest in seeing that the members of their craft are competent workers keeping abreast of the developments in their line."

Under the agreement between the school system and the union, the teacher will be required to make duplicate reports to the Secretary of the Carpenters' Council and the Assistant Superintendent of Schools in charge of vocational training. The union will keep an attendance record and supervise disciplinary measures when apprentices do not attend school or perform the tasks assigned by the teacher.

LOCAL UNION NO. 40 ADOPTS RESOLUTION

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On recommendation of the delegates of the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, and by the adoption of Local Union 40, Boston, Mass., the following resolution is submitted for publication in our journal.

Wm. Crowell, R. S.,
L. U. No. 40.

* * * * *

Whereas, The American Federation of Labor was founded in 1881, for helpful labor purposes which include: The encouragement and formation of labor trades and labor unions; the closer federation and combination of such bodies; the securing of legislation in the interest of the working masses; the establishment of national and international trade unions, based upon a strict recognition of the autonomy of such trades; the sale of union-labor goods; the influencing of public opinion by peaceful and legal methods in favor of organized labor, and its right to organize. And,

Whereas, The A. F. of L. favors and encourages the labor press of America; and, as a federation, promotes the harmonious co-operation of all national and international trades unions so that they may be helpful to each other in unifying all workers in the common cause of betterment of conditions, under the Federation's powers, which are prescribed much as the Federal Government's are in its relations with the states and its patriotic fidelity to the constitution and laws of the United States. And,

Whereas, The activities of the A. F. of L., in espousing legislation designed to safeguard the interests of labor, has influenced Congress to enact many measures of this character, which includes, among others, a national eight hour day for government employes in particular, and other employes in general; the legal establishment of Labor Day as a holiday; the Clayton anti-trust Act, wherein it was affirmed, 'the labor power of a human being is not a commodity, or article of commerce,' and its further provision of protection under this Act, of labor unions from being classified as trusts, or subject to anti-trust laws; the Seaman's Act; the Federal Children's Bureau; the Workman's Compensation Act; the Federal Bureau of Labor, which subsequently became the present Department of Labor, whose secretary is a member of the President's Cabinet. Be it therefore resolved: that

We, the delegates of the American Federation of Labor, in convention here assembled, do herewith, memorialize Congress and the President of the United States, and the Secretary of Labor, to recognize and appreciate the true value and service of the American Federation of Labor, as an American institution of labor representation in the bargainings for the workers best interests and the well-being of our people who have, in co-operation and patriotism, upheld the principles of American democracy in its crises of war and peace. Be it further resolved:

We reaffirm and rededicate ourselves in embracing the practical application of labor's policies as provided for in the American Federation of Labor's principles, that the economic power of its members is fundamental to all production, in that it is derived from labor's creativeness in industry and commerce, and that all other power springs from labor's economic power, of, for and by a people who pledge themselves to an inter-relationship of orderly process, as prescribed for in the American Federation of Labor, and the constitution and laws of the United States Government, and not inimical to the well-being of its citizens, and membership.

Respectfully submitted,

John G. Dunphy.

Delegate—Peter A. Reilly, Carpenters' L. U. No. 40,
Boston, Massachusetts.

(Endorsed by L. U. 40.)

STRIKES

Editor, "The Carpenter":

During the past few months I have read considerable concerning strikes and I have come to the conclusion that most of them are entirely unnecessary. Both employers and employes are capitalistic and, therefore, entitled to equal protection under the law. It seems strange at this late date that it should be necessary, to repeat, that a strike which has for its object the 'Closed Shop' is unlawful and a contract providing for the 'Closed Shop' is illegal and unenforceable. The object of the strike being unlawful, all acts in support thereof including picketing are also unlawful. Too often the ear of the court is tuned to the voice of the mob, rather than that of reason. By tolerant and temporizing decisions liberty is constantly being judicially lost.

I quote from the following decision handed down by the Supreme Court in 1892 to indicate the change taking place in the labor relations:

"Whatever enthusiasts may hope for in the country, every owner of property may work it as he will, by whom he pleases, at such wages and upon such terms as he can make; and every laborer may work or not as he sees fit, for whom, at such wages as he pleases, and neither can dictate to the other how he shall use his own, whether property, time, or skill."

This high-sounding phrase was written forty-five years ago, and while the principles of liberty underlying our fundamental law are still the same, we have gone far since those words were written

The boasted liberty of the citizen and the vaunted security of individual property are no longer what they were. Both employer and employe now dictate to the other how he shall use his own, whether property, time or skill.

We have become group conscious, are ruled in both business and government by groups and blocs and organization has been met by organization. It is a question of the survival of the fittest.

Samuel E. Roe,
Englewood, N. J.

 LADIES AUXILIARY 62 GOING STRONG

Editor, "The Carpenter":

As it has been some time since this Auxiliary sent any word to "The Carpenter" Magazine, we feel it about time that we let some of the other Auxiliaries hear from us, and to let them know that we are still going strong.

Our membership consists of approximately sixty members, and is steadily increasing all the time.

On Labor Day our Drill Team, dressed in uniforms of blue and gold, the colors of the Auxiliary, marched and drilled in the parade and did splendidly, and we were all exceedingly proud of them.

We have a Card Party each second Friday of the month, which is open to outsiders as well as to our own members and also bunco games for those who do not like to play cards. The prizes are cash, being a percentage of the monies taken in for the game, then refreshments are served to close the evening.

We also have a Social on our last meeting night of the month, which is the fourth Tuesday, and which our husbands join with us, for refreshments after the meetings are closed.

Then on the fourth Thursday of the month, we have Pot-Luck lunch, playing cards in the afternoon. Although we have been neglecting our sewing during these hot summer days we are going to continue it again this early Fall.

Our President Grace Jared, is a very wonderful worker and certainly makes it her business to see that everyone is happy and well taken care of at all times and is an ardent supporter of the union cause.

It is very gratifying to read of the new organizations now springing into being all over the country, and to know that the ranks of organized labor are steadily increasing all the time and that by the formation of new Auxiliaries, the wives of union men are becoming more conscious of the buying power they have, and that if we all buy union made products we shall derive benefits that will bring better wages and working hours to all laboring peoples.

Husbands of Local "25," do not forget that we are still open to initiate your wives into Auxiliary 62, bring them with you when you come to your meeting and we will take care of them, remember every second and fourth Tuesdays at 8 p.m.

L. A. No. 62.

May Arnold, Recording Secretary
Los Angeles, Calif.

USE OF TREATED TIMBER IN 1936 SHOWS 24% GAIN

Approximately 223,000,000 Cubic Feet Subjected to Preservative Treatment; Cross Ties Account for Bulk

In 1936 approximately 223,000,000 cubic feet of timber were subjected to preservative treatment, according to statistics prepared by R. K. Helphenstine, Jr., Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the American Wood Preservers' Association. This represents an increase of 24 per cent over the volume treated in 1935.

Railroad cross ties have always comprised the great bulk of wood subjected to treatment, and the total in 1936, which amounted to 113,856,387 cubic feet, represented an increase of 10,346,946 cubic feet as compared with 1935.

The report states that the consumption of creosote in 1936 by the wood-preserving industry in the country totaled over 154,000,000 gallons, an increase of nearly 30,000,000 gallons as compared with the preceding year. Oak ties, southern pine, and Douglas fir constituted 77 per cent of all cross ties treated during the year. Approximately 57 per cent of the cross ties were treated with creosote. The remainder were impregnated with a creosote-petroleum mixture, with zinc chloride, and other preservatives.

NATION'S RECOVERY IS NEAR 1929 MARK

The New York "Times" weekly index of business activity now stands at 110.1—the highest point it has reached since the crash of 1929, when it was about 115. The "Wall Street Journal" contends that the upward trend will continue.

"There is a general belief among economists of the leading New York banks that the fall will see a marked upturn in American business," the "Journal" declares.

In support of this optimistic prophecy, the Association of American Railroads announces that for the week ending July 17 carloadings totalled 770,075, an increase of 6.9 per cent over 1936 and 29.9 per cent over 1935.

The U. S. Steel Corporation cut a big "melon." The directors decided to pay the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on preferred stock and to supplement that with 1¼ per cent on account of arrears.

At the bottom of the depression the arrears on Steel's preferred dividends amounted to \$18.25 a share, or \$67,751,300. All of this has now been wiped out.

In addition, for the first six months of 1937, the concern had a net profit for common stock holders of \$64,755,215.

That the steel companies expect to continue their heavy production is indicated by the advance of \$1 per ton in the price of scrap. The price of scrap is regarded as a reliable barometer of the condition of the steel business.

Westinghouse reported that its profits for the first six months of this year were the best since 1929, and showed an increase of 43 per cent over the same period in 1936.

Uncle Sam's credit continues amazingly good. The Federal Home Loan Banks, during the last week in July, offered \$28,000,000 of one-year debentures drawing only 1¼ per cent interest. They were oversubscribed ten times.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

By

FRANK DUFFY, *Gen'l Sec'y*

In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph E, Section 13 of the Constitution of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., the information required is herewith furnished. Some of our District Councils and Local Unions have not filled out the blanks sent them and in such cases we cannot give the data required.

See District Councils for hours and wages for Locals in District Councils, such Locals are not listed separately.

D. C.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
Jefferson Co., Ala.		708 N. 17th, Palmerdale					
Ft Smith, Ark., (Furn Wkrs.)		Labor Temple	Friday	8 to 12	24 to .65	No	No
Bay Counties, Calif.		200 Guerrero, San Francisco	Wed. - | 8	\$1-1.12	1.40	Yes	Yes
Fresno County, Calif.		1139 Broadway, Fresno	1-3 Thurs.	8	1.12	Yes	Yes
Los Angeles, Calif.		538 Maple Ave.	Monday	8		Yes	Yes
Sacramento, Calif.		Labor Temple, 8th & I St.	Friday	8	1.18		
San Diego, Calif.		Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
San Joaquin, Calif.		122 N. San Joaquin St., Stockton	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12	Yes	Yes
Santa Clara Valley, Calif.		72 N. 2nd St., San Jose	Wednesday	8	1.12	Yes	Yes
Bridgeport and Vic., Conn.		170 Elm St.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
Washington, D. C.		1906 10th St., N. W.	Monday	8	1.50 out	Yes	Yes
Jacksonville and Vic., Fla.		with Locals		8	.60 to .90	No	Part
Volusia & Seminole Co.'s, Fla.		Labor Temple	2-L. Tues.	8	1.12	Yes	Yes
West Palm Beach, Fla.					Mill 1.05		
Chicago, Ill.		12 E. Erie St.	Thurs.	8	1.62 out	Yes	Yes
Fox River Valley, Ill.		213 Main St., Aurora	2nd Tues.	8	1.75 in	Yes	Yes
Tri City, Ill.		Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8			
Tri Counties, Ill.							
Will County, Ill.		127 E. Jefferson St., Joliet	1-3 Fri.	8	1.50	Yes	Vbl.
Lake County, Ind.		6th and Mass St.	Tuesday	8	1.50	Yes	Yes
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.		Labor Temple	1st Tues.	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
Fall Cities, Ky.		809 W Jefferson, Louisville	Wednesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
Tri State, Ky.		329 22nd St., Ashland, Ky	2nd. Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
Berkshire County, Mass.		150 North St., Pittsfield	4th Sun.	8	.75 to 1.12		
Boston, Mass.		470 Stuart St.	1-3 Thurs.	8	1.37 out	Yes	Yes
Central, Mass.		Foresters' Hall	3rd Thur.	8		Yes	No
Holyoke, Mass.		189 High St.	2-4 Tues	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
Lawrence, Mass.		98 Concord St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
Lowell, Mass.							
Middlesex, Mass.		War Vets Hall, Stoneham.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.10		
Newton, Mass.		251 Washington St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.17	Yes	No
Norfolk County, Mass.		Norwood	1-3 Mon.	8			
		Walpole	1-3 Fri.	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
Northern, Mass.		St. Georges Hall, Fitchburg	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
North Shore, Mass.							
South Shore, Mass.		Hingham, Mass.	1st Thur.	8	1.10		
Springfield, Mass.		19 Sanford St.	Monday	8	1.25		
Worcester, Mass.		62 Madison St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.17 out	Yes	
Kent-Ottawa & Muskegon Co., Mich.		Labor Temple, Muskegon and Holland, Mich.	1-3 Thur.	8	.56 to .75	Yes	Yes
Tri County, Mich.			Friday	8	1.00		
Wayne Co., Mich.		4147 Cass Ave.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
Twin City, Minn.		1949 University Av St Paul	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
Kansas City, Mo.		3114 Paseo	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
St. Louis, Mo.		3606 Cozens Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.50	Yes	No
Omaha, Neb.		Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.	8	1.12	Yes	Yes
Bergen County, N. J.		36 Bergen St., Hackensack	2-4 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	Part
Burlington County N. J.							
Essex County and Vic., N. J.		604 High St., Newark, N. J.	Thursday	7	1.75	Yes	Yes
Hudson County, N. J.		583 Summit, Jersey City	Friday	7	1.75	Yes	Yes
Morris, Somerset & Vic., N. J.		57 Mine Brook Rd., Bernardsville	2nd Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
Morris, Union & Vic., N. J.		J. O. P. M. Hall, Madison	2-4 Wed.	8	1.25		
Passaic County, N. J.		51 Van Houten St., Paterson	1-3 Tues.	8			
		167 Jefferson St., Passaic	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
Pohatcong Valley, N. J.							
Albany, N. Y.							
Buffalo, N. Y.		475 Franklin St.	2-4 Mon.	8		Yes	Yes
Elmira, N. Y.		118-120 Lake St.	2-4 Mon.	8	\$.85 in	Yes	Yes
Mohawk Valley, N. Y.		with each Local.	4th Sat.	8	\$.80 to \$1	No	Part

D. C. CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrrt
Nassau County, N. Y.	180 Lincoln and Mineola	2-4 Fri.	7	1.42 6/7	Yes	Yes
New York City & Vic., N. Y.	130 Madison Ave.	2-4 Wed.	7	1.75	Yes	Yes
Rochester and Vic., N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.122½	Yes	Vbl.
South Shore, N. Y.	Labor Temple	2nd Sat.	8	1.00	Yes	Part
Troy, N. Y.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Westchester County, N. Y.	230 Westchester Ave., Port Chester	1-3 Fri.	8	1.50	Yes	Yes
Cuyahoga County, Ohio	1248 Walnut Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
Hamilton County, O., Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.	1228 Walnut, Cincinnati O.	Friday	8	1.42½	Yes	Yes
Miami Valley, Ohio	202 S. Ludlow St., Dayton	1-3 Mon.	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
Clatsop Co., Ore.	Labor Temple, Astoria	2nd Sat.	8	\$1 Carp.	Yes	No
Columbia River, Ore.	Labor Temple, Portland	1st Sat.	8	1.57½ P. D.		
Coos Bay Area, Ore.						
Klamath Basin, Ore. (Lumber and Sawmill Wkrs.)	Labor Temple					
Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
Washington - Oregon Shingle Weavers, Ore.	Olympia, Wash.		6	.67½ min	No	Part
Willamette Valley, (Lumber and Sawmill Wkrs.) Ore.	Labor Temple, Eugene	1-3 Thur.	8	.55-57½	Yes	Yes
Delaware County, Penn.	Carpenters Hall, Chester	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
Lehigh Valley, Penn.	525 N. New St., Bethlehem	1-3 Wed.	8	.36 to \$1	Yes	Vbl.
Lower Anthracite Region, Pa. Main Line, Penn.	Strafford Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
Middle Anthracite, Penn.	51 N Wyoming St Hazleton	2nd Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Monongahela Valley, Penn.	517 McKean Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Montgomery County, Penn.	535 Swede St., Norristown	1-3 Mon.	8	\$1. to 1.12	Yes	Part
Philadelphia, Penn.	1803 Spring Garden St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
Pittsburgh, Penn.	241-3 Fourth Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.50	Yes	Yes
Shenango & Beaver Valley, Pa.	106½ E Wash St Newcastle	2nd Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
Wyoming Valley, Penn.	41 E Market St., Wilkes-Barre	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
Providence, Pawtucket, Central Falls, R. I.	69 Richmond St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
Charleston, S. C.						
Salt Lake City, Utah	Labor Temple	2nd Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
Everett, Wash.	2818 Lombard St.	Tuesday	8	.62½	Yes	Part
Grays Harbor County, Wash.	Moose Hall, Hoquiam	1st Mon.	8			
Grays-Willapa Harbors, Wash.	Union Hall, Aberdeen	1st Thur.	6	1.37½	Yes	Yes
Longview, (Lumber and Sawmill Workers)						
Puget Sound, Wash.						
Seattle, Kings County & Vic., Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	Thursday	6	1.25	Yes	Yes
Skagit Valley, Wash.	Bellingham	3rd Tues.	6	1.37½		
	Anacortes	3rd Wed.	6	1.33½	Yes	Yes
Tacoma, Wash.						
Tacoma (Lumber & Sawmill) Wash.	407 S. 13th St.	Thursday	6-8	.62½ min.	Part	Yes
Wash.-Ore., (Furn. Wkrs.)	201½ W. Market St.	Quarterly			Yes	Yes
Washington & Oregon (Shingle Weavers) Wash.	Olympia, Wash.		6	.67½ min.	No	Part
Fox River Valley, Wis.	128 E. College, Appleton	2-4 Sat.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
Milwaukee, Wis.						
Wisconsin River Valley, Wis.	2218 N. 3rd St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.20 com	Yes	Yes
Vancouver, B. C., Can.	531 Beatty St.	4th Thur.	8	.90-\$1	Yes	Vbl.
Frontier, Ont.						
Rainy River Valley, Ont. Can., (Lumber and Sawmill)	Rainy Lake Hotel Ft James	2-4 Wed.				Yes
Toronto, Ont., Can.	Carpenter Hall	3rd Thur.	8	\$.60 to .78	Part	No
Montreal, Que.	1182 St. Lawrence Blvd.	Wednesday	8	.70	No	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrrt
3	Wheeling, W. Va.	1506 Market St.	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
6	Amsterdam, N. Y.	9-11 Church St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
12	Syracuse, N. Y.	144 James St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
14	San Antonio, Tex.	126 North St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
16	Springfield, Ill.	419½ E. Monroe St.	Tuesday	8	1.37½	Yes	No
17	Bellaire, O.	I. O. F. Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
18	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
24	Batavia, N. Y.	98 Main St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.75	No	Yes
28	Missoula, Mont.	208 E. Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	No
30	New London, Conn.	203 Bank St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
31	Trenton, N. J.	47 N. Clinton Ave.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
43	Hartford, Conn.	97 Park St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
44	Champaign, Urbana, Ill.	1 Main St., Champaign	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
46	Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	210 Ashmun St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	Yes
50	Knoxville, Tenn.	311 Morgan St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
55	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	Monday	7	1.43	Yes	Yes
59	Lancaster, Penn.	22 S. Queen St.	Wednesday	8	.80	No	No
60	Indianapolis, Ind.	531 E. Market St.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
63	Bloomington, Ill.	Trades Hall, Miller Bldg.	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	No
65	Perth Amboy, N. J.	294 Market St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.40	Yes	No
66	Jamestown, N. Y.	314 Cherry St.	Friday	8	1.20	Yes	No
68	Menomonic, Wis.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	L. Sat.	8	.70	No	No
71	Ft. Smith, Ark.	107½ N. 10th St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
74	Chattanooga, Tenn.						
79	New Haven, Conn.	215 Meadow St.	Friday	8	1.00½	Yes	Yes
81	Erie, Pa.	1701 State St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
82	Haverhill, Mass.	43 Merrimack St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
83	Jalifax, N. S. Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	.60	No	Yes
88	Anaconda, Mont.	215 E. Commercial.	Friday	8	81½-1.25	No	Yes
89	Mobile, Ala.	259 State St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
90	Evansville, Ind.	1035 W. Franklin St.	Wednesday	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
91	Racine, Wis.	428 Wisconsin St.	1-3 Thur.	7	1.25	Yes	Yes
92	Mobile, Ala.						
93	Ottawa, Ont., Can.	223 Gloucester St.	Thursday	8	.75		Yes
97	New Britain, Conn.	146 Arch St.	Thursday	8	1.00½		
98	Spokane, Wash.	15 Madison St. North.	Friday	7	1.25	Yes	Part
101	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
102	Franklin, Mass.	3 Whitney Park, Mattapan	2nd Sun.	8	.67	No	No
106	Des Moines, Ia.	908 8th St.	Tuesday	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
109	Sheffield, Ala.	401½ Galloway Hall.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
110	St. Joseph, Mo.	5th and Edmond St.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
112	Butte, Mont.	156 W. Granite St.	Thursday	8	1.50	Yes	No
121	Bridgeton, N. J.	N. Laurel St.	1st Tues.	8	.80	No	No
124	Bradford, Pa.	62-64 Main St.	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
127	Derby, Conn.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
128	St. Albans, W. Va.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
130	Teague, Tex.	712 Pine St.	2nd Mon.	8	.75	No	Yes
133	Terre Haute, Ind.	5th and Walnut St.	Thursday	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
136	Newark, O.	27½ W. Main St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
137	Norwich, Conn.	13 Main St.	Monday	8	.80	Yes	Yes
143	Canton, O.	220 E. Tuscarawas St.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	No
144	Macon, Ga.	408 Poplar St.	Friday	8	.80	No	Yes
145	Sayre, Pa.						
146	Schenectady, N. Y.	145 Barrett St.	Monday	8	1.20-1.50	Yes	Yes
151	Long Branch, N. J.	Broadway and 2nd Ave.	2-L. Wed.	8	1.10	Yes	No
153	Helena, Mont.	112 S. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.12½		
154	Kewanee, Ill.	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
155	Plainfield, N. J.	240 W. Front St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.06½	Yes	No
156	Staunton, Ill.	Labor Temple	1st Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
159	Charleston, S. C.	1 Vanderhost St.	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
161	Kenosha, Wis.	6218 26th Ave.	1-3 Wed.	7	1.30	Yes	Yes
170	Bridgeport, O.						
171	Youngstown, O.	259 W. Federal St.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
175	Dillon, Mont.	304 S. Montana St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.20	Yes	No
176	Newport, R. I.	25 Mill St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
183	Peoria, Ill.	400 N. Jefferson St.	Thursday	8	1.37½	Yes	No
186	Steuenville, O.	3rd and Market St.	Wednesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
187	Geneva, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
189	Quincy, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
190	Klamath Falls, Ore.	837 Walnut St.	Tuesday	8	1.20	Yes	No
191	York, Pa.	130 S. Beaver St.	Monday	8	75-90	Yes	No
195	Peru, Ill.	4th and Peoria St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.15	Yes	Vbl.
196	Greenwich, Conn.	17 E. Elm St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
197	Sherman, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
198	Dallas, Tex.	1727 Young St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
200	Columbus, O.	283 E. Rich St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.15	Yes	Part
201	Wichita, Kan.	417 E. English St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	21 Academy St.	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
210	Stamford, Conn.	67 Gay St.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
213	Houston, Tex.	707½ Rusk Ave.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
215	La Fayette, Ind.	508 Columbia St.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
216	Torrington, Conn.	K. of P. Hall.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
217	Westerly, R. I.	Stillman's Hall	1st Wed.	8		No	No
219	Petersboro, Ont., Can.						
220	Wallace, Ida.	413 Pine St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	No	Vbl.
225	Atlanta, Ga.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.00		
228	Pottsville, Pa.	A. O. H. Hall.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
229	Glen Falls, N. Y.	6 Elm St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
232	Pt. Wayne, Ind.	209 W. Berry St.	Thursday	8	1.10	Yes	Vbl.
234	Thompsonville, Conn.	Textile Union Hall.	2nd Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
235	Riverside, Cal.	3705 Main St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
236	Clarksburg, W. Va.	341 Pike St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00		
243	Tiffin, O.	Wasington & Madison St.	1st Tues.	8	.75	No	No
244	Grand Junction, Colo.	535 Road Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	Yes
245	Cambridge, O.	809 E. 8th St.	2-L. Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
249	Kingston, Ont., Can.	Wellington & Princess Sts.	2-4 Mon.	8	.80	No	Yes
251	Kingston, N. Y.	Cor. Broadway & Brewster	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
256	Savannah, Ga.	35 Barnard St.	Tuesday	8	.90	No	No
259	Jackson, Tenn.	Y. M. C. A. Hall.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
260	Waterbury, Conn.	Building Trades Hall.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
261	Scranton, Pa.	218 Lackawanna Ave.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
263	Berwick, Pa.	Reliance Fire Hall.	2-4 Mon.	8	.80	No	No
269	Danville, Ill.	303 N. Hazel St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
274	Vincennes, Ind.	2nd and Perry.	Friday	8	1.00		
278	Watertown, N. Y.	128 Chestnut St.	Friday	8	1.00		
280	Mt. Olive, Ill.						
281	Binghamton, N. Y.	93 Slate St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agrt
283	Augusta, Ga.	8th and Ellis.	Monday	8	.85		
286	Great Falls, Mont.	714 1st Ave., So.	Wednesday	6	1.50	Yes	Vbl.
287	Harrisburg, Pa.	Roxy Hall 13th & Ferry St	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
289	Lockport, N. Y.	52 Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
290	Lake Geneva, Wis.	150 Center St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
292	Shawnee, Okla.	112½ W. Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
293	Canton, Ill.	113 E. Elm St.	4th Mon.	8	.80	No	No
294	E. Palestine, O.						
297	Kalamazoo, Mich.	326 N. Rose St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
301	Newburgh, N. Y.	Labor Temple	1-3-5 Mon.	8	1.20	Yes	No
303	Portsmouth, Va.	C. L. U. Hall	1st Mon.	8	.90		
305	Millville, N. J.	High and Pine St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.87½	No	No
307	Winona, Minn.	4th & Center St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.80	No	Yes
310	Norwich, N. Y.						
311	Joplin, Mo.	310½ Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
313	Pullman, Wash.	1202 Maiden Lane	2-4 Mon.	8	1.20	Yes	
314	Madison, Wis.	309 W. Johnson St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
315	Boone, Ia.	813½ 8th St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.90	No	No
319	Roanoke, Va.	151 Franklin Rd.	Tuesday	8	.80	No	No
320	Westfield, N. J.	Amer. Legion Hall.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
321	Connellsville, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
322	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Niagara and 4th Sts.	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
323	Beacon, N. Y.	McGlasson Hall	1st Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
326	Prescott, Ariz.	Tilton Bldg.	Friday	8	1.00		
327	Attleboro, Mass.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.70 to .90	No	No
328	E. Liverpool, Ohio	200 E. 4th St., Moose Hall	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
329	Oklahoma City, Okla.	916 W. California St.	Monday	8	1.12½	No	No
331	Norfolk, Va.	113 E. City Hall Ave.	Friday	8	.90	No	No
336	LaSalle, Ill.	Slovenski Dom.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
339	Clarks Summit, Pa.	Summit Hall	2nd Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
340	Hagerstown, Md.	Moose Hall	Monday	8	.75	No	No
343	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	165 James St.	Alt. Fri.	8	.85	Part	Yes
345	Mempis, Tenn.	212 N. 2nd St.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Part
347	Mattoon, Ill.	1816½ Broadway Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	No	Yes
348	Waterville, Me.	Main and Silver Sts.	3rd Fri.	8	.87	No	No
351	Northampton, Mass.	277 Maine St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
352	Anderson, Ind.	806½ N. Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.15		
356	Marietta, Ohio	Labor Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
358	Tipton, Ind.						
360	Galesburg, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
361	Duluth, Minn.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.12½		
362	Pueblo, Colo.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
363	Elgin, Ill.	208 Prairie St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
364	Council Bluffs, Iowa	201 W. Broadway	Thursday	8	1.00	No	No
365	Marion, Ind.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.00		
367	Centralia, Ill.	146½ E. Broadway	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
371	Denison, Tex.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	.87½	No	No
372	Lima, Ohio	207½ E. Market St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
373	Fort Madison, Iowa	618 G St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.90	No	No
377	Alton, Ill.	203 E. Broadway	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
379	Texarkanna, Tex.	314 Main St.	Monday	8	.87½	No	No
384	Asheville, N. C.	75½ Broadway	Wednesday	8	.87½		
388	Richmond, Va.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	.90		
389	Tuxedo, N. Y.	St. Francis Guild House.	4th Mon.	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
393	Camden, N. J.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.37½		
396	Newport News, Va.	31st St. and Huntington av.	2-4 Mon.	8	.80	No	No
398	Lewiston, Idaho	412 Main St.	Thursday	8	1.20	Yes	No
403	Alexandria, La.	1212 Rapids Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	
404	Lake Co. & Vic., Ohio.	Mentor Town Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
407	Lewiston, Me.	31 Lisbon St.	Wednesday	8	.80	No	Part
409	New Canaan, Conn.	Veterans Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
411	San Angelo, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
413	South Bend, Ind.	230½ So. Michigan	Tuesday	8	1.15	Yes	Vbl.
418	Greeley, Colo.						
425	El Paso, Tex.	2800 E. Yandell Blvd.	Wednesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
428	Fairmont, W. Va.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
431	Brazil, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Monday	8	.90	No	No
432	Atlantic City, N. J.	14 S. Tennessee Ave.	Thursday	8	1.25		
435	Chester, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.42½	Yes	Yes
437	Portsmouth, O.	Gallia and Gay Sts.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
442	Hopkinsville, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.60	Yes	No
446	Saut Ste Marie, Ont., Can.						
450	Ogden, Utah	2416 Wash. Ave.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
453	Auburn, N. Y.	Mantell Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
459	Bar Harbor, Me.	Main and Cottage.	Monday	8	.87½	Yes	No
462	Greensburg, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
469	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Eagles Hall.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
474	Nyack, N. Y.	K. of P. Hall	1st Fri.	8	1.40	Yes	No
479	Sparta, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
481	Barre, Vt.	Worthen Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.96	Yes	Yes
487	Linton, Ind.	K. of P. Hall	1st Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
489	Woodbury, N. J.	29 Cooper St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
491	Corinth, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.20	Yes	No
492	Reading, Pa.	119 N. 6th St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
494	Windsor, Ont., Can.	25 Ouellette Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
495	Sreator, Ill.	107 E. Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
496	Kankakee, Ill.	261 E. Merchant St.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
498	Brantford, Ont., Can.	51 Dalhousie St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.70	No	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
499	Leavenworth, Kans.	Eagles Hall	Wednesday	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	Part
500	Butler, Pa.	Younkins Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
501	Stroudsburg, Pa.	Miller's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	No	Yes
502	Canaandaigua, N. Y.						
505	Litchfield, Ill.	Hotel Litchfield	2nd Fri.	8	.80	No	No
507	Nashville, Tenn.	207 Polk Ave., No.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
508	Marion, Ill.	Painters Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	
510	Du Quoin, Ill.	30 South Oak	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
511	Roswell, N. M.	K. of P. Hall	Wednesday	8	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	No	No
512	Ann Arbor, Mich.	208 W. Liberty St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
515	Colorado Springs, Colo.	15 E. Platte Ave.	Monday	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	No
517	Portland, Me.	53 Congress St.	Monday	8	.70	No	No
518	Charleston, Ill.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
522	Durham, N. C.	410 $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Main St.	Tuesday	8	.85		
523	Koekuk, Ia.	6th and Blodoon St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.80	No	No
525	Coshocton, O.	420 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00		
526	Galveston, Tex.	2507 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ave. C.	Tuesday	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	Yes
531	St. Petersburg, Fla.	646 2nd Ave., So.	Wednesday	8	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	No	Yes
534	Burlington, Ia.	107 Jefferson St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
535	Cadillac, Mich.	434 River St.	1st Wed.	8	.80	No	No
537	Itahway, N. J.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
538	Concord, N. H.	89 N. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Part
541	Washington, Pa.	Masonic Hall	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
542	Salem, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	.80		
545	Kaue, Pa.	26 Field St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.90	No	No
546	Olean, N. Y.	Trades and Labor Hall	Thursday	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	
549	Greenfield, Mass.	Eagles Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	No	Vbl.
556	Meadville, Pa.	274 $\frac{1}{2}$ Chestnut St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
557	Bozeman, Mont.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
559	Paducah, Ky.	5th and Jackson St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
561	Pittsburg, Kans.	5th and Locust St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
562	Everett, Wash.	2810 Lombard Ave.	Thursday	8	1.57 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	Vbl
565	Elkhart, Ind.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
568	Lincoln, Ill.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00		
570	Gardner, Mass.	316 Central St.	1st Thur.	8	.90		
574	Middletown, N. Y.	12 Washington St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.95	Yes	No
576	Pine Bluff, Ark.	121 $\frac{1}{2}$ Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
580	Du Bois, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	1st Thur.	8	1.00	No	Yes
581	Herrin, Ill.	C. C. C. Hall, N. 14th St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
587	Coatesville, Pa.	5th av & Lincoln Highway	2-L Tues.	8	.75	No	No
588	Cartersville, Ill.						
590	Rutland, Vt.						
592	Muncie, Ind.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Jackson	Friday	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
595	Lynn, Mass.	520 Washington St.	Thursday	8		Yes	Yes
597	Centerville, Ia.	Miners' Hall	1st Wed.	8	.75	No	No
600	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	L. Thur.	8	.75	No	No
603	Ithaca, N. Y.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
604	Murphysboro, Ill.	Andrews Hall	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
607	Hannibal, Mo.		3-4 Fri.	8	1.00		
609	Idaho Falls, Ida.	Court House	Friday	8	1.00		
610	Port Arthur, Tex.	707 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7th St.	Thursday	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	No
615	Brownsville, Pa.						
616	Chambersburg, Pa.	563 Pleasant St.	1-3 Mon.	8			
619	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.						
620	Vineland, N. J.	American Legion Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
621	Bangor, Me.	26 Postoffice Square	1-3 Thur.	8	no reg rate	No	No
622	Waco, Tex.	610 $\frac{1}{2}$ Columbus Ave.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
623	Danielson, Conn.	St. Johns Hall	1st Mon.	8	.80	Yes	Yes
624	Brockton, Mass.	33 E. Elm St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
625	Manchester, N. H.	788 Elm St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
626	Wilmington, Del.	608 French St.	Wednesday	8	1.25	Yes	No
631	Spring Valley, Ill.						
635	Boise, Ida.	7th and Idaho St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
637	Hamilton, O.	Labor Temple 2d & Central	2-4 Thur.	8	1.30	Yes	Yes
639	Akron, O.	184 W. Center St.	Tuesday	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	Yes
641	Pt. Dodge, Ia.	Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
642	Richmond, Cal.	Brotherhood Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	Yes
644	Pekin, Ill.	Capitol and Court Sts.	Wednesday	8	1.25	Yes	No
648	Pana, Ill.						
650	Pomeroy, O.	Skippers Hall	1st Wed.	8	.75	No	No
651	Jackson, Mich.	Labor Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00		
652	Elwood, Ind.	J. G. Field office	1-2 Mon.	8	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	No	No
653	Chickasha, Okla.	518 Kansas Ave.	Monday	8	1.00	No	Part
655	Key West, Fla.						
657	Shibogyan, Wis.	N. 8th St. & N. Y. Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	.95	Yes	Yes
658	Milhoocket, Me.	American Legion Hall	L. Thur.	8	.80		
659	Rawlins, Wyo.	Danish Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	No	No
661	Ottawa, Ill.	Union Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	Part
662	Mt. Morris, N. Y.	Loeion Rooms	3rd Thur.	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
665	Amarillo, Tex.	212 $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 7th Ave.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
669	Harrisburg, Ill.	Main and Poplar St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	No	Yes
671	Clovis, New Mexico						
673	Fort Edwards, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	
674	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	Barron Hall	1st Mon.	8	.80	No	No
677	Lebanon, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	Tuesday	8	.85		
678	Dulucque, Ia.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
679	Montpelier, Vt.	75 Main St.	1st Mon.	8	.90		
682	Franklin, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	No
683	Burlington, Vt.	156 Colleez St.	Thursday	8	.90	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
686	Blackwell, Okla.						
689	Dunkirk, N. Y.	216 Central Ave.	1st Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
690	Little Rock, Ark.	1121 W. Markham St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00		
691	Williamsport, Pa.	34 W. 4th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
694	Boonville, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall.	Alt. Fri.	8		No	Yes
695	Sterling, Ill.	705 E. 5th St.	1st Mon.	8	.90	No	Yes
696	Tampa, Fla.	2310 Highland Ave.	Monday	8	.87½	Yes	Yes
700	Corning, N. Y.	93 E. Market St.	2-4 Mon	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
702	Crafton, W. Va.	9 E. Wash. St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
704	Quanah, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall.		8	.75	No	No
705	Lorain, O.	212 W. 18th St.	Friday	8	1.15	Yes	Vbl.
706	Sullivan, Ind.	Over Williams drug store.	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	No	Yes
715	Elizabeth, N. J.	Eagles Hall		8	1.50	Yes	No
716	Zanesville, O.	39½ So. 7th St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.12½	No	No
718	Hayre, Mont.	Legion Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
719	Freeport, Ill.	Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00		
722	Manchester, N. H.	335 Somerville St.	1st Mon.	8	.77	Yes	Yes
724	Houston, Tex.	Carpenters' Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.65 to .85	Yes	Part
728	Pontiac, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	2nd. Fri.	8	.90		
730	Quebec, Que., Can.			8			
731	Corsicana, Tex.	K. of P. Hall.	Wednesday	8	.75	No	No
732	Oakland City, Ind.			8			
733	Percy, Ill.	Webbs Hall	Thursday	8	.80	No	No
734	Kokomo, Ind.	205½ N. Buckeye St.	Thursday	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
735	Mansfield, O.	21½ N. Park St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
737	Carlinville, Ill.	St. George Hotel	1-3 Wed.	8	.90-1.05	No	No
741	Beardstown, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
742	Decatur, Ill.	215 N. Water St.	Monday	8	1.20	Yes	No
743	Bakersfield, Calif.	2121 I St.	Wednesday	7	1.29	Yes	Yes
744	Red Lodge, Mont.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	.87½	No	No
745	Honolulu, H. I.	Gold Star Hall.	2-4 Wed.	8			
746	Norwalk, Conn.	Red Men's Hall.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
747	Oswego, N. Y.	Richardson Theatre Bldg.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
748	Taylorville, Ill.	Broverman Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	\$1-1.15	No	No
750	Asbury Park, N. J.	706 Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
751	Santa Rosa, Cal.	636 3rd St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
753	Beaumont, Tex.	Orleans and College Sts.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
754	Fulton, N. Y.			8			
755	Superior, Wis.	1710 Broadway	Thursday	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
757	S. Manchester, Conn.			8			
761	Sorel, Que., Can.	137 Charlotte St.	L. Thur.	9	.35-40	No	No
762	Quincy, Mass.	11 Maple St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.15	Yes	No
763	Enid, Okla.	129 E. Broadway	Friday	8	1.12½	No	No
764	Shreveport, La.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
767	Ottumwa, Ia.	220 E. Main St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
770	Yakima, Wash.	109½ S. 2nd St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
771	Watsonville, Calif.	462a Main St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
776	Marshall, Tex.	K. of P. Hall.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
779	Waycross, Ga.	Labor Hall	Saturday	8	.80	Yes	Yes
781	Princeton, N. J.	Branch Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.20		
783	Sioux Falls, S. D.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	.90	No	No
789	Marissa, Ill.			8			
790	Dixon, Ill.	91 Galena Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00		
792	Rockford, Ill.	404 E. State St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.15	Yes	Vbl.
795	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	1st Fri.	8	.55-60	Yes	Yes
798	Salem, Ill.	S. Broadway	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
799	Brockville, Ont., Can.			8			
801	Woonsocket, R. I.	266 Social St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
803	Metropolis, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1-2 Mon.	8	.75	No	Yes
804	Naugatuck, Conn.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
805	Zeigler, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
811	Atlantic Highl'ds, N. J.			8			
812	Cairo, Ill.	712½ Commercial Ave.	Thursday	8	1.00		
813	Carbondale, Pa.	C. L. U. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
822	Findlay, O.	Marvin Block	Friday	8	.90	No	Part
825	Williamantic, Conn.	American Legion Hall.	3rd Mon.	8	.87½	No	No
826	Sycamore, Ill.	Bank Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
829	Santa Cruz, Cal.	Building Trades Temple.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
830	Oil City, Pa.	Central Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
834	Reynoldsville, Pa.	609 Hill St.	1st Wed.	8	.75	No	No
835	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Mon.	8	.87½	No	No
836	Janesville, Wis.	13 S. Main St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
838	Sunbury, Pa.			8			
841	Carbondale, Ill.	207½ N. Ill. Ave.	Friday	8	1.00	No	Yes
842	Pleasantville, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	2-L. Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	No
846	Lethbridge, Alta., Can.	1807 6th Ave., No.	1st Fri.	8	.70	No	No
849	Manitowoc, Wis.	1000 Wash. St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.95	Yes	No
853	Bound Brook, N. J.	3 Maiden Lane	1st Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
857	Tucson, Ariz.	267 S. Stone Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.15	Yes	Vbl.
863	Conneaut, O.			8			
865	Brunswick, Ga.	Over National Bank	Wednesday	8	.75	Yes	Part
871	Battle Creek, Mich.	405 Woodard Bldg.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
881	Massillon, O.	102 Lincoln Way, W.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	No
887	Hampton, Va.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.80	Yes	No
891	Hot Springs, Ark.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	1.00		Vbl.
898	St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Mich.	Trunk Drivers Hall, Benton Harbor	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
899	Parkersburg, W. Va.	316½ 5th St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
900	Altoona, Pa.	Central Labor Union	2-4 Fri.	8	.90	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
904	Jacksonville, Ill.	228 S. Mauvaisterre St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
911	Kalispell, Mont.	Kalispell Hall	Thursday	8	1.20	Yes	No
912	Richmond, Ind.	415½ Main St.	Tuesday	8		Yes	No
913	Balboa, C. Z.	Lodge Hall	4th Tues.	8	1.37	Yes	Yes
914	Augusta, Me.	Water St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.87½	No	Yes
918	Manhattan, Kan.	730 Bertrand St.	Monday	8	.75	No	No
920	Meriden, Conn.	29 Colony St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
921	Portsmouth, N. H.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	Vbl.
923	Cleburne, Texas	Parva Bldg.	Monday	8	.75	No	No
925	Salinas, Calif.	422 N. Main St.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
926	Beloit, Wis.	143½ W. Grand Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	.85		
927	Danbury, Conn.	28 Keeler St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
928	Danville, Pa.	100 Jefferson Crt.		8	.50		
930	St. Cloud, Minn.	617½ St. Germain St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.80	No	No
932	Peru, Ind.	56½ N. Broadway	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
935	Princeton, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Wednesday	8	.90	No	Yes
936	Wilmerding, Pa.	3rd Floor Bank Bldg.	2-3 Mon.	8	1.50	Yes	Yes
939	Weston, W. Va.	A. O. Bamsburg Shop	2-4 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
940	Sandusky, O.	Cooke Block	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
942	Fort Scott, Kan.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	No	Part
943	Tulsa, Okla.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	Vbl.
944	San Bernardino, Cal.	362½ D St.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
945	Jefferson City, Mo.	327 Madison St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
947	Ridgway, Pa.	Moose Hall	Friday	8	.75-.90	Part	Yes
948	Sioux City, Ia.	508½ 5th St.	Friday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
951	Brainerd, Minn.						
953	Lake Charles, La.	W. O. W. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
958	Marquette, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	Yes
960	Nebraska City, Neb.						
965	Dekalb, Ill.	Viking Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
971	Reno, Nev.	212 N. Virginia St.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	No
973	Texas City, Tex.	J. L. A. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.12½		
974	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Entaw St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
975	Benton, Ill.						
976	Marion, O.	C. L. U. Hall	1st Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
977	Wichita Falls, Tex.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
978	Springfield, Mo.	315½ Boonville Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
981	Petaluma, Cal.	Western Ave. & Upham St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
986	McAlester, Okla.	Model Bldg.	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No
989	Newburyport, Mass.	2 Market Square	2nd Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
990	Greenville, Ill.	Amer. Legion Hall	1st Mon.	8	.85	No	Yes
993	Miami, Fla.	47 N. W. 3rd St.	Friday	8	1.12½		
996	Penn Yan, N. Y.		1st Thur.	8-9	.50 to .81	No	No
999	Mt. Vernon, Ill.						
1000	Greenville, Pa.	Benninghoff Block	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
1001	Poteau, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.75		
1002	Hanover, Ont., Can.						
1003	West Newton, Pa.	Jos. Sherner Res.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00		
1005	New Milford, Conn.						
1007	Seattle, Wash.	1620 Fourth Ave.	1-3 Fri.	8	.45 to .95	Yes	Yes
1008	Louisiana, Mo.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	No	No
1009	Olympia, Wash.	Labor Temple	4th Wed.	8	.72½	Yes	Yes
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	81½ W. Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1011	Mullens, W. Va.						
1012	Newark, Ohio	27½ W. Main St.	1-3 Mon.	9	.35 to .55	No	Yes
1014	Warren, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1015	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Saratoga Nat'l Bank Bldg.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1018	Guntersville, Ala.	Carters Hall	Monday	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1019	Cortland, N. Y.	13½ Central Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1021	High Point, N. C.						
1022	Parsons, Kansas	1829½ Main St.	Thursday	8	1.00		
1023	Alliance, Ohio	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00		
1024	Cumberland, Md.						
1025	Lufkin, Texas						
1027	Hudson Falls, N. Y.	12 Pearl St.	1st Thur.	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
1028	Ardmore, Okla.	205 S. Washington	Thursday	8	.75	No	No
1029	Johnson City, Ill.	Jones Basement	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1030	Washington Ct House, O.	113½ W. Court St.	Thursday	8	.65	No	Yes
1031	Dover, N. H.						
1032	Minot, N. D.	Labor Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.85		
1033	Niles, Mich.						
1034	Oskaloosa, Iowa	509 N. 4th St.	1st Thur.	8	.80		Vbl.
1035	Taunton, Mass.	Jones Bk.	Monday	8	.85		
1036	Longview-Kelso, Wash.	Longview Labor Temple	1-3 Sun.	6-8	1.25	Yes	No
1037	Marselles, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1038	Ellenville, N. Y.	Mechanics Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.87½	No	No
1040	Eureka, Calif.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1041	Otisville, N. Y.						
1042	Plattsburg, N. Y.	28 City Hall Pl.	Monday	8	.75-.87½		
1043	Hansford, Calif.	C. & C. office	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
1046	Palm Springs, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1048	McKeesport, Pa.	A. O. H. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.50	Yes	Yes
1049	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	Turner Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
1051	Kitchener, Ont., Can.						
1054	Brigham, Utah						
1055	Lincoln, Neb.	217 N. 11th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.87½	No	No
1056	Pineknayville, Ill.	Fisher Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1057	Hood River, Ore.	K. of P. Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
1059	Atoll, Mass.	41 Exchange St.	2nd Wed.	8	.90	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
1060	Norman, Okla.	217½ E. Main	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
1061	Jerome, Ariz.	765 East Ave.	2nd Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1062	Santa Barbara, Cal.	25 E. Ortega St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1063	Salinas, Calif.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday				
1064	Crooksville, Ohio						
1065	Salem, Ore.	259 Court St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1066	Tularosa, N. Mex.	I.O.O.F. Hall. Alamogorda	1-3 Sat.	8	1.00	No	No
1067	Port Huron, Mich.						
1069	Muscantine, Iowa	Assembly Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1070	El Centro, Calif.	795 Main St.	Monday	8	1.12½	No	Yes
1071	Cobourg, Ont. Can.	City Hall	2-4 Wed.	9	.60		
1072	Muskogee, Okla.	111½ N. Main St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1074	Eau Claire, Wis.	306 E. Madison St.	2-4 Fri.	8	.85	No	No
1076	Washington, Ind.	Williams Bld. 2d & Main.	1-3 Wed.	8	.80	No	No
1077	Owosso, Mich.						
1078	Fredericksburg, Va.						
1080	South Haven, Mich.	835 Phoenix St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	No	No
1081	Bakersfield, Cal.	2121 Eye St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.55 to \$1	No	Yes
1082	Fort Worth, Texas						
1084	Bloomsburg, Pa.	496 W. 3rd St.	1st Fri.	8	.75	No	No
1085	Livingston, Mont.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1st Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1088	Punxsutawny, Pa.						
1089	Phoenix, Ariz.	215 E. Adams St.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Vbl.
1090	Raymond, Wash.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1095	Salina, Kansas	200 E. Iron Ave.	1st Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1096	Couville, Ore.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1097	Longview, Tex.	209½ E. Tyler St.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1098	Baton Rouge, La.						
1099	Downington, Pa.						
1100	Flagstaff, Ariz.	Commercial Hotel	2-4 Sat.	8	1.00		
1101	Hamilton, Mont.	W. O. W. Hall.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75		
1103	Paragould, Ark.	Lumber Yard	1-3 Mon.	8	.60	No	
1104	Tyler, Texas	215½ W. Erwin St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1106	West Blocton, Ala.						
1107	Gloversville, N. Y.	42 S. Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1109	Welch, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Tues.	8	.95	No	No
1112	Marshalltown, Ia.	1st Ave. and Main St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1116	Twin Falls, Idaho.	514½ Second Ave. E.	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	No	No
1118	Malone, N. Y.						
1119	Ridgefield, Conn.	Building Trades Temple.	2nd Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1122	Jamestown, N. Y.	Central Labor Hall.	1-3 Tues.	8	.55 to .66	Yes	Vbl.
1124	Newton, N. J.	Moose Hall	3rd Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
1126	Annapolis, Md.	K. of P. Hall.	2-4 Thur.	8	.90	No	No
1129	Kittanning, Pa.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.25	Yes	No
1130	Titusville, Pa.						
1131	Port Washington, Wis.	700 Wisconsin St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.40 to .70	Yes	Yes
1132	Alpena, Mich.	517 5th Ave.	2-L Sat.	8	.70		
1133	Newton, Ia.	620 W. 3rd St., So.	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	No	No
1138	Toledo, O.	912 Adams St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.30	Yes	Yes
1139	Gilmer, Tex.	Briggs Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1141	Pampa, Tex.	Duane Bldg.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1142	Lawrenceburg, Ind.	Juniors Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.20		
1143	La Crosse, Wis.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1145	Port Jervis, N. Y.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.90	No	No
1147	Roseville, Cal.	Fidelity Bldg.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1148	Olympia, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1150	Princeton, W. Va.	Weatherfords Shop	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1151	Batavia, N. Y.	68 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.20	No	Part
1153	Yuma, Ariz.	358 Madison Ave.	Wednesday	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
1155	Columbus, Ind.	217½ Washington St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	No	Yes
1156	Marionette, Wis.	Vassa Hall	Friday	8			
1159	St. Paul, Minn.	56 W. 7th St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.45 to .65	Yes	Yes
1161	Morris, Ill.	3183 N. Liberty St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1162	Suffern, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1st Wed.	8	1.20		
1163	Jasper, Ind.	Theatre Bldg.	Alt. Wed.	10	.25 to .40	No	No
1165	Wilmington, N. C.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	.75	No	Yes
1166	Fremont, O.	K. of C. Hall.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1167	Smithtown Brauch, N. Y.	Old School House Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1169	Gastonia, N. C.	1104 E. Main St.	Thursday	8-9	.60	No	No
1170	Pine Knot, Cal.	Recks Place	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00		
1171	Dora, Ala.						
1172	Billings, Mont.	Union Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	No	Yes
1173	Trinidad, Colo.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1176	Fargo, N. D.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	.75 to \$1	No	No
1177	Marceline, Mo.	Lumber office	2nd Sat.	8	.60	No	No
1178	Pawhuska, Okla.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	1.00	No	No
1181	Piedmont, W. Va.						
1182	Wellsville, N. Y.	Pine St.	4th Thur.	8	.90	No	No
1183	Stephenville, Tex.	Tribune Bldg.	Monday	8			
1186	Cushing, Okla.						
1187	Grand Island, Nebr.	107½ E. 3rd St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75		
1188	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	1163 W. 5th St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1189	Preston, Ont. Can.	Unity Hall.	2-4 Thur.	8½	.38	No	Yes
1191	Cladwater, Tex.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	Yes
1192	Carson City, Nev.	No. Corson St.	Wednesday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1193	West Frankfort, Ill.	228 E. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	No	Part
1194	Pensacola & Vic. Fla.	K. of P. Hall.	Monday	8	.75-81	No	Part
1197	La Salle Ill.	1st and Crosat St.	2nd Mon.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1198	Independence, Kan.	117½ S. Penn Ave.	Tuesday	8	.87½	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
1199	Pontiac Mich.						
1200	St. Augustine, Fla.	St. George St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1201	Borger, Texas	City Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1202	Merced, Cal.	Moose Hall	Friday	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	Yes
1203	Jasper, Ala.	Court House	1-3 Mon.	8	.85		
1205	Stillwater, Minn.	Eagles Hall	2nd Thur	8	1.55 to .70	No	Yes
1207	Charleston, W. Va.	Washington & Tenn Ave.	Wednesday	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	Yes
1211	Glasgow, Mont.	Wheeler School, Wheeler	1-3 Fri.	8			
		Bigman Hall, Glasgow	2-4 Fri.	8	1.20		
1212	Coffeyville, Kan.	7th and Union St.	Monday	8	1.00		
1214	Walla Walla, Wash.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1216	Mesa, Ariz.	Legion Hall	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1217	Greencastle, Ind.	20 N. Jackson	Tuesday	8	1.10-1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	Yes
1218	Westfield, Mass.		1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1219	Christopher, Ill.	112 W. Market St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1220	Graenville, N. Y.	10 North St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00		
1221	Nashville, Ill.	West St. Louis St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1222	Macon, Ga.						
1223	Marshfield, Oregon	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1224	Emporia, Kan.	223 W. 5th St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	Part
1225	Bothan, Ala.	Main and Andrews	Thursday	8		No	No
1226	Manistee, Mich.	Salt City Hall	1-2 Wed.	8	.70	No	No
1227	Ironwood, Mich.	Scandinavian Hall	1st Mon.	8	.80		
1228	Bluefield, W. Va.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.80	No	Part
1229	Deer Lodge, Mont.						
1230	Franklin, Mass.	K. of C. Hall	1st Fri.	8	.90	Yes	No
1231	Canon City, Colo.	Members Homes	1st Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1232	Burnet, Texas	K. of P. Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1233	Hattiesburg, Miss.	220 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Front St.	Friday	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1234	Girard, Ill.	Russell Young's Res.	1st Mon.	8	.60	No	No
1235	Modesto, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1237	Elkins, West Va.						
1239	Montevallo, Ala.		2-4 Sat.	8	.75		
1240	Oroville, Cal.	1695 Lincoln St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1241	Thermopolis, Wyo.	Cooleys Shop	1st Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1242	Akron, Ohio	182 W. Center St.	1-3 Tues.	9	.75 min.	Yes	Yes
1245	Carlsbad, New Mexico	209 N. Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
1246	Marinette, Wis.						
1247	Laconia, N. H.	39 Beacon Ave.	2nd Thur.	8	.75		
1249	Payetteville, Ark.	23 N. Block St.	Friday	8	.75	No	No
1250	Homestead, Fla.						
1254	Harbor Springs, Mich.						
1255	Chillicothe, O.	90 N. Paint St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1256	Ticonderoga, N. Y.	Bank Block	1-3 Mon.	8	.80	No	No
1257	Waynesburg, Pa.	Legion Hall	Friday	8	.90		
1258	Pocatello, Ida.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.20	Yes	
1259	Breckenridge, Texas	H. H. Hardin Lumber Co.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
1260	Iowa City, Ia.	524 N. Johnson St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.80	No	No
1262	Chillicothe, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.65	No	No
1263	Millbrook, N. Y.						
1265	Northmouth, Ill.	117 S. 1st St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1266	Austin, Tex.	201 E. 10th St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1268	Johnstown, N. Y.						
1269	Kaukauna, Wis.						
1270	Berea, Ky.	over Cornett Bros. Store.	1-3 Mon.	8	.60	No	No
1271	Nevada, Mo.						
1273	Eugene, Oregon	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1274	Decatur, Ala.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1275	Clearwater, Fla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	No	No
1276	Central Valley, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Wed.	8			
1277	Bond, Ore.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	1.20		
1278	Gainesville, Fla.						
1279	King City, Cal.	Recreation Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1281	Gulfport, Miss.						
1282	Salem, O.	Maccabee Hall	2nd Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1283	Williamson, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Friday	8	.95	Yes	No
1284	Duluth, Minn.	119 W. 2nd St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.50 to .75	No	Yes
1286	Brunswick, Ga.						
1287	Delaware, Ohio	823 N. Sandusky St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1288	Lisbon, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Mon.	8	.75	No	Vbl.
1290	Hillsboro, Ill.	Legion Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1292	Huntington, N. Y.	13 Green St.	Monday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1293	Duncan, Okla.						
1295	Hornell, N. Y.	90 Canisteo St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.65	No	Yes
1297	New Brunswick, N. J.	143 Albany St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1298	Nampa, Idaho	303 11th Ave. No.	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
1299	Iron River, Mich.	National Bank Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75		
1301	Monroe, Mich.	Paper Makers Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1302	West Palm Beach, Fla.						
1305	Palm River, Mass.	210 S. Main St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1306	Turlock, Cal.	Broadway Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	Part
1309	French Lick, Ind.	210 Walnut St.	L. Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1310	Long Beach, Cal.						
1311	Athens, Ala.	202 $\frac{1}{2}$ Washington St.	1-3 Sat.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1312	New Orleans, La.	528 Bienville St.	1-3 Wed.	8 to 11	av. 45	No	No
1313	Mason City, Ia.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00		
1314	Oconomowoc, Wis.	432 South Main St.	1st Wed.	8	.85	No	No
1315	High Point, N. C.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
1316	Brownsville, Tex.	698 St. Francis	Monday	8	1.00	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
1319	Albuquerque, N. M.	418 N. 2nd St.	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	No
1320	Somerset, Pa.	Casino Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	8	.90		
1321	Ballston Spa, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall.	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	Yes	No
1322	St. Clairsville, Ohio.	City Bldg., Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	No	No
1323	Monterey, Cal.	701 Hawthorne St.	1-3 Mon	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1324	Owen Sound, Ont., Can.						
1325	Edmonton, Alta., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.75	No	No
1326	Ely, Nev.	Compton and 11th St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	No	No
1327	Overton, Texas	City Hall	Monday	8	1.00		
1332	Grand Coulee, Wash.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.37½	Yes	Yes
1333	State College, Pa.	Rear 128 S. Allen St.	1st Fri.	9	.80	No	No
1334	Tri-Cities, Texas						
1336	Racine, Wis.						
1337	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	2302½ Sixth St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1339	Morgantown, W. Va.	over 2nd Natl. Bank.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	No	No
1340	Fort Collins, Colo.						
1341	Owensboro, Ky.	Moose Hall	Friday	8	.75		
1342	Iiwaco, Wash.						
1343	Redlands, Cal.	Security Bldg.	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
1344	Portage, Wis.						
1346	Center, Ala.	A. F. & M. Hall	2-4 Sat.				
1347	Pt. Arthur & Vic., Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1348	Santa Monica, Cal.						
1350	Seymour, Ind.	230 S. Chestnut St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.65	No	Yes
1351	Linden, Texas	American Legion Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.75	No	No
1352	Old Spring, N. Y.	Veterans Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1353	Santa Fe, N. M.	129½ San Francisco St.	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1354	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Chandler Block	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	No	No
1355	Crawfordsville, Ind.	103½ N. Washington St.	Monday	8	.90	No	No
1356	Pecos, Texas	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00		
1357	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Forester's Hall	1st Fri.	8	.35-.65	No	Yes
1359	Toledo, O.	912 Adams St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.70	Yes	Yes
1361	Chester, Ill.	931 Sparta St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1362	Spartanburg, So. Car.	C. L. U. Hall	Tuesday	8	.87½		
1363	Oshkosh, Wis.		no regular	9	1.40-1.45	Yes	Yes
1364	Shiocton, Wis.						
1366	Quincy, Ill.	9th & State St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1368	Berth Amboy, N. J.						
1369	Las Cruces, New Mex.	Chamber of Commerce	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00		
1370	Bingham Canyon, Utah	28 Carr Forks St.	on call	8	.90	No	No
1371	Gadsden, Ala.	12th and Forest Ave.	Monday	8	.80	No	Yes
1372	Easthampton, Mass.	Nonotuck Hall, Clark St.	4th Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1374	Keypport, N. J.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.10	Yes	Vbl.
1378	Manahawkin, N. J.						
1379	Wingham, Ont., Can.						
1380	Bedford, Ind.	Central Labor Hall	Friday	8	.85	No	Yes
1382	Rochester, Minn.	Union Hall	1st Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1383	Sarasota, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.87½	No	No
1384	Sheridan, Wyo.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1385	Bonham, Tex.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.62½	No	No
1386	St. John, N. B., Can.	Market Bldg.	Tuesday	8	.60	No	No
1389	Webster City, Ia.						
1392	Sayreville, N. J.						
1393	Pikesville, Ky.						
1394	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	10	.60		
1396	Golden, Colo.	Koenigs Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.10	Yes	No
1398	Washington, Ia.		1st Thur.	8	.60		
1399	Oklmulgee, Okla.	208 S. Central Ave.	Monday	8	1.10	Yes	No
1403	Watertown, Wis.	215 Division St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1404	Flora, Ill.	Forsman's office	2-4 Tues.	8	.80	No	No
1405	Red Bank, N. J.	Clayton & McGees Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1409	Walkerton, Ont., Can.	K. of C. Hall, Dearham St.	2-4 Mon.	9	.31	No	No
1412	Muscataine, Ia.	109 Iowa St.	Friday	9	1.25 to .60	No	No
1413	Hoquiam, Wash.	Moose Hall	3rd Tues.	8	1.50 to .77	Yes	Yes
1415	Toronto, Ont., Can.	167 Church St.	1st Sat.	8	.65	No	No
1416	New Bedford, Mass.	Cornell Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.09	Yes	Vbl.
1417	Tonapah, Nev.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
1419	Johnstown, Pa.	485 Bedford St.	Monday	8			
1421	Elmira, Ont., Can.						
1422	St. Marys, Pa.						
1423	Corpus Christi, Tex.	221½ Staples St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1424	Kincardine, Ont., Can.	Workmens Club rooms	2-4 Thur.	8½	.40	No	Yes
1426	Elyria, O.	Veteran's of Foreign Wars	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1427	Listowell, Ont., Can.	Main St.	2-4 Wed.	8½	.41½	No	Yes
1428	Midland, Texas	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	Yes
1429	Little Falls, Minn.						
1431	El Reno, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.87½	No	Yes
1432	Laramie, Wyo.	Vasa Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
1434	Moberly, Mo.	Mullens Hall	Thursday	8	.87½	No	No
1435	Whitehall, N. Y.						Yes
1438	Warren, O.	High and Park Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
1440	Jonesboro, Ark.	Legion Hall	3rd Fri.	8	.87½		
1441	Canonsburg, Pa.	Eagles Bldg.	1st Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
1444	Gallup, New Mex.	Whites Cafe	2-4 Mon.	8	1.12½	No	No
1445	Topeka, Kan.	621 Jackson St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1447	Vero Beach, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.80	No	No
1448	Corning, Ia.						
1449	Lansing, Mich.	215½ N. Wash. St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
1450	San Juan, P. R.						
1455	Nacogdoches, Texas						
1457	Hobbs, New Mexico	Presbyterian Church	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1458	Long Beach, Calif.	1144 Olive Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.45 to 2.37½	No	Yes
1459	Westboro, Mass.						
1460	Greensboro, N. C.						
1461	Traverse City, Mich.	Eagles Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.85	No	No
1462	Bristol, Pa.	Trades Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.25		
1461	Mankato, Minn.	201 & 203 Coughlin Bldg.	2-4 Thur.	8	.75	No	Part
1465	Frankfort, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	.75	No	No
1467	Batesville, Ark.	U. C. T. Hall	1st Sat.	8	.75		
1469	Charlotte, N. C.	112½ So. College St.	Tuesday	8	.87½	No	No
1470	Conway, Ark.						
1471	Jackson, Miss.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00		
1472	Rockville, Conn.	Princess Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
1474	Brewster, N. Y.						
1477	Middletown, O.	N. E. cor. Main & Central	Monday	8	1.15	Yes	Yes
1480	Boulder, Colo.	923 Pearl St.	Wednesday	8	1.00		
1481	Brunswick, Ga.	Elks' Hall	Tuesday	8-10-12½	to .27½		
1484	Visalia, Cal.						
1486	Auburn, Cal.	Kennison Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	pend.
1487	Los Angeles, Cal.						
1488	Merrill, Wis.	Social Hall	1-3 Sat.				
1490	Virginia, Minn.	Council Room, City Hall.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
1492	Hendersonville, N. C.						
1494	International Falls, Minn.	Moose Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	No	Yes
1495	Chico, Cal.						
1498	Provo, Utah	Labor Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
1499	Kent, O.	Malta Hall	1-4 Mon.	8	1.05	Yes	Yes
1501	Ketchikan, Alaska	Pioneer Hall	1-3 Mon.	8		No	No
1503	Amherst, Mass.	C. O. Goodale, Pelham Rd.	2nd Tues.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1504	Jeanette, Pa.						
1505	Salisbury, N. C.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Sat.	10	.60		
1506	Bellingham, Wash.						
1509	Norwalk, O.	20 W. Main St.	2-4 Wed.	9	.41 to .72	Yes	pend.
1510	Panama City, Fla.	Panama City	Tuesday				
1512	Middletown, Conn.	Port St. Joe	Thursday	8	.75	No	Yes
1514	Niles, O.	565 Main St.	1st Tues.	8	.85	Yes	No
1515	Pensacola, Fla.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
1517	Johnson City, Tenn.	K. of P. Hall	1st Mon.	8	.85	Yes	Yes
1518	Gulfport, Miss.	124½ Spring St.	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
1521	Algoma, Wis.	Maccabees Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
1522	Memphis, Tenn.	Geo. Arkins Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	.27-.55	Yes	Yes
1523	Rockford, Ill.						
1524	Miles City, Mont.	Wibaux Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1525	Princeton, Ill.	C. O. Ryberg show room.	1st Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1526	Denton, Tex.	Evers Bldg.	Thursday	8	.75	No	No
1528	Albany, Ore.						
1530	Duluth, Minn.						
1533	Dallas, Texas	Labor Temple	Monday				
1537	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	2-3 Fri.	8	50 min.	Yes	No
1538	Miami, Ariz.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
1540	Philadelphia, Miss.						
1541	San Francisco, Calif.	1886 Mission St.	Wednesday	8		Yes	Part
1542	Dodge City, Kan.	1303 N. 5th St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.87½	No	No
1543	Bandon, Ore.	Community Hall	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
1545	Kansas City, Mo.	3114 Paseo St.	2-4 Wed.	8			
1546	Dundas, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall	1st Fri.	9	.40	No	No
1547	Ludington, Mich.	508 N. Robert St.	L. Thur.	8	.85	No	No
1548	Bloomington, Ind.	123½ N. College Ave.	Wednesday	8	.26 to .46	Yes	No
1549	Keansburg, N. J.						
1551	Three Rivers, Mich.	212 Constantine	2-4 Wed.	8			
1552	Salamanca, N. Y.	135 S. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1553	Port Smith, Ark.	Labor Temple	Monday	10	.26 to .32	No	No
1554	Livermore, Ky.	Whitaker Hall	Wednesday				
1555	Pressmens Home, Tenn.	Pressmens home	1st Fri.	8	.65	Yes	Vbl.
1556	Huntsville, Ala.	S. W. Cor. Public Square.	1-3 Sun.	8	1.00	No	No
1559	New Athens, Ill.	L. O. O. F. Hall	3rd Sat.	8	1.10	No	No
1560	St. Louis, Mo.	7526 Comfort Ave.	1st Wed.	8	.90		
1564	Casper, Wyo.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1565	Abilene, Texas	209½ Pine St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1567	Martins Ferry, O.						
1568	Strathroy, Ont., Can.						
1569	Knoxville, Tenn.						
1570	Marysville, Cal.	121 D St.	Monday	8	1.00		
1572	McGill, Nev.	L. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.86½		
1574	Wornton, W. Va.	L. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1575	Endicott, N. Y.	417 E. Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.87½	Yes	No
1576	Mechanicsville, N. Y.						
1578	Tulare, Cal.	Amer. Legion Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1579	Kenosha, Wis.	German Amer. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.49	Yes	Yes
1583	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.90 min.	Yes	Part
1584	St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Can.	Town Hall		8	.70		
1585	Lawton, Okla.						
1586	Aurora, Mo.	City Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1587	Hutchinson, Kan.	15½ E. Sherman St.	Wednesday	8	.87½	No	Part

L. C. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
1588	Sydney, N. S., Can.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	Monday	8	.80	No	Vbl.
1589	Arecibo, P. R.	Free Federation Hall.		8	.40		
1591	Plymouth, Mass.	Hibernian Hall	1st Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
1592	Chattanooga, Tenn.	24½ Main St.	Thursday	8	.40-.55	No	No
1594	Wausau, Wis.		1-3 Sat.	9	1.40 to .73	Yes	Yes
1597	Bremerton, Wash.	850 Burwell St.	1-2-3 Thur	6	1.37½	Yes	Yes
1598	Victoria, B. C., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.70	No	No
1599	Redding, Calif.						
1600	Munising, Mich.						
1601	New York, N. Y.						
1603	Fort Worth, Tex.	County Court House.	Monday	8	.30 to .80	No	No
1604	Peoria, Ill.	400 N. Jefferson St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.80 min.	Yes	Yes
1605	Moscow, Ida.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.20	Yes	Yes
1607	Fort Smith, Ark.						
1608	Chicago, Ill.	1440 Cortez	Thursday	8-9	.40 to .75	Part	Part
1609	Hibbing, Minn.	Memorial Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.12½	No	No
1611	Minerva, O.	High School	1st Mon.	8	.90		
1612	E. Millinocket, Me.						
1616	Nashua, N. H.	115 Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1617	Shelbyville, Ind.	W. O. W. Hall.	Friday	9	.40		
1619	Chicago, Ill.						
1620	Rock Springs, Wyo.	Eagles' Hall	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1621	Carbon Hill, Ala.						
1623	Galveston, Tex.	324½ 23rd St.	2-4 Sun.	8	.88	No	Yes
1624	Hickory, No. Car.						
1625	Prineville, Oregon	Oehoco Inn	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
1626	Wallingford, Conn.						
1627	Mena, Ark.	W. O. W. Hall.	1-3 Sat.	8	.87½	Yes	Yes
1628	Paris, Ark.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.62		
1629	Ashtabula, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.12	Yes	No
1630	Ware, Mass.	68 Main St.	1st Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1631	Eau Claire, Wis.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thur.	8	.42½	No	Yes
1632	San Luis Obispo, Cal.	W. O. W. Hall.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
1633	Mayaguez, P. R.	24 McKinley St.	Tuesday	9	.25	No	No
1634	Big Springs, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall.	Monday	8	1.00		
1637	La Junta, Colo.						
1639	Thompson Falls, Mont.	Womens Club House.	2nd Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1641	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.				
1645	Eau Claire, Wis.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.				
1646	Dubuque, Ia.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.				
1647	Boulder, Mont.		1st Mon.	8	1.00	No	Part
1648	Laguna Beach, Calif.	190 Legion St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Part
1650	Lexington, Ky.	139 No. Broadway.	Monday	8	.90	No	Vbl.
1651	Fort Smith, Ark.						
1652	Hampton, N. H.		1-3 Thur.	8	.80		
1653	Wabash, Ind.						
1654	Midland, Mich.	Mecca Theatre Bldg.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1655	Sapulpa, Okla.	110½ E. Hobson Ave.	2nd Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1658	Grove City, Pa.	M. V. Graham Bldg.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1659	Bartlesville, Okla.	112½ E. 2nd St.	Friday	8	1.12½	No	No
1660	Norfolk, N. Y.	Livermans Hall	1st Thur.	8	1.61 to .77	No	Yes
1661	Beaumont, Tex.	Port Arthur Plaing Mill.	1st Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1662	Goshen, N. Y.	Smarzkeys Hall	2nd Wed.	8	.75		
1663	New York, N. Y.						
1664	Bloomington, Ind.	Millworkers Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1666	Kingsville, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3-5 Wed.	8	1.00		
1667	Biloxi, Miss.	Woodman Hall	Monday	8	.90	No	Yes
1668	Pittsburgh, Pa.						
1671	Kilgore, Texas	210½ Main St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1672	Hastings, Neb.	G. A. R. Hall.	1-3 Fri.	8	.87½	No	No
1674	Malvern, Ark.	1st and Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.80	Yes	Yes
1675	Breese, Ill.	City Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.80	Yes	No
1676	Clarksville, Ark.	Jno. Blackards Shop.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	Yes	No
1678	Peckville, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	2-4 Mon.	8	.87½		
1679	N. Attleboro, Mass.	Hibernian Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
1680	Wellsburg, W. Va.	R. E. Whetsells Res.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	No	No
1681	Bogalusa, La.	Union Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.26 to .62	Yes	Yes
1682	Richmond, Va.						
1683	El Dorado, Ark.	City Hall	Monday	8	\$1-1.25	No	No
1684	Sherbrooke, Que., Can.						
1685	Melbourne, Fla.	Crafts Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.75		
1686	Stillwater, Okla.	720½ Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
1687	Montgomery, Ala.						
1688	Manchester, N. H.						
1690	Watertown, So. Dak.	Labor Temple	1st Mon.	8	.80	No	No
1691	Cocur d'Alene, Ida.						
1692	McAllen, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	2-4 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
1696	Susanville, Cal.	829 Lassen St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1697	Stevenson, Wash.	Eagles Hall			1.12½		
1698	Tracy, Calif.	Plaza Inn	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1699	Snobomish, Wash.	Eagles' Hall					
1700	Wilton, Conn.						
1701	New Orleans, La.	Fraternal Hall	2nd Sat.	8	.85	No	Yes
1702	St Hyacinthe, Que. Can.	215 Cascade	2-4 Tues.	8	.40	No	No
1704	Carmel and Kent, N. Y.	Fireman's Hall	2-L. Fri.	8	1.00		
1705	Milwaukee, Wis.	Millers Hall		8	1.27 to .51		
1706	Vernon, Tex.	1401 Cumberland St.	Tuesday	8	1.00		
1707	Kelso-Longview, Wash.	Moose Hall. Longview	Thursday	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1709	Ashland, Wis.	Union Hall	2nd Sat.	8	.85	No	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
1711	Van Wert, O.	314 S. Fulton	3rd Mon.	8	.75		
1712	Bicknell, Ind.	2nd and Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1713	Chesley, Ont., Can.	Union Hall	2nd Thur.	8	.37	No	No
1719	Tacoma, Wash.	1012½ Tacoma Ave.	Monday	8	.42-.66	Yes	Yes
1720	Athens, O.	37½ S. Court St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
1722	Toledo, Ohio	912 Adams St.	2nd Wed.				
1723	Columbus, Ga.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	.75	Yes	No
1724	Oshkosh, Wis.	144 Court St.	1-3 Mon.	9	1.35 to .65	Yes	Yes
1728	New York, N. Y.						
1729	Charlottesville, Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wednesday			No	No
1730	Fort Worth, Tex.						
1733	Marshfield, Wis.						
1734	Murray, Ky.						
1735	Prince Rupert, B.C. Can.	Carpenters' Hall	1st Wed.	8	.85-.83	No	Vbl.
1736	Valleyfield, Que., Can.	116 Champlain St.	2-4 Sat.	8	.70-.56	No	No
1737	Corbin, Ky.	American Legion Hall	Tuesday	9	.75	No	No
1738	Hartford City, Ind.	721 E. Washington St.	1st Thur.				
1740	Henderson, Tex.	110 So. Main St.	Friday	8	.87½	Yes	No
1742	Jasonville, Ind.						
1743	Wildwood, N. J.	Fraternity Hall		8	.75	No	No
1744	Grand Mere, Que., Can.						
1745	Sandpoint, Idaho	G. A. R. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
1747	Green Bay, Wis.						
1749	Anniston, Ala.	921½ Noble St.	Thursday	8	.75		
1751	Austin, Tex.						
1754	Carthage, N. Y.	Home of Lloyd Smith	1st Tues.	8	1.22½-.27½ .50-.58-.55	No	No
1756	Massena, N. Y.						
1758	Atlanta, Ga.	Labor Temple	Friday				
1760	Tillamook, Ore.						
1761	New Castle, Ind.	1430½ Broad St.	Thursday	8	.55 in 1.25 out	No	Yes
1762	Bucyrus, O.						
1763	Los Angeles, Cal.	106 W. Adams	Thursday	8	1.50 to 1.10	No	Yes
1764	San Antonio, Texas	Labor Temple					
1765	Orlando, Fla.	Citrus and Division	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1766	Postoria, O.	Main and North St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.50	No	No
1767	Logan, Utah	Rear Owl Pool Room	Friday	8	.90	No	No
1768	Jacksonville, Texas	Cor. Main and Rusk St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1769	Bend and Gillespie, Ill.	Smiths Hall	1st Thur.	8	1.25		
1770	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	703 S. Ellis	1st Mon.	8	.85	No	No
1771	Eldorado, Ill.	Palmer Carp. Shop	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1773	Marshall, Tex.	1501 Sledge St.	1st Tues.	9	.20	No	No
1774	Taft, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	1.12½	No	No
1775	Pembroke, Ont., Can.	Veterans' Hall	Monday	9	.25		
1776	Pendleton, Ore.	Eagle-Woodman Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1777	Portland, Ore.	1316 S. W. 4th Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.50 to .75	Yes	Yes
1778	Columbia, S. C.						
1779	Calgary, Alta., Can.	229 11th Ave. E.	1st Thur.	8	.75	No	No
1780	Las Vegas, Nev.	112 Fremont St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1781	Hickory, N. C.	Moose Hall	Friday	10	.45	No	No
1783	Roundup, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1788	Indianapolis, Ind.	531 E. Market St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1789	Watertown, Wis.						
1790	Baltimore, Md.	711 N. Caroline St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.80	No	No
1791	Flora, Ill.	Woodmen Hall					
1792	Scdalia, Mo.	Labor Hall	Wednesday	8	.87½	No	No
1794	Cross Roads, Calif.	Parker Dam	1-1 Thur.	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
1795	Farmington, Mo.	Court House	2-4 Thur.	8	.65		
1796	Montgomery, Ala.						
1797	Renton, Wash.	Miners' Hall	2-4 Fri.	6	1.25	Yes	No
1798	Greenville, So. Car.	117a S. Main St.	Friday	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1799	Oakland, Calif.	763 12th St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.60	Yes	Yes
1800	Shelton, Wash.	Labor Hall	Wednesday	6	1.25	Yes	Yes
1801	Colfax, Ind.						
1802	New Philadelphia, O.	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1803	Swanton, Ohio						
1804	Richmond, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday				
1806	Union City, Pa.	Union Hall	Tuesday	8	1.33 to .42	Yes	No
1809	Cle Elum, Wash.	Spanskis Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½		
1810	Pearu, Ind.	P. H. C. Hall, W. 3rd St.	1-3 Thur.	10	.32-.41	No	Yes
1811	Monroe, La.	Trades Council Hall	Monday	8	.87½	No	Yes
1812	Fort Smith, Ark.						
1813	Hoxie, Ark.						
1814	Huntingburg, Ind.						
1815	Santa Ana, Calif.	402 W. 4th St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1816	Plymouth, Ind.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	.75	No	No
1817	Nokomis, Ill.	Ruppert's Shop	1st Thur.	8	.75		
1818	Clarksville, Tenn.	10½ So. 2nd St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	Vbl.
1819	Goshen, Ind.						
1821	Seattle, Wash.	14th and Fir	1-3 Fri.	8		Yes	
1822	Fort Worth, Texas	206½ S. Jennings	Wednesday	8	1.12½		
1824	Bellingham, Wash.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tue	6	1.12½ to 1.30	Yes	Yes
1825	Bowling Green, Ohio	135 N. Main St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	pend.
1826	Jerseyville, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	No	Part
1827	Grundy, Buchanan Co., Va.	Court House	2-4 Sat.				
1828	Indianapolis, Ind.						
1829	Ravenna, O.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
1830	Moundsville, W. Va.	403 Merchants Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
1832	Escanaba, Mich.	328 S. 10th St.	2nd Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1834	Miami, Florida	1101 N. W. 3rd Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	No	No
1835	Waterloo, Ia.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	Yes
1836	Russellville, Ark.	City Hall	Monday	8	.75	No	Vbl.
1839	Lake Charles, La.			8	1.00		
1840	Fairbault, Minn.	120 Central Ave., No.	1-L, Wed.	8	.90	No	No
1841	Burlington, Wis.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
1842	Springfield, Mo.	315 $\frac{1}{2}$ Boonville Ave.	Friday	9	.40	No	Yes
1843	Nelson, B. C., Can.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.75		
1844	Clouet, Minn.	Civic Center Bldg.	2-4 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
1845	Laredo, Tex.	1120 San Augusta Ave.	Wednesday	8	1.75 min	No	No
1846	New Orleans, La.	525 Bienville St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
1848	Newport, Ore.	Starr Carp Shop.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
1849	Pasco, Wash.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.00		
1851	Carlyle, Ill.	Roberts Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	No	Yes
			1st Tues				
			3rd Sat.	10	1.31 to .65	Yes	Yes
1854	Monticello, Ind.	Royal Neighbors Hall	Friday	8	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1855	Bryan, Tex.	Smith Bldg.		8	.90		
1858	Columbiana, O.			8			
1859	Minneapolis, Minn.	257 Plymouth Ave., N.	1st Wed.	8	1.52 $\frac{1}{2}$ min.	Yes	Yes
1860	Warsaw, Ind.	City Hall	1st Tues.	8	.75		
1863	Kellogg, Ida.			10 $\frac{1}{2}$	41 $\frac{1}{2}$		
1866	Hastings, Minn.	Woodman Hall		8	.75	No	Yes
1867	Regina, Sask., Can.	Labor Temple	1st Wed.	8	.90		
1868	Mitchell, So. Dak.	Bar Widman Hotel	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1870	Pickwick Dam, Tenn.	Community Bldg.	Wednesday	7	1.10	No	No
1871	Pascagoula, Miss.	Delmas Ave.	Wednesday	8	.75	No	No
1872	Hanover, Pa.	1st National Bank Bldg.	1st Thur.	8	.75	No	No
1874	Hinton, W. Va.	Woodrum Shop	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
1877	Piqua, Ohio	Nickler Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	9	1.30 to .45	No	Vbl.
1879	Reedsport, Oregon	City Hall	Thursday	8	1.00	No	No
1880	Carthage, Mo.	231 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Fourth St.	Monday	8	.75	No	No
1882	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Amnicola School	Tuesday	9	.75	Yes	Yes
1883	Macomb, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	Yes	No
1884	Lubbock, Tex.	14th and Texas Ave.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1885	Paris, Tex.	346 Lamar Ave.	1st Sun.	8	.75	No	No
1887	Johnstown, Pa.	State Theatre Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	9	.25-.53	No	No
1890	Conroe, Texas	145 Chambers St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	Yes
1891	Indiana, Pa.	City Hall	2nd Wed.	8	.75	No	Yes
1892	Shelbyville, Ill.	S. W. R. A. Hall	2nd Wed.	6	.65	No	No
1893	Milford, N. H.	Red Men's Hall	4th Wed.	9	1.30 to .60	No	Yes
1894	Woodward, Okla.	Old County Jail	Tuesday	8	.75		
1895	McLeansboro, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Saturday	8	.60		
1896	South Sioux City, Neb.	123 E. 19th St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
1897	Nashville, Mich.			8			
1898	Paris, Texas	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ So. Main St.	1-3 Wed.	9	.20-.37	No	Yes
1900	Kewaunee, Wis.	Hotel Karsten	4th Fri.	8	1.45 to .65	Yes	Yes
1901	Fort Smith, Ark.	Labor Temple	Monday	8-9 $\frac{1}{2}$		No	No
1903	Fort Smith, Ark.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	.22 to .47	No	No
1905	Fort Smith, Ark.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	.30 to .60	No	No
1906	Duluth, Minn.	American Legion Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.80		
1907	Fort Smith, Ark.	208 $\frac{1}{2}$ Townson Ave.	Tuesday	8		No	No
1908	Holland, Mich.	Labor Hall	1st Tues.	8	1.00		
1909	Alva, Okla.	B. P. O. E. Hall	Tuesday	8	.75		
1910	Fort Smith, Ark.	Labor Temple	Monday	8			
1911	Breckley, W. Va.	Rose and Turner Bldg.	Monday	8	.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	No	No
1912	Connersville, Ind.	V. F. W. Hall	Tuesday	9	.75		
1914	Fort Smith, Ark.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	.30-.52	No	Yes
1915	Arkansas City, Kans.	City Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1917	Tucumari, N. M.						
1918	Richlands, Va.						
1920	Mineral Wells, Tex.						
1923	Weatherford, Okla.	Legion Hall	2nd Wed.	8	1.00		
1924	Chicago, Ill.	2345 S. Kedzie Ave.	Friday	9	.45 min.	Yes	Yes
1925	Columbia, Mo.	15a N. 8th St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1926	Chanute, Kan.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	No	No
1928	Fort Smith, Ark.	208 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tourson Ave.	Thursday	8	.30	No	No
1931	The Dalles, Ore.	Tripps Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	No	Yes
1932	Mobile, Ala.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	9	1.15 to .60	Yes	No
1933	Claremore, Okla.	City Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00		
1934	Newport & Balboa, Cal.						
1935	Barberton, O.	Central Labor Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	Yes
1936	Sand Springs, Okla.						
1937	Nashville, Tenn.	207 Polk Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1940	Kitchener, Ont., Can.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	9	.60	No	No
1941	Hartford, Conn.						
1942	Winston Salem, N. C.	219 $\frac{1}{2}$ W. 4th St.	Tuesday	8-9	1.75 to .85	No	No
1943	Henryetta, Okla.	115 S. 5th St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
1944	Juneau, Alaska						
1945	Westport, Conn.	Union Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
1946	London, Ont., Can.						
1947	Hollywood, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1948	Ames, Ia.	Moose Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
1949	Lewistown, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yes	No
1950	Chattanooga, Tenn.	720 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cherry St.	Friday	8	1.25 to .46	No	Yes
1951	Oshawa, Ont., Can.						
1953	Springfield, Mass.	12 Sanford St.	2nd Wed.	9	.30 to .60	No	Yes
1954	Ada, Okla.	Convention Hall	Thursday	8	1.00		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	H.s.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
1956	Pittsburg, Calif.	Legion Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00		
1957	Toledo, O.	912 Adams St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.30	Yes	Yes
1958	Alamosa, Colo.	Legion Aux. Club Rm.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.10	No	No
1959	Riverside, Cal.	Legion Club House	1-3 Mon.	8	.95	No	Vbl.
1960	Eric, Pa.	1701 State St.	Friday				
1961	Barbourville, Ky.	K. of P. Hall					
1962	Waxahachie, Texas	West Side of Square	Monday	8	.62½		
1964	Vicksburg, Miss.	1300 Washington St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	Part
1965	Weatherford, Texas						
1966	Egg Harbor, N. J.	Roesch's Hall	1st Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1967	Santurce, P. R.	Labor Temple	1st Wed.	8	.75		
1968	Oberlin, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Mon.	8	1.00		
1969	Logan, W. Va.	Old Moose Hall	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1970	Malta, Ohio						
1971	Temple, Texas	Flint Bldg.	Thursday	8	.75	No	
1972	Havana, Ill.	Market St.	2nd Mon.	8	.90	Yes	No
1974	Ellensburg, Wash.	106½ W. 5th St.	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
1975	Graham, Tex.					Yes	
1977	Rome, Ga.	246½ Broad St.	Monday	8	.85		
1979	Faribault, Minn.						
1980	Atchison, Kan.	405½ Commercial	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1981	Tahlequah, Okla.	528 S. Cherokee St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1982	Evergreen, Colo.	Pearson's Res.	3rd Fri.	8	1.10	Yes	Yes
1983	Alturas, Calif.	Deunsons Cabinet Shop	1st Tues.	8	1.00		
1985	Savannah, Ga.						
1986	Memphis, Tenn.	212 N. 2nd St.	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1988	Sturgis, Mich.						
1989	Nowata, Okla.	Elks Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00		
1990	Stratford, Ont., Can.	243 Downie St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.40	No	No
1993	Crossville, Tenn.	over 5 & 25c Store	Wednesday	8	.80	Yes	Yes
1994	Columbia, So. Car.						
1995	Williamsport, Pa.						
1999	Groesbeck, Texas						
2000	Nashville, Tenn.						
2001	La Crosse, Wis.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.				
2002	Beatrice, Neb.	414 Market St.	1st Fri.	8	.65		
2003	Naples, Fla.		Monday	8	1.00		
2905	Fernwood, Miss.	Lodge Hall No. 1	Thursday	10	.20	No	No
2006	Los Gatos, Calif.	Chivars Shop	Friday	8	1.12½		
2007	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
2008	Ponca City, Okla.	219½ E. Grand Ave.	Thursday	8	1.00	No	No
2009	Eugene, Ore.						
2010	Anna, Ill.	134 W. Chestnut	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
2011	Tinianin, Ont., Can.	Harmony Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.50		
2012	Johnson City, Tenn.						
2013	Two Rivers, Wis.	Labor Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	.35-40		
2014	Barrington, Ill.						
2015	Santa Paula, Cal.		Monday				
2016	Eastland, Tex.	Higgenbotham Bldg.	1-2 Sat.	8	.75	No	
2017	Bay City, Mich.	Dulaski Hall	1st Tues.	9			
2018	Lakewood, N. J.	P. O. of A. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.10	No	No
2019	La Grande, Ore.	2802 2nd	Monday	8	1.00		
2020	San Diego, Cal.						
2021	Riverside, Cal.	3577 8th St.	Thursday	8	1.00		
2022	Omak, Wash.						
2023	McCombs, Miss.	Big 4 Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.80		
2024	Cocoonut Grove, Fla.	2826 Bird Rd.	Friday	8	1.12½		
2025	Green River, Wyo.						
2026	St. Charles, Ill.						
2027	Rapid City, So. Dak.			8	.80		
2028	Grand Forks, N. D.	135½ Sol Third St.	2-4 Thur.	8	\$1-.90	No	Yes
2029	Lehighton, Pa.	Carbon House	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00		
2030	Shreveport, La.		Friday	8	.60 to .70		
2031	Little Rock, Ark.						
2032	Bastrop, La.						
2033	Front Royal, Va.	City Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00		
2034	Dundas, Ont., Can.						
2035	Crystal Bay, Lake Tahoe, Nev.						
2036	Selma, Ala.						
2037	Adrian, Mich.				.65		
2038	Antioch, Calif.						
2039	New Orleans, La.						
2040	Paris, Ill.		2-4 Sat.	8	1.00		
2041	Malta, Mont.						
2042	Oxnard, Calif.						
2043	Chico, Calif.						
2044	Pine Bluff, Ark.	123½ Main St.	Tuesday	7	.50		
2045	Port St. Joe, Fla.						
2046	Martinez, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
2047	Hartford City, Ind.						
2048	Corona, Calif.						
2049	Gilbertsville, Ky.						
2050	Topeka, Kans.						
2051	Port Allegany, Pa.						
2052	Albany, Georgia						
2053	Dallas, Tex.						
2054	St. Louis, Mo.						
2057	Kirksville, Mo.	316 N. Bradford St.	Monday	8	.62½	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5-Day Week	Agmt
2058	Frankfort, Ky.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
2059	Bismarck, N. D.	Labor Temple	2-L. Wed.	8	.90		
2060	Logansport, Ind.	304½ 4th St.	Thursday	8	.90	No	No
2080	Greenville, Miss.	Delta Hall	1-3 Fri.				
2085	Exeter, N. H.	Polish Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.75		
2103	Chicago, Ill.	758 W. North Ave.	2-4 Fri.	8	.35-.60	Yes	Yes
2108	Shelbyville, Ind.						
2110	Everett, Wash.						
2114	Napa, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
2122	Vandalia, Ill.						
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	C. Smalls Res.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
2127	Centralia, Wash.	Union Hall	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
2135	Chippewa Falls, Wis.						
2156	Bowling Green, Ky.	Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
2161	Catskill, N. Y.						
2173	Guelph, Ont., Can.						
2181	Corvallis, Ore.						
2188	Barnstable, Mass.	Chas. A. Hall's Shop	1st Tues.	8	.80	No	No
2190	Harlingen, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
2198	Milton, Pa.	Bank Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	8	.80	Yes	No
2202	Price, Utah						
2203	Anaheim, Cal.	Concordia Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
2205	Wenatchee, Wash.	Union Hall	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
2208	Port Pierce, Fla.	Arcade Bldg.	Thursday	8	.80	Yes	No
2217	Lakeland, Fla.	Elks Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	Yes
2222	Kemmerer, Wyo.						
2238	Sweetwater, Texas	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	Yes
2239	Port Clinton, O.	416 Laurel Ave.	1st Thur.	8	1.20		
2256	White River Jtn & Vic, Vt.	Legion Rooms	1-3 Fri.	8	.85		
2261	Fort Myers, Fla.	813½ 2nd St.	Monday	8	.75	No	No
2289	Chicago, Ill.						
2307	Cornwall, Ont., Can.	Royal Road	1-3 Tues.	8-9-10	.30-.70	No	No
2310	Madisonville, Ky.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Tues.				
2313	Meridian, Miss.	Central Labor Hall	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
2319	El Paso, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.65 to \$1	No	No
2340	Bradenton, Fla.		Saturday				
2343	Jamesburg, N. J.	Vandevers Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	Yes	Yes
2351	Walkerton, Ont., Can.						
2361	Frederick, Md.	349 Madison	1st Mon.				
2372	Haverstraw, N. Y.						
2395	Lebanon, Ind.	603 N. East St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
2400	Woodland, Me.	Town Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.77	No	Yes
2401	Pittsburg, Calif.	American Legion Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.57½	No	Yes
2403	San Mateo, Calif.						
2405	Toledo, O.	Labor Temple	3rd Wed.	8	.42	No	No
2415	Victoria, B. C., Can.	939 Empress Ave.	2nd Sat.	8	1.00		
2417	Osawatomie, Kans.	B. P. W. Club	4th Mon.	8	.75		
2425	Glendive, Mont.	Monarch Lumber Co.	1st Sat.	8	.90		
2427	White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.	Mayor's Office	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	Yes
2436	New Orleans, La.	528 Bienville St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.80	No	Vbl.
2466	Pembroke, Ont., Can.						
2477	Santa Maria, Calif.						
2484	Mannington, W. Va.	A. T. Yost Res.	1st Sat.	8	.70	No	No
2502	Loyalton, Calif.						
2504	Sudbury, Ont., Can.						
2507	Timmins, Ont., Can.		Friday	8	.38 min.	No	Yes
2510	Nallen, W. Va.	Bays Hall	Saturday				
2516	Louisville, Ky.	809 W. Jefferson St.					
2521	Aberdeen, Wash.						
2524	Longview, Wash.	Labor Temple	1st Tues.				
2527	Menu, Ark.	W. O. W. Hall	3rd Sun.	8	.62½	Part	Yes
2528	Rainelle, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Friday	10	.20 to .27½	No	Yes
2530	Ironwood, Mich.	Miners' Hall	Friday	8	.40 min.	No	Vbl.
2531	Portland, Ore.		30th of mo.	8-10	.27-.37		
2535	Cass, W. Va.						
2541	Silverton, Ore.						
2548	Toledo, Ore.						
2552	Spokane, Wash.	305½ Riverside Ave.	Wednesday	8	.50	Yes	Vbl.
2554	West Graham, Va.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	.21 min.	No	Yes
2556	Ketchikan, Alaska	L. O. O. M. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.62½ M	Yes	pend.
2559	San Francisco, Cal.	Building Trades Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.75 to .96½	Yes	Yes
2560	Fort Frances, Ont., Can.						
2565	San Francisco, Calif.		4th Thur.	8		Yes	Yes
2570	Omak, Wash.						
2571	Malvern, Ark.						
2572	Powers, Ore.						
2575	Marshfield, Ore.						
2581	Libby, Mont.	Legion Hall	2nd Tues.	8	.60	No	No
2582	Wausau, Wis.	Kneiss Hall	1st Wed.				
2584	Lewiston, Idaho		3rd Sat.	8	.37 min.	No	No
2587	Mineral Wash.						
2591	White Horse, Calif.						
2598	Heller, Ky.						
2601	Rainy Lake, Ont., Can.	I O O F Hall Fort Frances	2-4 Fri.	8	.41	No	Yes
2602	Pearidge, Ala.						
2605	Puyallup, Wash.	Library Auditorium	1-3 Sat.	7	.52½	No	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Agmt
2607	San Pedro, Calif.	351 E. 9th St.	Wednesday	8	1.65 to 1.05	No	Yes
2610	Deer Park, Wash.	Union Hall	Tuesday	8	.55		
2617	Portola, Calif.						
2618	Seattle, Wash.						
2619	Aberdeen, Wash.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.		.81½		
2620	Port Angeles, Wash.					Yes	Yes
2621	Marshfield, Ore.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	1.52½-1.17½	Yes	No
2625	Springfield, Ore.	Taylor's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.60 min. 56½		No
2628	Foxpark, Wyo.	Thomas Pool Hall	1st Sun.	8	.62½-.75	No	Part
2632	Ione, Wash.						
2636	Valsetz, Ore.						
2638	Slemp, Ky.						
2645	Warren, Ark.						
2654	Astoria, Ore.						
2657	Olympia, Wash.						
2662	Bellingham, Wash.						
2666	Merna, Wyo.						
2670	Marysville, Tenn.						
2671	Seattle, Wash.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	.87½		
2673	Anacortes, Wash.						
2677	Eureka, Cal.						
2678	Victoria, B. C. Can.						
2683	Olympia, Wash.						
2684	Dorris, Calif.						
2685	Juneau, Alaska						
2687	Raymond, Wash.						
2691	Coquille, Ore.	Labor Hall	2-4 Sun.	6½-8	.62½ min		
2692	Yakima, Wash.	Labor Temple	Sunday				
2693	Sault Ste Marie, Mich.						
2694	Clallam Bay, Wash.	Keltners Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.87½		
2695	Port Angeles, Wash.						
2696	Canby, Ore.						
2697	Maplesville, Ala.						
2698	Bandon, Ore.						
2704	Lykens, Pa.	L. C. Schafstall store	at call	8	.65	No	No
2753	Hopwood, Pa.						
2760	Myrtle Point, Ore.						
2761	Manistique, Mich.	Riverdale Hall	1st Sat. after 5th	8	.32½-.45	No	No
2763	Sheffield, Pa.						
2764	Humboldt, Tenn.	W. O. W. Hall	Friday	9	.18	No	No
2766	Park Falls, Wis.	Wallner Bldg.	1st Sun.				
2767	Morton, Wash.	Veterans Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.62½	Yes	No
2770	Coquille, Ore.						
2777	Marshfield, Ore.						
2778	Dec, Ore.						
2780	Saratoga, Wyo.	Ryan Park	2nd Sun.	8	.60	No	Yes
2785	The Dalles, Ore.	910 Union St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.45 min.	Yes	Yes
2786	Port Arthur, Ont., Can.						
2787	Glendale, Ore.	Union Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.50 min.	No	No
2788	Los Angeles, Calif.	5819½ S. Broadway St.	Thursday	8	1.65 to 1.10	No	Yes
2790	Victoria, B. C. Can.	602 Broughton St.	1-3 Fri.	8:40	1.40 min.	No	No
2792	Neah Bay, Wash.						
2795	Spokane, Wash.	305½ W. Riverdale Ave.	2-4 Tues.			No	Yes
2796	The Pas, Man., Can.						
2799	St. Louis Park, Minn.						
2801	Lakeview, Ore.						
2802	Tuscaloosa, Ala.						
2803	Toledo, Ore.	6th St., over Hills Groc.	Friday	10	.25	No	No
2805	Klickitat, Wash.	Hubbards Hall	2-4 Sun.	8	min. 40 to .60	No	No
2806	Tigerton, Wis.	Amer. Legion Hall	2nd Tues.	10	.40 min.	Yes	Yes
2807	Norman, Ont., Can.	Norman Hall	2nd Mon.	10	.35 to .30	No	Yes
2808	Arcata, Cal.						
2809	Sterling City, Cal.	Community Hall		8	.60 min.		
2810	Tuohimne City, Cal.	Piremen's Hall	Monday	8	.50		
2811	Wells, Idaho	Community Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	.62½	No	Yes
2812	Missoula, Mont.						
2813	Beechgrove, Ala.						
2814	Ressemer, Ala.	Blowens Hall	Wednesday Friday				
2816	Goldendale, Wash.						
2817	Lake Charles, La.	Franklin and Belden	2-4 Thurs.	7	.30 to \$1	No	Yes
2818	Roseburg, Ore.						
2819	White Salmon, Wash.						
2820	Montevilla, Ala.	American Legion Hut	1st Sat.	10	.15	No	Vbl.
2821	Kansas City, Kan.	2105 Silver Ave.	1-3 Thur.				
2822	Blind River, Ont., Can.			10	.27½ min		
2823	Pembroke, Ont., Can.	Army-Navy Hall	No Spec.	10	1.17½-.25	No	No
2824	Fort Smith, Ont., Can.						
2825	Thessalon, Ont., Can.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	10	.27½-.37½		
2826	Fort Bragg, Cal.						
2827	Garibaldi, Ore.						
2828	Casper, Cal.						
2829	Gaston, Ore.	K. of P. Hall	Wednesday	8	.62½ min		
2830	Kenner, La.						
2831	Trout Creek, Mich.	School Gym	1-3 Thur.	8	.37½		
2832	Anavortes, Wash.						
2834	Whites, Wash.	Eagles Hall, Elma	Monday	8	.62½		
2835	Ironwood, Mich.	L. Petersons Camp					

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	5 Day Week	Aggt
2836	Ironwood, Mich.						
2837	Sheridan, Ark.						
2838	Anacortes, Wash.						
2839	Portland, Ore.						
2840	Benton, Ark.						
2841	Peshastin, Wash.						
2843	Chattanooga, Tenn. ...						
2844	Foheyet, Ont., Can. ...						
2845	Forest Grove, Ore.						
2846	Little Rock, Ark.						

HARDWOOD MEN DISCUSS WOOD FOR MAKING COFFINS

The coffin manufacturers of America must decide what wood they are to use in place of chestnut in making coffins, Raymond Betts, vice-president of the Cincinnati Coffin Company, said at the quarterly conference of Appalachian Hardwood Manufacturers, Inc., held at Maketewah Country Club, Cincinnati, June 25. He brought out that sound, wormy chestnut is fast disappearing.

Mr. Betts also reported a definite trend toward the increased use of woods in coffin construction and away from steel and other metals. Funeral directors and their customers are coming back to wooden coffins, he said, partly because of lower cost and partly because the materials are so much lighter.

Expressing a preference for Appalachian oak, he said that if funeral directors were educated to the quality of oak it would be possible to meet competition of other woods and metals.

H. E. Everley, manager of the trade extension department of Appalachian Hardwood Manufacturers, Inc., presented an exhibit of wood panels made of lower grades of chestnut and white and red oak, with the comment that they had been used with good effect in talks with architects and other specifiers. Sound wormy and knotty oak is being used for these panels as a substitute for sound wormy chestnut in producing antique effects for interiors of homes and offices, he added.

R. G. Kimbell, Washington, D. C., representative of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, told of the work being done by his association to induce building commissioners to modify their building codes in order to give lumber a better opportunity in competition with wood substitutes. He said one of the most recent accomplishments of the association for the wood industry was a campaign carried on in Washington to prove the cheapness of lumber for home construction.

TERMITES EASILY CONTROLLED

Based on information from the U. S. Department of Agriculture the following data about the simple control of termites will be helpful to lumber dealers, housekeepers and home owners.

It seems, according to laboratory experiments, that the termites live in colonies in the ground; in fact it is impossible for the individual termite to live at all when his connection with the moist earth is broken.

In order to reach sources of supply above ground, termites make long tunnels of muddy substance and carry these over brick walls or pipes and other obstacles to gain entrance into houses or other buildings. The simplest method of termite control consists of seeking out these tunnels and breaking them.

Termites also enter buildings through cracks in foundations or at points where porches or foundation posts contact the ground without adequate protection. The use of good construction methods and in some instances termite shields are good and sure preventatives against these annoying insects. Any rubbish or loose garden clearings should not be piled against the house and regular inspection made inside and outside of the cellar walls for termite tubes.

Why can't the modern mind see there is nothing new in Communism? It is a groan of despair, not the revolution that starts a new age. It is the logical development of civilization which for the last 400 years has been forgetting God.—Fulton J. Sheen, D. D.

Craft Problems



CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON CIIX

"This house was built in 'the good old days' when everything was done right," a contractor remarked on a fire job recently. He had the job of fixing it up after the fire, and we were helping him. The necessary tearing-out revealed the construction of the building, which inspired the sarcastic remark.

The house, indeed, was a product of the "old timers," for the nails were all cut nails, and the dimension lumber was in the rough and full sized. Little attention, evidently, was given to the method of construction, other than to get the job done at a minimum cost of labor and material; at least, so far as the framework was concerned. The exposed parts of both the interior and the exterior, however, showed marks of

joist-bearing partitions had 1x4 plates on top but no plates at the bottom; while the non-supporting partitions had no plates at all. The studding for those partitions were cut long enough to reach to the top edge of the ceiling joists and were held in line by scrap pieces of lumber nailed on top of the

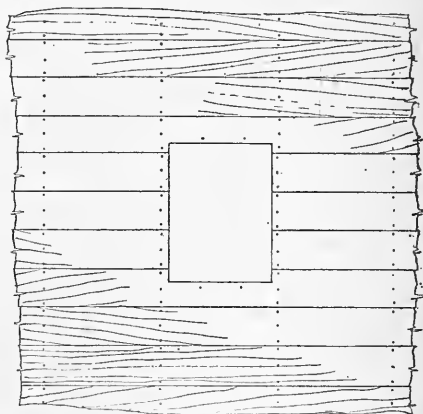


Fig. 647

studding and onto the nearest ceiling joist.

The whole skeleton construction of this building permitted almost perfect drafts from the basement to the attic, and when the fire started in the basement the hot air rushed up between the studding carrying the flames with it to the attic, which instantly was transformed into a fiery furnace.

A few additional 2x4's and a little extra work would have kept the fire within bounds until the fire department reached the place and extinguished the fire. As it was a great deal of damage was done before the fire department arrived, seventy-five per cent of which was due to faulty construction.

To say that this house was an example of all the houses built in "the good old days" would be unfair, but it does prove that at least some of the old timers could and did do cheap work, which they, no doubt, passed off as first

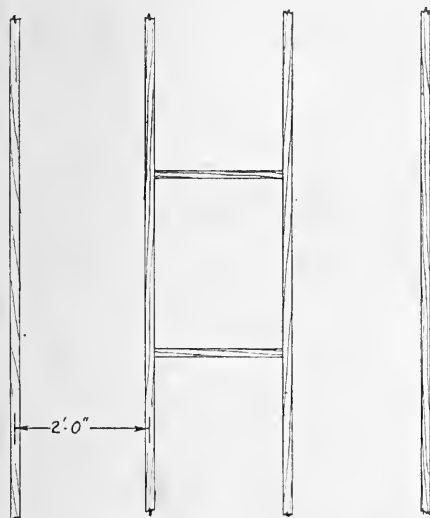


Fig. 646

substantial construction, which probably put it in the class of "a good house."

It was a one-story building. The studding of the outside walls extended above the ceiling, and the ceiling joists were supported by ribbon boards. The

class, and this building, we believe, was one of them.

In relating this incident, we do not want to be understood as condemning

Fig. 648 shows the roughing-in for a window with two lights, 30 inches by 24 inches. Comparing these figures with

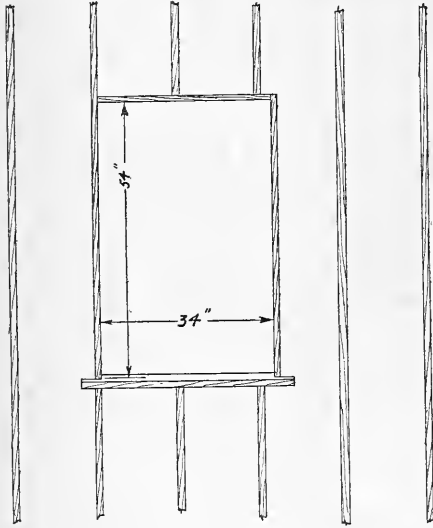


Fig. 648

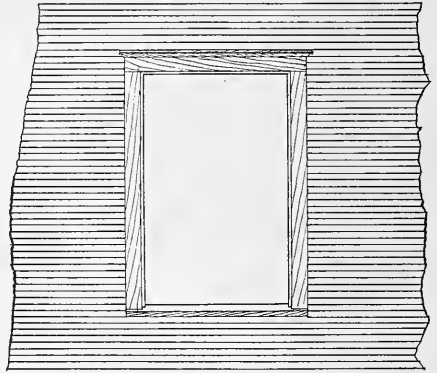


Fig. 650

the figures on the drawing we get the following results:

The glass is 30 inches wide and allowing 2 inches for each of the stiles,

cheap construction. Cheap constructions have their legitimate places in the building industry. But it should be remembered that such constructions should not be labeled anything but what they are, cheap. This brings us to our craft problems, construction of cheap window frames, or window frames for cheap construction.

Fig. 646 shows the ruffing-in of one of the cheapest openings in use, which hardly can be called a frame. Fig. 647 shows the opening after the boarding-

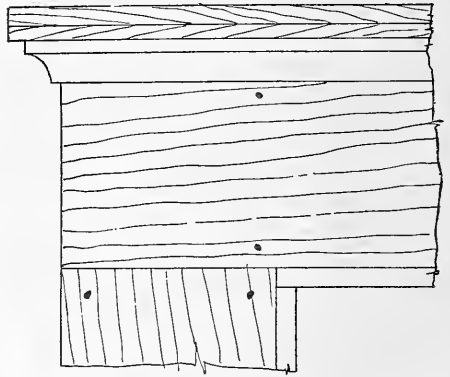


Fig. 649

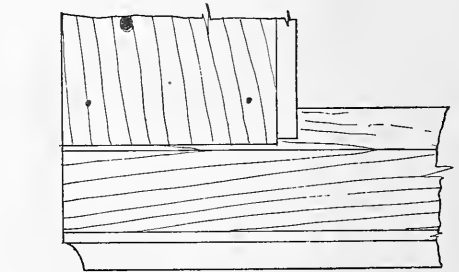


Fig. 651

up was done. Sometimes such openings are finished with casings or with a sill and casings.

we would have 34 inches, which is the width of the roughing-in shown by the drawing. There being two lights of 24

inches, making 48 inches, to which we would add 3 inches for the bottom rail, 1 inch for the parting rail and 2 inches for the top rail, giving us a total of 54 inches, the same as we are showing by the drawing for the roughing-in.

This construction is suitable for cheap buildings, such as cabins, bunk-houses or temporary dwellings. We used it during the World war on temporary buildings near a cantonment. The roughing-in as it is shown in Fig. 648 constitutes, the jambs, the yoke or head jamb, as we shall call it and the sill. The sill is made of 2x6 stuff and the jambs of 2x4's. One end of such a sill is shown in Fig. 649, where the dotted line shows the width of a 2x6 sill, while

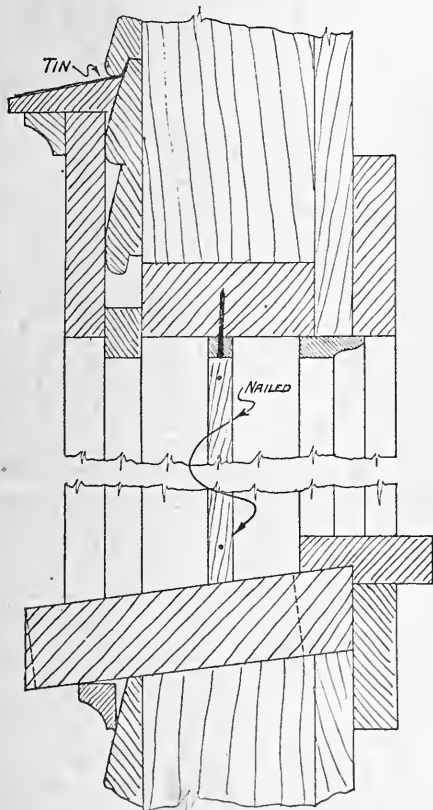


Fig. 652

the continuous line shows a sill made of wider stuff. To the upper left, in this figure, we are indicating by dotted lines the relationship of the sill to the $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch inside finish, while at the bottom, somewhat shaded, is shown the upper

edge of novelty siding. The 2x4 roughing-in jamb is shown in its right relationship with the sill. The frame completed, is shown by Fig. 650.

Fig. 651 shows in part two elevation details of the corner constructions of the frame, while Fig. 652 shows cross sections of the head and of the sill, as

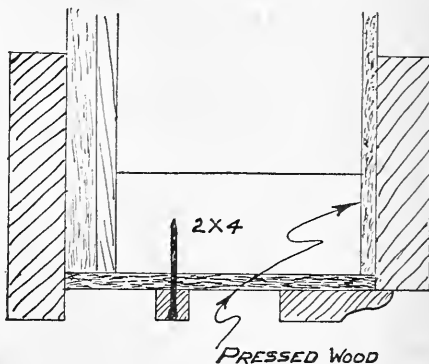


Fig. 653

well as the inside finish. It should be noted, that the parting bead is nailed to the 2x4 jamb. Attention should also be called to the blind or screen-stop and the outside casings as well as the inside casing and the stop. The apron and stool are simple. The dotted lines shown on the sill indicate the shape and the position of a 2x6 sill, which is not beveled on the outside edge. Leaving the sill in this original shape, reduces the cost of labor. This construction works in well with novelty siding.

A detail of a still simpler construction is shown by Fig. 653. Here, it will be noticed, we have a pressed-wood finish on the inside, and the jamb is veneered with the same kind of material. The parting bead is nailed to the jamb as in the other case, but the frame does not have a screen-stop.

A study of the accompanying illustrations will reveal two important things: First, that well appearing and substantial frames can be built in this way at a very low cost; and second, that a great many modifications are possible in this line of construction.

The emphasis, in all cheap work, is placed on economy, but, at the same time, the value of appearance and substantial construction should not be overlooked, especially, when they are available at little or no extra expense.

BLUE PRINT READING AND ESTIMATING

(By L. Perth)

STRUCTURAL STEEL WORK CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

The term "Structural" when applied to buildings means the frame or skeleton of the structure, that part of it which insures strength, stability and resistance to such external or internal forces which may tend to destroy it. The structural work is the invisible part of the building after same has been completed. This, of course, applies to monumental structures such as large apartment buildings, office buildings, hotels, hospitals, schools, theatres, churches.

While it is the architect's commission to design a building and work out the multitude of details which go into its construction, he very seldom tackles the job of designing the structural part of it.

This does not mean, however, that the architect is not competent to do the work. Indeed, this forms a part of his training and he certainly cannot obtain a license to practice architecture unless he proves that he is qualified to independently design a complete structure.

However, the development of the numerous architectural features and the handling of a tremendous volume of detail usually takes up so much of his time that he is forced to delegate the preparation of the structural design to an individual who has specialized in that very important branch of engineering. This is the structural engineer, who, as a rule, is licensed by the State to design and erect buildings.

Structural work may be divided into three distinct classes: structural timber, structural steel and reinforced concrete.

The frames of buildings are usually made up of standard types of material known as "structural steel shapes or sections."

In former years the steel mills were rolling their own peculiar sections, which made it very inconvenient when structural shapes of different mills had to be used on the same building.

Today all the steel manufacturers throughout the country are making what is known as American Standard

Sections, which were adopted by the Association of American Steel Manufacturers. There are however a few mills who still manufacture some special shapes besides the Standard Sections.

The shapes most commonly used in steel construction are: the round and square bar, plates, angles, channels, I-beams, T-bars, Z-bars and H-beams.

Structural work is being erected by means of rivets and bolts, and since all sections have standard dimensions, possess the same properties as far as strength is concerned, the method of indicating them on drawings has been greatly simplified.

The reading of structural drawings is somewhat different from that of architectural drawings; the principle of preparation, however, is the same. We mean orthographic projection. There are different symbols, notations and conventions but they are very simple to understand and not difficult to assimilate.

Plates.—Structural plates are rolled up to 150 inches in width and their thicknesses vary from 3/16 of an inch to 2½ inches. They are being designated on drawings by thickness, width and length, thus: Pl. ½" x 9½ x 1'5¾".

Angles.—An angle is a shape having two legs at right angles to each other. When the legs are of the same length it is called an "equal angle." The cross section of an angle resembles the letter "L". Therefore it is thus indicated on drawings, giving the length of the legs in inches, the thickness of the legs in inches and the length of the particular piece in feet and inches. In an unequal angle the length of the longer leg should be given first: L-5" x 3" x 5/8" 1'-7½" lg. Fig. 4.

Channels. This is a shape resembling a "channel" Fig. 5. The upper and lower parts are known as the flanges and the part connecting them is called the web.

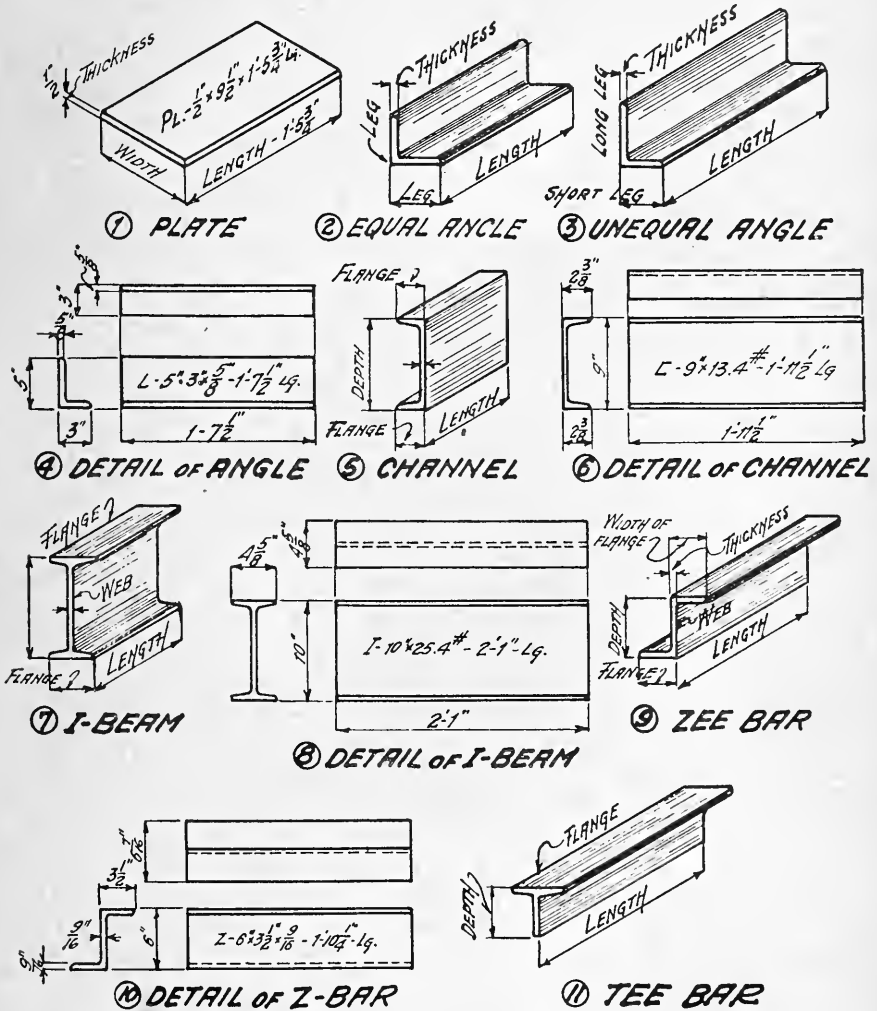
Channels like all other structural shapes are being rolled in different sizes and are indicated on drawings by giving their height or depth in inches the weight per lineal foot and the length in feet and inches; thus: Channel 9" x 13.4 lbs.—1'11½" lg. Fig. 6. 9 inches is the depth, 13.4 lbs, is the weight of the section in pounds per lineal foot and

1'11½" is the length of this particular piece.

I-Beams. This beam, as the name implies, resembles the letter I. It consists of two flanges and a web. Fig. 7. I-Beams are indicated on drawings by giving their depth and weight in pounds

flange and thickness of metal in inches: Z-6" x 3½" x 9/16" — 1'10¼" lg. Fig. 10.

Tees. The shape looks like the letter "T". The top part is called the flange and the lower part is the stem. Tees are being rolled with the width of the flange equal to the depth of stem and of



per lineal foot. I-10" x 25.4 lbs—2'1" lg. Fig. 8.

Zee Bars. This shape derives its name from the letter Z. It consists of two flanges and a web all three being of uniform thickness. Fig. 9. It is customary to indicate this shape on drawings by showing its depth in inches width of

unequal dimensions. Like angles they are being distinguished as "equal" and "unequal" tees. The size of a tee is being indicated on drawings by giving the width of the flange and depth of the stem in inches, the weight of the section in pounds per foot and the length in feet and inches. Fig. 11.

Fixed For Service

(By H. H. Siegele)

The old saying that there are more ways than one to skin a cat is true in most craft problems, and the mechanic

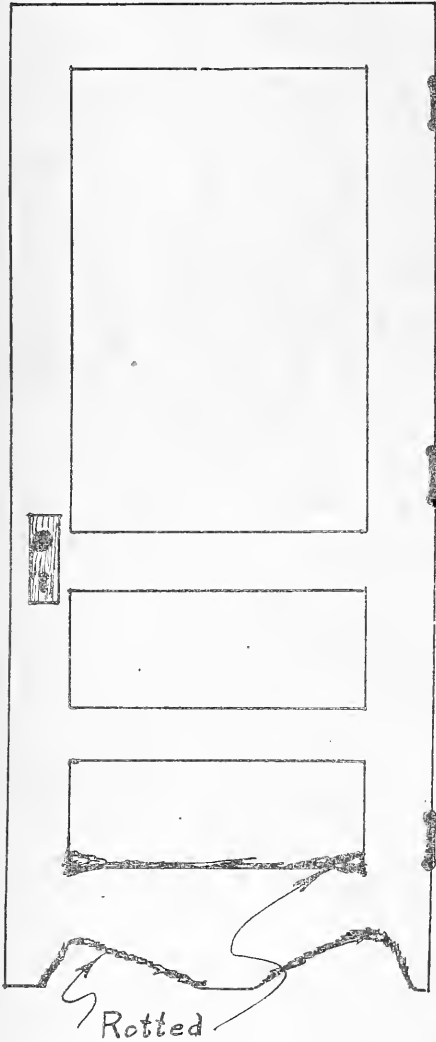


Fig. 1

who knows them stands much better with his client, than the mechanic who has only one way.

Recently we were called upon to look at a door, and suggest what would be best to do with it, under existing circumstances. The door was not used much, and was located in such a way that the water, when it rained, splashed onto it. Consequently the door rotted

at the bottom, somewhat on the order indicated by Fig. 1. Of course, the best thing to do with a door in that condition, is to discard it and install a new door, but in this case that was out of the question. So we suggested to fix the door as follows:

The shaded parts shown in Fig. 2, were filled in solid, and flush with the stiles and rails of the door. This done, the shaded part of the door, shown in Fig. 3, was covered with sheet metal on

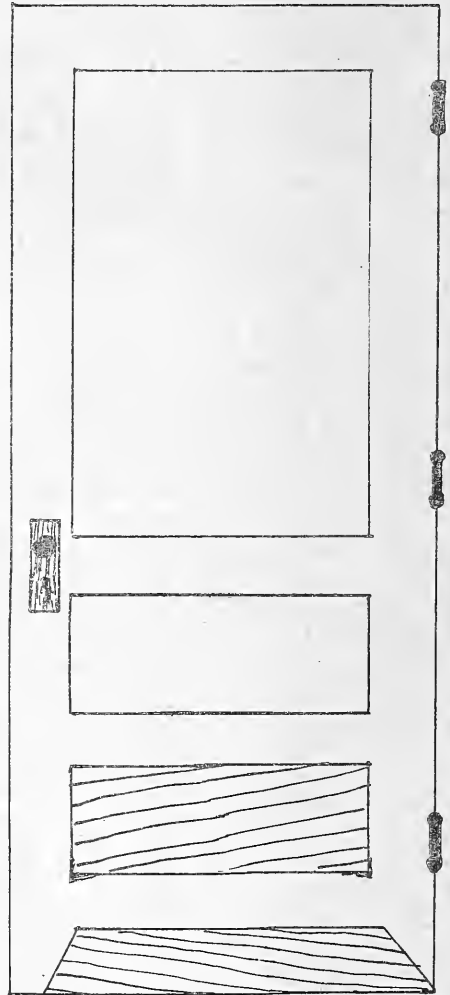


Fig. 2

both sides, and painted. This not only preserved the door for additional years of service, but it protected the bottom of it from splashing water. The edges of the sheet metal were made to fit

snugly to the surface of the door, by bending them slightly. Then the nailing was done, and the joints were sealed and made water-tight with paint.

I have found that by laying a shingle on the miter box so that the miter will be cut slightly under, this difficulty is remedied.

Perhaps this will be of interest to some carpenters.

Arthur L. Hansen,
Kelso, Washington.

**Information Pertaining to Newel Posts
As Requested in July Issue**

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I can realize the difficult job Brother Kimball had by putting the strings in place first, then endeavoring to fit the newel between the strings with a full sized newel extending below the landing.

The easiest, quickest and best way to set this post in these particular stairs, or any other kind, is to keep the horses apart just the width of the newel—8

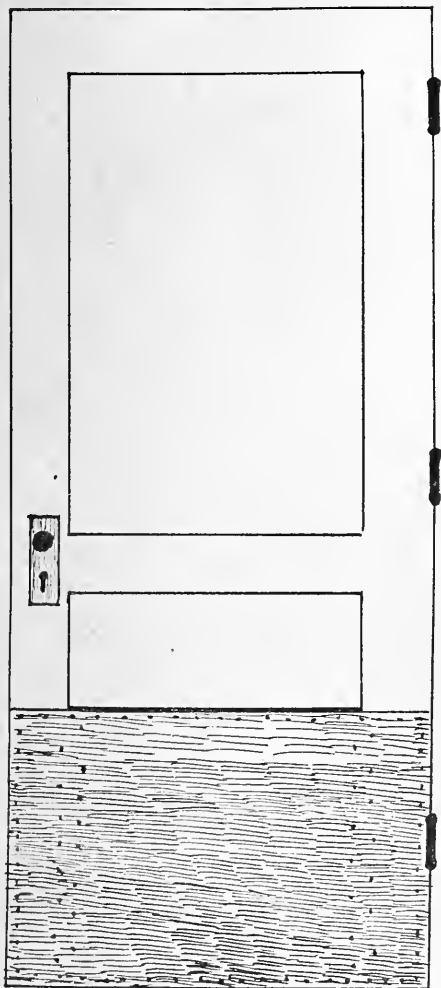


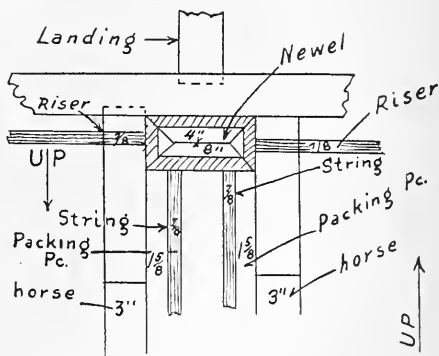
Fig. 3

The sheet metal, if it is desired, can be extended so it will cover the edges of the door on the stiles and bottom rail, so far as the door is covered.

To Cut Mitered Casings

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In cutting mitered casings I have often found it necessary to use a block plane to take the back edge off in order to make the joint fit tight, because of uneven plaster surfaces.



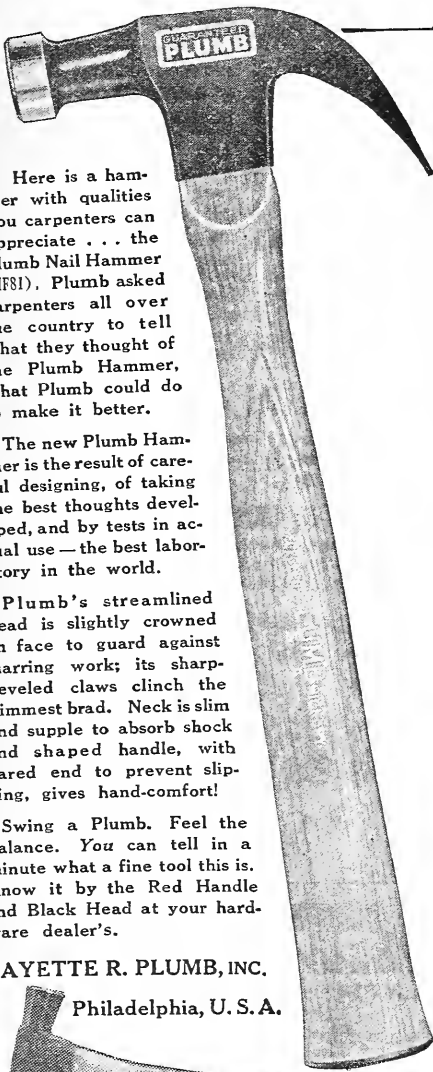
inches, presuming the newel is 4"x8". Set the rough landing just where the side of the newel will nail right up to it. This will leave an opening just the size of the newel. Then the sides of the horses are packed out the required distance to the back of the finished string.

We rough up the stairs with an opening at the landing and floor just the size of the newel. We will now drop the newel down through the opening to its proper position and fasten properly; then we will cut the string in between newels, also the tread risers and nosings. This makes a very stiff and strong stair rail. The posts are solid, not two-thirds of them cut away to fit over string as in most cases.

The sketch shows the framing.

H. E. Grube,
Highland Park, Pa.

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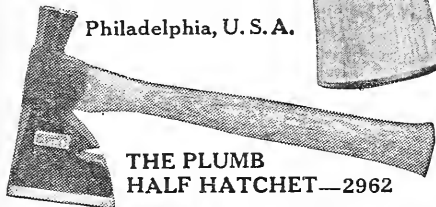
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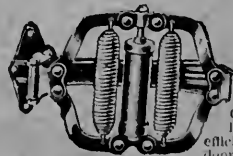
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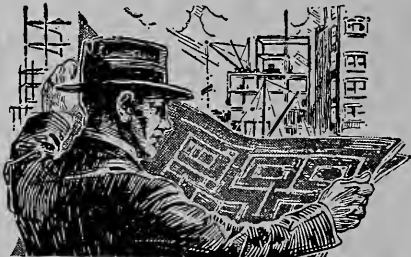
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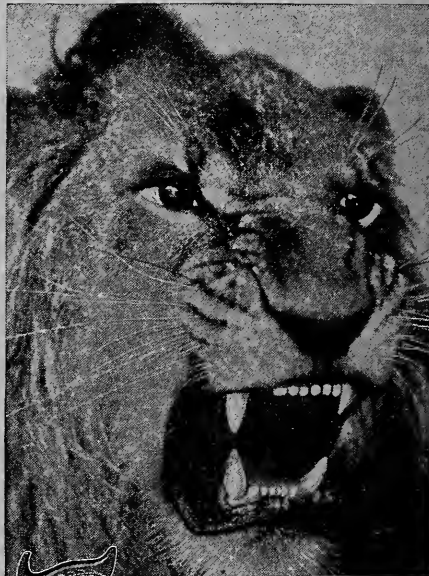
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HEADQUARTERS—INDIANAPOLIS, IND.



November
1937



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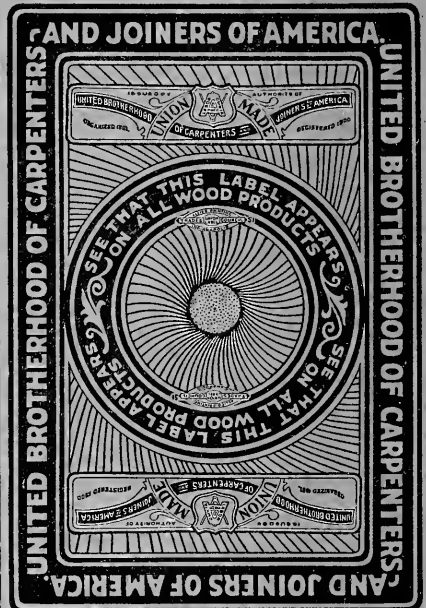
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THE GAME OF FAME

(By James Edward Hungerford)

They told the inventor "it couldn't be done",
And smiled as he met his defeats, one by one;
They branded him "foolish", "a dreamer", "a nut",
And laughed at his efforts, "impractical", but
He didn't surrender to scoffings and sneers,
And kept working on, through what seemed wasted years.
"It couldn't be done," but he WON—and his NAME?—
Oh, ANY inventor who clambered to fame!

They told the poor clerk that "it couldn't be done",
And that as a "plodder" his days would be run;
He worked all the harder, with gameness and grit,
And stayed on the job when most lads would have quit,
And focused his gaze on the job at the "top",
And nothing could "faze" him, or cause him to stop!
"It couldn't be done," but he WON—and his NAME?—
Oh, ANY big man who's made good in Life's game!

And lad, they may tell YOU—"it cannot be done",
Almost any difficult task you've begun;
They'll call you "a dreamer of dreams", and "all wrong"—
But don't let it stop you—just work right along!
You have in your HEART what the world cannot see,
And know what you are, and are planning to be.
"It cannot be done", but you'll WIN—and your NAME?—
Oh, it will be KNOWN, when they crown you with FAME!

ADDRESS BY WILLIAM GREEN, PRES., A. F. OF L., BEFORE THE AMERICAN LEGION CONVENTION IN NEW YORK CITY

IT seems most fitting and appropriate that the American Legion should meet in New York this year. It was from this great port that hundreds of thousands of young, sturdy Americans set sail for the battlefields of Europe. It was to this same city that the World War veterans returned after their service overseas. No doubt, they still recall how inspired they were by their parting view of the Statue of Liberty, when they sailed away, and how welcome it appeared when they came back home. You can remember the hospitality of this great city then; how you were sent away with its benediction and its blessing and how you were welcomed by its people in demonstrations unsurpassed and unequalled in all the history of our country when you returned to the United States.

The time which has intervened has brought about marked changes in the economic and social life of the nation. Many events which have occurred could not have been foreseen twenty years ago.

I come to you this morning commissioned by a great army of approximately four million working men and women to convey to you their greetings and felicitations. I am happy, indeed, to be privileged to do this and I regard it a great honor to appear before you as the official spokesman of the American Federation of Labor. The visit and the address of your distinguished Commander, Harry W. Colmery, was one of the outstanding events of the 56th Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor which was held in Tampa, Florida, last November. He was accorded a hearty welcome by the officers and delegates in attendance there and his inspiring and scholarly address was most enthusiastically received.

It is my well-considered opinion that the call of the hour is for a closer and stronger relationship between the American Federation of Labor and the American Legion. We have so much in common as to make it comparatively easy to promote understanding and co-operation between these two great patriotic forces. Time and experience have shown that the fraternal bonds which were established in the beginning, when the American Legion was formed and which have remained unbroken, have been of mutual benefit and of great public service.

The conflict which arose between the forces of democracy and dictatorship in government, following the close of the World War continues in varied form in almost every nation throughout the World. In a number of European countries democratic rule and self-government have been completely abolished. Dictatorships and autocracy have been firmly established in its stead. The first to suffer, when a change from popular government to the rule of the autocrat takes place, are the free, democratic Trade Unions established by the workers. Their property and funds are immediately confiscated, their organizations are dissolved and wiped out by dictatorial decree and, worst of all their leaders are seized and ruthlessly destroyed or consigned to prison or concentration camps. Many of them are never heard from again. Invariably these leaders of European Trade Unions are men trained and experienced in human affairs and possessed of a broad and clear understanding of economic and social problems. Their loss cripples and hampers the workers in their efforts to preserve their economic strength as represented by their Trade Unions. Under such circumstances it is impossible for free, democratic Trade Unions to function. They cease to exist and, as a result, the workers and their families suffer.

The record made during these revolutionary changes shows that the flame of racial and religious hatred, intolerance and persecution spreads rapidly, consuming the bulwarks of civilization. It seems incredible that dictatorships arouse all the primitive instincts of hate and oppression. Those who cherish the principles of freedom and liberty are shocked at the reports which emanate from those sections of the world.

Happily the people of the United States still breathe the air of freedom and liberty. Under a beneficent Government, where the people shape and order the ad-

administration of their affairs, greater safe-guards and protection are being accorded the masses of the people. This fact is reflected in the enactment of Social Security legislation and other legislative measures which have for their purpose the protection of the aged, the weak and the helpless.

In flagrant contrast with the destruction of free trade unions in countries which are autocratically controlled, we find our Government enacting measures giving trade unions a legal status and specifically providing that working people may organize into independent, democratic trade unions and be represented by organizations and representatives of their own choosing free from intimidation or persecution. These free trade unions are outlawed and destroyed; here they are given a legal status and the protection of the law. In the light of these facts there can be no question as to where working people who seek to be free must stand. They must align themselves with those who are determined that our form of government and our free, democratic institutions shall be protected and maintained at any cost.

The organized labor movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, has evolved out of the social and economic progress of the nation. In its expansion it has paralleled the growth of the nation. In the beginning it was looked upon with disfavor by some groups but it has proved its usefulness and worth, both as a stabilizing force in our industrial life and as a strong influence for good in the spiritual, civic and political life of the nation. We realize this fact when we consider the great contribution which the Organized Labor movement made in the alleviation of distress, in the spirit of self-control which it cultivated and in the steady and courageous way in which it influenced the workers to meet their distressing and trying experiences which they faced during the last six years of wide-spread unemployment. It was during such trying days when the counsel, advice and financial assistance of the trade unions and their individual members proved to be of great assistance to their fellow-workers and to the Government, as well.

Working people always possessed the moral right to organize. They exercised that right fearlessly in the face of tremendous opposition. They asked always to be free to organize because they understood perfectly well that they could only cope with powerful corporations and aggregations of employers when permitted to mobilize their full economic strength. They sought to establish a basis of equality in bargaining power with their employers. This objective could only be reached when they were accorded the right to organize and bargain collectively.

Now they have won their fight for legal recognition and legal standing. Through the enactment of the National Labor Relations Act the Congress of the United States declared that workers were clothed with the legal right to organize and unite for mutual helpfulness, to establish their trade unions, free from intimidation or interference on the part of employers, and to bargain collectively upon the subject of wages, hours and conditions of employment, through representatives of their own choosing.

Thus Labor is now armed with the two-fold right, moral and legal, to organize into free, independent, democratic Trade Unions. This was a great achievement. It could only be realized in a self-governing nation, such as ours. It was brought about in an orderly way, through appeal and petition to the Congress of the United States.

The American Federation of Labor, with its membership totalling more than four million dues-paying men and women, remains steadfast and uncompromising in its opposition to Communism, Fascism, Nazism and the different philosophies which all these "isms" represent. We will have nothing to do with these destructive movements. We shall oppose them vigorously, as we have always done, and resist with all the resources at our command all attempts which they may make to substitute the form of government which they advocate for the free, representative form of government which our forefathers established here. We recognize that in a democracy the people may change their form of government at will but it is inconceivable that an enlightened people which has practiced the art of self-government for one hundred and fifty years would accept either Fascism or Communism. Both represent autocracy and the rule of the dictator. We can never

permit these forms of government to be imposed upon a free people here through force and revolution.

The agents and representatives of these subversive forces who are so assiduously at work attempting to undermine our form of government and establish either Communism or Fascism here should know and understand that the American Federation of Labor and the American Legion are united in opposition to their policies and will always stand as a barrier to their advance. We are the champions and defenders of our American form of government, its traditions and its heritage of free speech, free assemblage, freedom of the press and freedom of religion.

Unfortunately, attempts have been made by the Communists to seek and secure control of the organized labor movement of the United States. Developments of the past few years have demonstrated that fact. They were met with stubborn, determined opposition. They realize, after years of concentrated effort that they cannot penetrate the sanctity of the American Federation of Labor or impair its solidarity.

The real problem which the people of our country must face is the preservation of our democratic, constitutional form of government. We must practice eternal vigilance guarding with scrupulous care the welfare of the nation and its people. The principles and policies underlying our political philosophy must be protected and preserved for ourselves and succeeding generations.

It has always been gratifying to read the repeated pronouncements of the American Legion upon the subject of peace and in opposition to war. Such declarations have always met with a hearty response from the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor. Many of those identified with the American Federation of Labor served with their comrades in the World War. Our records show that thousands of our members lost their lives on the battlefields of Europe. We, of the Labor movement, are keenly conscious of the great sacrifice they made, and, remembering that, we welcome all thoughts and expressions in favor of peace with national honor and dignity. Added significance must be attached to the collective expression of members of the American Legion upon the subjects of War and Peace. All should and must realize that these declarations are based upon love of country, progress of civilization and the promotion of international good-will.

It is the opinion of the membership of the American Federation of Labor that our nation should follow a policy of strict neutrality and through such action avoid being involved in foreign conflicts. Great diligence and care should be exercised by those in authority in order to prevent the development of even a slight incident which might tend to draw our nation into war. It is only through the pursuit of such a policy that we can hope to maintain peaceful relationships with other nations.

We favor the strengthening of our neutrality legislation. This ought to be supplemented through the development of adequate national defense so that our nation can maintain its strength and standing. This calls for the creation and maintenance of a full complement of air forces, ships and men. We firmly believe that such defense will make for peace and national security.

We all view with feelings of deep concern the extensive military preparations which are taking place in European countries and the war which is taking place in the Far East. It is a matter of common knowledge that military and war preparations have gone forward in European countries until they are greater than they were at the beginning of the World War. We shrink from the thought of what would occur in the event a great European conflict takes place. We regard it as the duty of our country to serve in every possible way in furthering the settlement of international differences which serve as the basis for war and conflict, through the pursuit of peaceful processes, but, in doing so, to avoid international entanglements and commitments.

The American Federation of Labor appreciates very greatly the support which the American Legion has given to the proposed Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The fact that we stand on common ground in

the support of this great humane undertaking has served to increase among working men and women their feeling of good-will toward the American Legion. We have succeeded so far in the promotion of the Child Labor Amendment as to require ratification by only eight more states. We purpose to carry this drive on until we have secured the adoption of this Amendment by these additional states.

There is always grave danger that those not directly connected with strikes, lock-outs and industrial conflicts may be drawn in and forced to take sides. We know that passion and ill-feeling is aroused in communities where serious differences exist. The American Legion, however, has pursued a wise policy of avoiding participation in these industrial controversies. I feel confident that the American Legion will officially continue to follow that course. Such action will tend to promote co-operation and most friendly relations. It has been the policy of both organizations to call the attention of their officers frankly to any and all complaints which may be made regarding even the appearance of activity of any kind detrimental to the interests of either organization in industrial conflicts.

The problem of unemployment which has been most serious during the last six years has been a matter of tremendous interest to both organizations. It seriously affected the buying and consuming power of the masses of the people. I am confident that we all appreciate the necessity of seeking and applying a real, practical remedy for unemployment. I know it is the purpose and determination of the American Federation of Labor to do this.

At the last session of Congress a measure was passed providing for a national housing and slum clearance program. Millions of dollars are to be spent in the furtherance of this project. Through the application of the provisions of this Housing Act and an enlightened public works policy we may anticipate increased employment for thousands of workers. Furthermore, it will be of great social benefit because it will mean the elimination of slum sections in many cities and the construction of decent homes in which those with small incomes may live in comparative decency and comfort. I refer to this type of legislation because I feel sure the members of the American Legion are deeply interested in it. This Housing measure was Number One upon the legislative program of the American Federation of Labor at the last session of Congress and we were highly pleased when it was passed.

In addressing you this morning I am conscious of the fact that many members of the American Federation of Labor are members of the American Legion. This means that there is a blended relationship between our two great organizations. It is my earnest hope and desire that we shall manifest a most charitable attitude toward each other in the consideration of and in dealing with any differences which may arise or exist and whole-heartedly cultivate and strengthen the fraternal policy which was formulated and followed ever since the American Legion was organized.

We can stand together as two great American institutions, devoted to the promotion of American ideals and American policies. It is my opinion that we can help perpetuate the principles upon which our governmental structure rests and serve the public in a most valuable and unselfish way through co-operation and the maintenance of the fine, fraternal relationship which we have so fortunately established.

WISCONSIN PAYS FIRST MILLION OF JOB INSURANCE

At the end of July, the Wisconsin Industrial Commission announced that benefits paid under the state unemployment compensation act had already exceeded a million dollars. Over 52,000 Wisconsin workers had received payment for one or more weeks of partial or total unemployment. At the same time the state unemployment reserve fund had risen above \$25,000,000, benefits paid having amounted to only 4 per cent of the total contributions collected. Under the Wisconsin separate reserve plan which encourages employers to stabilize employment, fewer than 2600 of the 4300 employers' accounts had to pay any benefits during the year.

FROM I. W. W. DOWN TO C. I. O. OR, WHAT NEXT?

(By Ora A. Kress)



IN 1905, there was an "historic" meeting in Indianapolis, Ind.—a meeting which its sponsors confidently believed was to seal the doom of the American Federation of Labor and mark the beginning of a "new era" in relations between Industry and Labor.

These sponsors were gentlemen answering to the names of Eugene Victor Debs, Daniel De Leon, John Sherman and—for good measure—a few representatives of the Western Federation of Miners whose names have since been forgotten.

The outcome of their deliberations and labors was the Industrial Workers of the World, which was to organize all wage earners under the "industrial union" plan, including, of course, those in the "mass production" industries of that period.

The I. W. W. campaign, at the outset, aroused a certain amount of interest, even as has been shown in the current C. I. O. Figuring prominently in the effort to stir up sentiment among unorganized workers was a barrage of vilification of the American Federation, just as is now being attempted by the C. I. O.

Here and there certain progress was made in grouping workers into five or six general divisions, a la C. I. O. A few agreements were obtained from a few industries. Extravagant claims of big gains were issued in extravagant manner by I. W. W. leaders. The American Federation of Labor, if one would have believed their statements, was on the way out—definitely!

But, where is the I. W. W. today—the I. W. W. that was the luckless result of the merger of the preceding Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance of Daniel De Leon, the Allied Mechanics of John Sherman, the American Railway Union of Eugene V. Debs, and the Western Miners?

All failed because of their inability to give protection to their members and to control them or their activities. In other words, they were founded on a theory basically unsound and were unable to function successfully.

Even prior to the formation of the American Federation of Labor in 1881, there had been an attempt to unionize workers through the industrial form of organization. This was done in the name of the old Knights of Labor of Torrance Vincent Powderly, "General Master Workman."

The Knights struggled along for a few years, only to see the American Federation of Labor, with its trade or craft style of organization become steadily more powerful. After the formation of the American Railway Union by Debs in 1893, but little was heard of the Knights of Labor as the foremost exponent of the left-wing industrial union idea. That distinction fell to Debs, and Debs fell in the Pullman strike, after having attained a membership of probably 150,000 for his American Railway Union.

Will history repeat itself in the case of the similar C. I. O.? Will this organization even be considered by historians of the future as a labor movement or the more or less legitimate successor to such combination political-economic upheavals as the short-lived Union for Social Justice or the late Huey Long's "Share the Wealth" scheme?

On that latter question, there may be some doubt, but of the future of the American Federation of Labor—an organization that has functioned successfully since 1881, raising living standards in this country to the highest level in the world and which has shaken off not only the C. I. O. but a half dozen or more earlier radical assaults on its prestige—the answer is clear. It will continue to stand as the real champion of the American working man and woman and will play an increasingly active part in the sound evolution of still better wage and working conditions.

Now it may seem appropriate to inquire as to just what is the American Federation of Labor and why is it a permanent and vital agency for the promotion of labor welfare.

The American Federation of Labor is not a union in the accepted sense, but a federation of unions, come together on a voluntary basis. It has no power other than that given to it by the scores of affiliated national and international unions.

These affiliates retain control of their internal affairs. They are the sole judge of their wage scales, working conditions, etc. Each has undisputed power to adjust industrial disputes in their respective jurisdictions and they are protected from invasion by rival organizations. All of this makes it impossible for any individual or group of individuals to gain dictatorial powers.

State and city central labor bodies, composed of representatives of local affiliates of national and international unions, are also affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, as are local unions in trades and callings where no national union exists. The American Federation of Labor binds this family of trade unions into a voluntary federation.

It depends on education and organization to develop new social viewpoints. It maintains intercommunication between affiliates, and is in constant correspondence with a corps of organizers and representatives throughout the country.

The American Federation of Labor guards the workers' interest in the national Congress and the state Legislatures. It indorses and protects in the name of labor. It has obtained relief from burdensome laws and governmental bureaucracy, as well as worked for and secured the passage of much legislation beneficial to all the people, such as Workmen's Compensation, free books for school children, mother's pensions, minimum wages and hours for women and minors, and many other laws too numerous to mention.

The trade or craft unions reflect, in organized form, the best thought, activities and hopes of the wage workers. The trade unions are exactly what the wage workers are and can be exactly what the wage workers please to make them—active or sluggish, intelligent or dull, narrow or broad-gauged—just as the members are intelligent or otherwise.

But, regardless of which characteristic has been predominant, the trade union has proved, through more than fifty years, to be the best protector of the American workers' interests.

The American Federation of Labor and the trade, or craft, unions are and always have been a factor in all social movements. The American Federation of Labor raises living standards and checks wage reductions. It not only discourages class consciousness, but encourages fraternity and fosters temperance and liberality.

Above all, the American Federation of Labor is an educational force. Its democracy is its distinctive characteristic. It ignores sectionalism. It knows no creed, sex or race.

1937 LUMBER OUTPUT OF REGION NEARS TOP

Figures on lumber production for Washington and Oregon in the first six months of 1937 show a substantial increase over the similar period in 1936, and therefore, a close challenge to the record peak set in the boom of 1929.

The 1936 output was 8,649,821,000 board feet, or double the 4,000,000,000 reached in the lowest depression figure of 1932. Last year's mark was within 3,500,000 board feet of the record production reached in 1929.

According to the data issued by the Pacific Forest Experiment Station, co-operating with the Bureau of Census, there was an increase of 8 per cent during the first six months of 1936. It is likely the total 1937 yield will account for another billion-foot increase.

Bad Lawyers Make Good Carpenters

Said the Lord Mayor of London at the City of London Solicitors' Company annual dinner: "Lawyers are a very clever set of men who, if ever they failed in law, might make a good living at carpentry, since they can file a bill, split a hair, chop logic, dovetail an argument, make an entry, get up a case, frame an indictment, empanel a jury and put them in the box, bore a Court, and chisel a client."

SOCIAL EQUALITY VS. INDUSTRIAL EQUALITY

(By G. E. Warren)



OR years the white workingman of the South has permitted his own exploitation by those by whom he has been employed, because of his inability to lay aside customs and traditions forced upon him by parental misunderstanding of economic questions which he has passed on to his offspring, and which have been used by his employers to exploit him and his fellow workman both white and black.

Being born and raised in the South by southern parents, and having lived most all my life in the South and Southwest, I am fully aware of every argument that has been brought forth to sustain the southerner in his contention that Social Equality between the white and negro race can never be tolerated. Of that fact I am convinced, but Social Equality falls far short of entering into the industrial field, and was never intended for that purpose, but those who would continue to profit by exploitation of the southern worker are reluctant to release the advantage gained by constantly spreading that propaganda to those who toil for others.

Neither the White nor Black race would willingly disturb Social Equality as it now exists in the South. But when one stops to analyze the condition of the worker, he can only be honest by admitting that no other force is due greater criticism for the present conditions than Social Equality, as advocated by the employing class, not because of honest convictions, but because it can be and is used by them to engender class hatred upon the industrial field in order to prevent the workers' collective efforts to gain that which is rightfully theirs.

There is no similarity whatever between Social Equality in society and Social Equality upon the industrial field and never will be so long as the employers continue to demand that they work upon an equal footing in industrial enterprises, and that privilege will never be surrendered by southern employers.

Recently in a hearing being conducted before one of the Regional Labor Boards of the southern states, an examiner asked the manager of one of the large industries; Why do you object to Labor Organizations, or this one in particular? His answer was, I do not like this labor union because it admits Nigger's on an equality with white men. It is easy to see that by his statement he was an advocate of race prejudice, or that he realized that unions undisturbed would break down race prejudice on the industrial field between the workmen, and they would soon demand better wages and working conditions by collective bargaining, and his former remedy for inciting one against the other would be of no avail. The record in this hearing would further show that this same manager with others who were business competitors, sanctioned a company union where white and black workers were admitted on equal grounds because the company could dominate the union.

The rebellious spirit that once predominated in the South against governmental authority is not dead. Perhaps it may have been sleeping over a period of years, but it has again awakened, and they are daily demonstrating their opposition to Federal laws that seek to give the workers the protection they deserve, by editorials and public addresses, hoping to excite the people to such a degree that they will demand of Congress the repeal of the laws that give workmen the right to organize and bargain collectively.

Why should the white workman of the South follow blindly the customs and conditions that rob him of the right to demand and receive the wages paid workmen in other sections of the country. It is not because of illiteracy or lack of skill, but because of his own obstinacy in refusing to see that there is no connection between Social Equality, and Industrial Equality, his one salvation as a wage earner.

Visit the manufacturing institutions of the South both great and small and watch Social Equality being taken off and hung at the gate of the company's property not to be donned again until the whistle blows at quitting time. In the factory or mill, men work shoulder to shoulder regardless of color, and women workers do likewise. Industrial equality for the interest of the employer, then if it is good

for the master why not good for the man? And there lies the curse for southern labor, Social Equality, that is not tolerated by the employer during working hours, but used as a cudgel to beat labor asunder when they attempt to work collectively for their mutual benefit. And so the white workmen of the South will never make much progress in most lines until he can lay aside false prejudice and customs, and be considerate enough of his own interest to join in collective bargaining with those whom he is compelled to work with under present conditions for the employer, but not allowed to work with collectively because of an imaginary social problem in society that has no place in the world of industry.

COAST FURNITURE WORKERS REJECT C. I. O. AFFILIATION



FOLLOWING the lead of furniture workers all up and down the Pacific Coast, Seattle Furniture Workers Local, No. 1007, voted approximately 280 to 20 to retain their Brotherhood charter.

This action came as a result of several letters from other coast furniture workers locals, in every case stating the opposition of the local involved to the C. I. O. and urging unity of action in remaining with the American Federation of Labor.

Letters were received from locals at Bellingham, Grays Harbor, Chehalis, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and British Columbia. The letters stipulated the gains made by furniture workers under the Brotherhood charters, and pointed out the consequences of forsaking these gains in favor of a dual organization unable to offer its members any kind of protection.

The general attitude of the furniture workers was expressed in a letter from John B. Oddone, business agent of Furniture Workers Local 1541, San Francisco. Oddone's letter stated in part, "Why should we forsake the Brotherhood, to which we are indebted for our past favors? The Brotherhood has demonstrated its ability to meet the particular needs of our type of union by sanctioning our setup, which, as you know, includes all furniture and allied workers.

"It would be very foolish indeed for us to even consider such a proposal. Just recently the executive officers of the Brotherhood approved the policy of our organization in the furniture industry, so that we can take in all workers in the industry. This demonstrates clearly the ever progressive program of the Brotherhood, and I think it is all we could ask for.

"Why exchange our humble house built on a solid foundation for a beautiful castle built on shifting sands?"

COST OF LABOR IS FAR BELOW 1920

The cost of labor is 41 per cent less than in 1920! That's not the claim of the American Federation of Labor, but of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, an ultra-conservative research organization in New York City.

"The cost of labor depends not only upon wage rates, but upon productivity per man hour," the institute points out, and then announces that in 1936 American workers were producing, per man hour, approximately 71 per cent more than they produced in 1920.

What a body blow to the claims of those who are constantly asserting that wages are too high! The fact is, as these figures amply demonstrate, wages are miserably low.

Unless we do something about it, this failure of wages to keep up with producing power will inevitably lead to disaster, because record production cannot continue unless the masses of our people have sufficient buying power to purchase the things produced. That simple truth cannot be stated too frequently, or too emphatically.—"Labor."

Make your "Good deed a day" the buying of Union goods and services.

U. S. HOUSING BILL WILL PROVIDE HOMES FOR 500,000 IN SMALL-INCOME GROUPS



HE tremendous benefits which will result from the administration of the Federal Housing Bill passed by Congress just before adjournment were succinctly appraised in a brief statement by the Research Staff of the American Federation of Labor.

In addition to providing adequate housing for a large number of low-income groups, the abolition of thousands of slum dwellings, and the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars for direct labor on construction sites, the statement estimated that around \$240,000,000 will be expended for materials during the administration of the housing program.

"The Wagner-Steagall Low Rent Housing Bill makes available to the United States Housing Authority during the next three years a capital fund of \$500,000,000," the statement said. "This fund will be used for loans to local housing authorities to aid them in the construction of projects. These loans are limited to 90 per cent of the cost of the projects, and hence, will form the Federal share in the financing of projects valued at over \$550,000,000.

"It has been estimated that the average cost of low-rent housing per family will be approximately \$4,000. The funds put at the disposal of the new Authority will thus finance homes for 140,000 families, or well over half a million people. These will be families in the lowest income groups who now are unable to afford decent housing for themselves and for their families.

"The bill further provides that wherever new dwellings are constructed an equal number of slum dwellings must be eliminated through closing, demolition, or repair. Though this elimination may be deferred in the case of an acute housing shortage, the operation of the Act will result in the elimination of 140,000 slum dwellings.

"The construction of the low-rent houses provided under this bill will be of enormous aid in reviving the lagging construction industry. All of the construction which results from this bill will be construction that otherwise would never have been undertaken.

"It is estimated that over \$180,000,000 will be expended for direct labor on the site for the construction of low-rent housing. This will provide over 150,000 man years of employment for building mechanics in the next three years.

"In addition, a vast new market for building materials will be opened. It is estimated that over \$240,000,000 will be expended for lumber steel, cement, bricks, plumbing and heating and other building supplies. In the production of this material between 200,000 and 250,000 man years of employment will be provided in the next three years.

The enactment of the Wagner-Steagall \$500,000,000 Housing Bill to provide decent dwellings for workers and their families who are compelled to live on small incomes was characterized as "the only thing of importance to organized labor" accomplished by the recent session of Congress, by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, at a press conference recently.

Mr. Green said the American Federation of Labor made the Housing Bill "its number one demand" at the beginning of the session and worked steadily for its final enactment. Although asserting that the measure as finally agreed to by both the Senate and the House of Representatives on the last day of the session was generally acceptable to the A. F. of L., Mr. Green pointed out that it contained some limitations that should be remedied at the next session of Congress.

Among these limitations he included the provisions prohibiting the Housing Authority, set up to administer the Act, from lending money to finance projects where the cost per room exceeds \$1,000 (\$1,250 in cities of more than 500,000 population). "This limit is too low in places where high land cost must be figured in," Mr. Green explained, adding:

"Nevertheless the resulting program will stimulate building construction generally, and also revive construction by private capital. There is a shortage of homes; the need for housing is great and the rent problem is becoming serious.

"But as a result of the enactment of the bill a housing program will be launched in all the larger cities. We estimate that more than 150,000 homes will be built in the next year as a direct outcome of the bill, along with a considerable amount of slum clearance.

"Other good effects will be increased work in the building trades and creation of job opportunities in building materials. Altogether it will be very helpful to the whole unemployed problem."

AN ANSWER TO THE I. W. A. STATEMENT

(By Kenneth Davis)



"Statement" has been issued by the International Woodworkers of America over the signatures of H. Pritchett, president, and E. B. Weber, secretary, that is very interesting due to the fact that it is strictly fictitious. You know the old saying that if you tell a story so many times, you finally believe it yourself. Perhaps this is the case with the International Woodworkers of America.

First, they state, "We had no choice in respect to our affiliation with the United Brotherhood." I have stated before that this was not the case. In looking back in the Locals' records, we can find action such as the following, which took place in Seattle Local 19519 (later Local 2519) of the Brotherhood on March 25, 1935: "Brother Jack Millick asked for the vote on whether or not the local members and others present at the meeting were in favor of joining the Brotherhood of Carpenters. The vote was 100 per cent in favor of affiliating with the Carpenters." (Extract from minutes.)

Thus the International Woodworkers of America has issued another misleading statement without the true history of our request to the General President for non-beneficial status, which resulted in our being classed as non-beneficial affiliates.

Then according to the International Woodworkers of America, we "have no rights under this constitution and receive no benefits or privileges, LEGALLY." Why the word "legally?" Doesn't that change the entire meaning of the statement? I certainly don't remember receiving any benefits or privileges illegally!

Next, they say that we must submit to every decision of the General Executive Board, many unjust. Just how many decisions have we submitted to? Why not enumerate them?

In the same fashion, all the rest of their charges are without foundation, such as "charters being suspended or revoked during critical periods in negotiations and strikes; charters being installed behind picket lines; agreements being signed by representatives of the Brotherhood that were not submitted to our membership for consideration, etc."

I notice on the "certificate of affiliation" issued to the Woodworkers by the CIO that they have that same right, and history shows that John L. Lewis knows how to use it. I have yet to be shown an agreement in existence that was not voted upon and accepted by the membership affected by the agreement.


Why should such "statements" be issued by the International Woodworkers of America? My opinion is that if a cause cannot be accomplished by truth, it is not worthy of the consideration of the working people.

The Only Way

Neither circumstances nor surroundings can bring contentment. Only by fitting ourselves to meet conditions as they are, calmly and courageously, may we hope to reconcile ourselves to our position and condition of life while we strive for bigger and better things.

None of us know what we can do until we make a call upon our hidden resources. Every man is a stranger to his greatest strength until the test of a great responsibility or a supreme crisis in life calls it out. Then when he is forced to act, when he must either sink or swim, he does things he would not otherwise have attempted.

PLOT TO COMMUNIZE TRANSIT WORKERS EXPOSED

“HE Transport Workers' Union is headed by four leading members of the Communist party who are working under orders of the Reds to sovietise the American transit industry.”

This bold statement appeared in “The Union Leader,” Chicago official journal of the organized street railway, rapid transit and bus employes, and it is reported to be supported by affidavits and other indisputable facts.

Responsible labor officials have long had reason to suspect the outright Communist control of the Transport Workers' Union, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, by reason of the nature of their activities in different communities, which have centered largely, however, in New York City.

Since Communists work under cover, on instructions from Moscow, to “bore from within” the American labor movement but always vociferously deny their Red affiliation and obligations publicly, there has often been hesitancy in revealing Communist control of certain labor organizations, in the absence of definite proof, even when such control is definitely known.

In the case of the Transport Workers Union, a mass of documentary and other evidence has been accumulated, giving indisputable proof of Communist domination.

Perhaps chief among the documents now on file is an affidavit, duly signed by former president O'Shea of the Transport Workers, who has since renounced Communism. The startling revelations of this sworn statement confirm other evidence available. The four Communist leaders of the Transport Workers' Union are named as follows:

Michael J. Quill, president of the T. W. U., who “assumed this office at the dictation of the Communist party of the United States succeeding Thomas O'Shea, who was ordered by the Communist party in 1934 to relinquish the office in favor of Quill.”

Austin Dilloughery, alias Hogan, secretary of the T. W. U.

John Santo (allegedly an assumed name), general manager of the T. W. U.

Thomas McMahan, Brooklyn organizer for the T. W. U.

When Quill was named as president of the T. W. U., in January, 1935, the others named retained their positions along with him as members of the “Leading Fraction” of the Communist party in the Transport Workers Union.

And the term, “Leading Fraction” is the key to much of the “boring from within” the American labor movement by the Reds, much of the loud-mouthed support given the Committee for Industrial Organization and much of the sabotaging and other destructive activities against legitimate American Federation of Labor unions.

Here is the sensational and clear-cut revelation of one of the most dangerous groups with which the American labor movement has had to contend:

“The term, ‘Leading Fraction,’ refers to Communist undercover men and espionage agents. The ‘Leading Fractionists’ are those who carry out Moscow’s instructions to ‘bore from within’ the American Labor Movement. They are the spies, the disrupters, the agents provocateur who pave the way for the Reds to take over organizations. They are the ‘secret service’ of the Communist party.

“They have special dispensation to join anti-Communist or non-Communist groups or unions. They are picked for their ability to attain leadership and key positions in these organizations singled out for attack or to further the ‘revolution.’ When they attain their objective—control of the organizations—they then are ready to turn them to the ends of the Communist party.

“According to Communist rules those who constitute the ‘Leading Fraction’ must be careful to abide by the following:

“1. They must be sure not to admit any connection with the Communist party. In other words, they must act under cover.

"2. They must gain control of important positions in the various unions.

"3. Each union must be examined for weak points and openings so that the workings of the Communists will fit the situation."

The statement is made, point-blank, that "The Transport Workers' Union was established by Communists to control the destinies of American traction workers." Further proof of this is found in the May 26 issue of the "Party Builder," published for the benefit of Communist leaders and for members of the "Leading Fraction." That official Communist publication states:

"Traction is one of the industries chosen by the District of our Party for concentration. To build the Transport Workers' Union and root the Party in this industry is therefore no ordinary task. Building the (Communist) party in traction is basic. Let's do it."

Many other astonishing revelations have been made, proving beyond doubt that the Transport Workers' Union is controlled by the Communist party which follows instructions from the Third Internationale at Moscow. Similar revelations affect other unions specifically and many of them affect the American labor movement in general.

Of some significance is a statement in the July 3 issue of the "Brooklyn Tablet" which recites that "The Transport Workers' Union stands condemned as an arm of the Communist party" and states that the same policy caused an official Communist paper to urge "the enrollment of all steel workers in the Communist party."

Pointing out that the growth of Communism means the destruction of legitimate labor unions, the Brooklyn paper describes how Red unions of Russia are the agents of the tyrannical Soviet government.

"Unions in Russia are company unions," it declares. "Only the government controls industry. The government is the company. The government is the sole employer and only permits the existence of unions which it can absolutely control.

American workers should remember that there are only two million Communists in Russia out of a total population of one hundred and seventy millions. Of these two million Communists, only a handful, supported by the Red army, control the destinies of the country."

Communist control of American labor organizations and the "boring from within" others that are not controlled, is becoming increasingly obnoxious not only to legitimate labor union members, but to the public in general. That these activities are only a part of the general plan for a revolution by force to overthrow the American government and inaugurate a soviet system of dictatorship patterned after the Russian set-up, is generally known. That the great American labor movement as represented by the American Federation of Labor resents these Communist intrusions and villainous assaults, is likewise generally known.

The definite revelations of Communist activities within certain labor organizations being brought to light with increasing frequency are held to fully prove all contentions in this respect heretofore made by or in behalf of the American Federation of Labor.

HUMANE CODE OF HONOR

I will apply the Golden Rule in dealing with man or beast.

I will give up my pleasure or gain to aid a creature in distress.

I will unselfishly respect the rights and feelings of others.

Anything which gives pain to another will not be pleasure to me.

I will be considerate and merciful in all my acts.

I will seek to change sadness or suffering to happiness or comfort.

Though others scorn, I will resist all acts of cruelty.

I will seek humane excellence above selfish desires.

I will fill my life with deeds of kindness and acts of love.

I will be "A friend in time of need," even to the humblest of creatures.

I will speak for those who cannot speak for themselves.

I will keep alive within me that spark of human greatness called sympathy.—

PROCLAMATION FOR UNION LABEL WEEK ISSUED BY GOVERNOR ALLRED OF TEXAS



GOVERNOR James V. Allred, in response to the request of the Union Label Leagues in Texas, issued a proclamation for a Union Label Week in the "Lone Star" State, beginning Labor Day, September 6.

This is said to be the second state-wide Union Label Week to be held this year, the first one being in Utah.

The text of the Governor's Proclamation follows:

Text of Proclamation

"To all Whom These Presents Shall Come:

"Whereas, The cause of Union Labor can be benefitted by the purchase of goods bearing the Union Label; and

"Whereas, Union Label Leagues have been organized in the various communities of Texas for the purpose of pledging members to purchase only those manufactured products which bear the emblem of Union Labor, signifying that 'sweat shops' and child labor will not be increased by such purchases; and

"Whereas, State Union Label Weeks in other States have resulted in increased purchases of merchandise bearing the Union Label; and

"Whereas, As Governor I am requested by the Texas State Federation of Labor to set aside such a week in Texas.

"Now, Therefore, I, James V. Allred, Governor of the State of Texas, do hereby set aside and proclaim the week beginning with Labor Day, Monday, September 6, 1937, as **State Union Label Week in Texas**, and I call upon all the citizens of our State interested in the welfare and progress of the Labor movement to observe this week in a fitting manner.

"In Testimony, I have hereunto signed my name officially and caused the Seal of State to be impressed hereon at Austin, this the 31st day of July, A. D., 1937.

"JAMES V. ALLRED,
"Governor of Texas."

* * * * *

Approved by Ornburn

I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, in commenting favorably on the action of Governor Allred, said he was greatly pleased with the growth of Union Label sentiment throughout the entire country. He pointed out that Union Label Weeks have been proclaimed by Mayors of many cities and are being held during the week preceding or following Labor Day.

RIGHT OF WORKERS TO ORGANIZE IN LABOR UNIONS STRESSED BY DR. FITZPATRICK

A strong defense of the right of all working men and women to organize in labor unions for the mutual benefit and for collective bargaining with their employers through representatives of their own choosing was made in Washington, D. C., by Dr. John R. Fitzpatrick, Dean of Columbus University Law School, in an address paying tribute to the late James Cardinal Gibbons on the 103rd anniversary of his birth.

In the National Labor Relations Act, Doctor Fitzpatrick found a decidedly effective instrument by which the workers may realize both their inherent right to organize and bargain collectively.

He deprecated in strong language employers who flout the Labor Relations Act by refusing to bargain collectively and sign agreements with representatives of their employees. He expressed the belief that such anti-labor employers are preparing fertile soil for the seeds of social unrest and the germs of communism.

BUILDING A UNION



UNIONS are not built overnight. They neither resemble skyscrapers, locomotives, automobiles nor crops. They are made of an uncertain, unpredictable human element. Not even an army offers a good parallel, because union men are required to think, to reason, and to forecast.

Merely to take orders is not a union man's business. Mechanical wheel and turn under the bawling of a top sergeant's directions is not enough.

Physical presence of workers in an organization; names entered on records; payment of dues; going out on strikes—these are but the beginnings of organization.

What is more essential is psychological mobilization; something must happen to men's minds; a union man must come into harmony with a great tradition, feel a part of it, and learn to go along with it; a union man must "belong."

A union is not an assembly of \$30-a-week capitalists. To herd individualists into an organization is not enough.

Attitudes toward co-operation must become habitual. Until they do, the organization is likely to become more like a mob, than a union.

How long it will take to make a union depends in large part upon the union material which is to go into it; and at the same time how much counter-education the new union heads can supply to offset all-pervasive propaganda of the boss.

It is likely that it will take five years to build any kind of organization, and perhaps longer.

A union must prove it can live through depressions, as well as survive the fire of the boss's educational campaigns.

And just as we cannot build a union in a day, we cannot unbuild a union overnight. Unions grow; they are not manufactured.

They are made of human men and women. Such material cannot be shaped like sticks and stones. It must adapt itself to a great ideal—yes—a great ideal—the ideal of co-operation; the ideal that the whole is greater than the sum of its parts.—*Electrical Workers' Journal.*

WHY STRIKES?

(By Fred W. Patton)



URING the past six months C. I. O. leaders have called strikes in several major industries involving many hundreds of thousands of workers, and resulting in an estimated loss, to both workers and employers, reaching the staggering sum of four billions of dollars.

The only apparent benefit accruing to the affiliates of the Committee for Industrial Organization is that they have established in some instances recognition as the agency for collective bargaining for "their own" membership.

The Wagner Labor Disputes Act provides that a majority of the workers may at any time demand an election supervised by the Government of the United States to determine the right of collective bargaining.

The question naturally arises as to why it was necessary for C. I. O. to call strikes in the automobile and steel industries. Why not invoke the Wagner Act which was passed to meet just such contingencies?

Neither John Lewis nor his associates can claim a single benefit to the workers as a result of these strikes. Settlements reached to date by the Committee fail to reduce the work week by one single hour nor increase the pay envelopes of the workers one single penny.

Certainly labor leaders of long experience such as John L. Lewis and Sidney Hillman should realize such unwarranted strikes are both futile and foolish. The Committee for Industrial Organization seems to be bent on a policy of ballyhoo rather than results, or, perhaps, Lewis' Communistic aides are but carrying out the avowed policy of the Communist Party to "Foment unrest and discontent among American workers."—June 4, 1937.—("Gleanings")

BRIDGES IS OUSTED AS CALIFORNIA STATE LABOR FEDERATION OFFICIAL



FIVE local unions of the International Longshoremen's Association, with membership of more than 10,000 were suspended from the California State Federation of Labor because of their affiliation with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The suspension automatically ousted Harry Bridges, San Francisco, and Walter Mahaffey, Stockton, as district vice-presidents of the Federation, because the locals in which they hold membership and from which they were elected as vice-presidents last September have voted for the C. I. O.

Vandeleur Explains Action

The action was announced by Edward D. Vandeleur, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor. The move has the authority of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and authorization of the executive council of the State Federation as covered in a blanket C.I.O. "purge" motion adopted at the last executive council meeting.

The unions suspended include: Longshoremen's Local No. 38-79, San Francisco; Warehousemen's Local No. 38-44, San Francisco; Longshoremen's Local No. 38-93, Stockton; Warehousemen's Local No. 38-109 Stockton, and Longshoremen's Local No. 38-82, San Pedro.

A letter addressed to secretaries of each of the five locals by Vandeleur said that inasmuch as the union "has officially voted by secret ballot to affiliate with the Committee for Industrial Organization, this is to advise that said local is hereby disassociated from the California State Federation of Labor."

The letters set forth that C.I.O. affiliation by the locals "is an open repudiation of the American Federation of Labor and of the California State Federation of Labor."

"The Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor at its last meeting, held in Los Angeles, June 27, 1937, voted to suspend from the State body any union which votes to affiliate with the Committee for Industrial Organization without a call for a meeting of the Executive Council," the letter said.

Referring to the San Francisco and bay district locals, the letter continued:

"Further, I am advised by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, by telegraph, as follows:

"Locals San Francisco and bay district voting C.I.O. forfeited the right to be represented in Central bodies and the State Federation of Labor. Locals taking such action should be immediately suspended from affiliation with Central bodies and the State Federation of Labor."

"Membership of local unions favoring the C.I.O. has been tolerated and permitted in the State Federation thus far in the hope that a settlement of differences which arose with the setting up of the dual, rival Committee for Industrial Organization, could be brought about. Our hopes in this respect have not been realized.

"In view of these circumstances it is my duty to advise the officers and members of (name and number of Local Union), International Longshoremen's Association, of immediate disassociation from membership in the California State Federation of Labor.

We appreciate the desire of a very large group who desire to remain with the American Federation of Labor, and hope and trust that all of the members of the I.L.A. will shortly take steps to disassociate themselves from the C.I.O. and again become a part of the California State Federation of Labor."

The letters bore the conclusion, "By Direction of William Green, President, American Federation of Labor, and by direction of the Executive Council, California State Federation of Labor," and were signed by Vandeleur as the executive officer of the California State Federation of Labor.

Great expectations often lead to great disappointments.

WOMAN'S LABEL LEAGUE TURNS DOWN C. I. O.



ORGANIZED in 1899, the Woman's International Union Label League now has a membership of 5,000, enrolled in more than 150 locals.

One of the highlights of the recent convention held at Sioux City, Iowa, was an unsuccessful attempt on the part of a delegation from Kentucky to get the league to affiliate with the C. I. O. The league is indorsed but not affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"A resolution, introduced by Kentucky delegates, called on the organization to "withdraw from the A. F. of L. and affiliate with the C. I. O." Quickly the president, Mrs. Mary Cramer of Hannibal, Mo., declared that the league is not affiliated with any labor group, and the resolution was thrown out of the convention.

The attempted move brought a bitter speech from Miss Anna Fitzgerald of Chicago, president of the league for 26 years until she retired a few years ago.

"The C. I. O. campaign is not a true trade movement," Miss Fitzgerald said. "It is a campaign to destroy the entire labor movement for the selfish reasons of a few men. We should be on the alert and save our movement, for which we have worked so long, from anyone who would try to destroy it."

"LIVABLE HOMES OF SOUTHERN PINE"



ANNOUNCEMENT of a new book of house plans featuring homes in the \$2,000 to \$5,000 price range, was made by H. C. Berckes, Secretary-Manager of the Southern Pine Association.

This plan book, entitled: "Livable Homes of Southern Pine" contains perspectives and floor plans, as well as interior sketches of twenty homes of different architectural design. Complete blueprints and general specifications for every home shown in this book are being made available at \$3.00 a set, and when additional sets are ordered at the same time, they will be offered at \$1.00 extra.

"The Plans shown in this book," said Mr. Berckes, "represent the views of thousands of home builders, and they should prove popular in every section of the country. Before printing, a survey was made among more than five hundred retail lumber dealers to ascertain the types of homes most in demand by their prospective building-customers, and in addition, thousands of opinions were gathered from visitors to the Southern Pine model home on exhibition at the Centennial Exposition in Dallas. In designing the buildings in 'Livable Homes of Southern Pine' the best suggestions offered by the survey and the 'clinic' at Dallas are incorporated in the new plan book, and we feel confident that they represent a true cross-section of what constitutes the desires of home builders."

In addition to the helpful suggestions offered in the plan book, a special section is devoted to information on planning, materials and construction—three fundamental principles that assure an attractive and well-built home. "The purpose of the plan book goes beyond that of simply offering suggestions on planning and design," continued Mr. Berckes, "because the experience of what can happen when the necessary care in the selection of material and the type of construction used is disregarded is a memory that is still fresh in our minds. A section of this plan book explains in a convincing way how to avoid the dangers of 'jerry' building and we feel that 'Livable Homes of Southern Pine' is so designed that it will furnish the exacting home buyer with worthy suggestions on planning, design and attractiveness, and at the same time show how the necessary safeguards may be set up to assure a home that will remain livable for generations."

Distribution of this plan book will be made through retail lumber dealers who are already being supplied with thousands of copies.

LABOR'S PROGRESS



IN an address on Labor Day in Bayfront Park, Miami, Florida, Brother Wendel C. Heaton, a member of Carpenters' Local Union 819 of West Palm Beach, President of the Florida State Federation of Labor and chairman of the Florida Industrial Commission, said in part:

"I am inspired by the consciousness that you are a liberal minded and sympathetic people and have created an atmosphere most favorable to broad, comprehensive, diligent study of present day social and industrial problems. Headlines in the papers today are black with news of war, dictatorship, executions and the suppression of human rights. We read of industrial warfare in many parts of our own country. We celebrate today the absence of such conditions in Florida.

"Wage earners have been misled by so-called saviors of the workers. Bitter strikes have resulted from false promises to better working conditions. Facts have been misrepresented. Pain and suffering has resulted. Misjudgment in blindly following false ideas and false gods has caused a portion of the American labor movement to lose much that has been gained. This must not result in Florida. We must work out our own salvation along the lines followed by the American Federation of Labor for the past 50 years. There is nothing mysterious about it.

"In the field of industry there are numerous factors that play a part in the plan of commodity production and distribution. Some of these are inconsequential, some important and some indispensable. The outstanding and primary factors in all industrial enterprises are capital and labor. Between them there is an interdependence so irrevocable as to make complete success attainable only with understanding and co-operation. If there might or could exist between these two primary factors a proper regard for the functional service of each, within their recognized spheres of jurisdiction, then the age-long conflict between these two forces would be terminated.

This would be a most happy and desirable accomplishment. For, with understanding, good will and co-operation established between these two indispensable factors in industry all other elements could be developed and utilized to the highest point of efficiency.

"Trade unionism is addressing itself to these problems of industrial cooperation. These common problems are not impossible of solution nor are the obstacles insurmountable. Trade unionists refuse to accept the oft-sounded theory that the difference between capital and labor, between employers and employes is insurmountable. The conflicts which arise in industry, and which in many instances become bitter and violent, are directly traceable to a flagrant disregard or denial of the common rights of either employer or employe. Invariably it arises out of an attempt to substitute tyranny for justice, autocracy for democracy and secretiveness and dictation for frankness and mutuality in industrial relationships.

"Differences will naturally arise between employers and employes over what constitutes a just and equitable division of the wealth which their joint efforts creates. Such a difference of opinion manifests itself in all forms of human activity where men bargain, buy and sell. Understanding and agreement upon this controversial subject can with few exceptions be reached through collective bargaining. The most bitter industrial conflicts are not caused from a disagreement over wages but from a denial of the workers' rights to organize and bargain collectively. Where the right of the worker to organize is conceded and collective bargaining is practiced, strikes seldom occur. Since collective bargaining is based upon group action, the union of the workers must be unreservedly recognized.

"In a similar fashion the right of employers to control, direct and manage industry and to receive a fair return upon invested capital must be willingly conceded.

"The Florida labor movement has passed through the period when physical controversy and tactics of force were most effective. Our leaders now seek the conference table and there convince the conferees of the justice and wisdom of our positions. In such service labor is finding a special need for trained representa-

tives, special legislation and effective information. We have made a great deal of progress during the last three or four years along this line.

"I mentioned in the beginning industrial warfare in the larger Northern industries. We will soon have the same condition in the South in our textile fields and other manufacturing industries. I want to say right here that John L. Lewis and his C. I. O. are neither needed nor wanted in Florida. We do not approve of such headlong, lawless, irresponsible, reckless, destructive, uncontrolled attempts to overthrow justice in our social system and liberty struggled for by Americans for generations. We cannot afford such Communistic upheavals at this time when the nation is on the verge of an upturn in business and when returning prosperity may easily be unbalanced. American labor can never gain the end it desires by destruction of life and property. It can never gain the end it desires by allying itself with irresponsible radicals."

MERGERS OF A. F. OF L. UNIONS



HE process of the merger of branches of trades into one organization has been going on throughout the years of the existence of the American Federation of Labor. We find in the records of the American Federation of Labor that mergers and consolidations have taken place as follows:

The Allied Metal Mechanics' International Union became part of the International Association of Machinists, and the Machinists' Helpers' Unions have become part thereof.

The Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union became a part of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, and the American Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters had its charter revoked because it refused to amalgamate with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

By a decision of the convention and upon terms mutually agreed upon by the two organizations, the Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers were amalgamated with the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters.

The International Molders' Union of North America encompasses molders of all metals, and some years ago the Coremakers' International Union became amalgamated with it.

The Longshoremen's Association includes pilots and steam shovel men in addition to their own workers, Longshoremen.

The Blacksmiths' International Brotherhood includes chain makers, drop forgers and helpers.

The Lasters' International Union amalgamated with the Boot and Shoe Workers' International Union.

The United Mine Workers has jurisdiction over all work in and around the mines.

The Granite Cutters' International Association includes polishers, rubbers, sawyers, and the tool sharpeners have been part thereof from the beginning.

Quarry Workers added derrickmen, boxing and strapping to their organization.

Railroad Telegraphers added station agents, signalmen, train dispatchers, telephoners, pneumatic interlockers and staffmen.

Some years ago a movement was on foot to bring about the amalgamation of the Journeymen Tailors' International Unions, the United Garment Workers of North America and the Ladies Garment Workers' International Union. The memberships of these respective organizations did not agree upon such a merger and under their autonomous right they were permitted to decide for themselves the policy they felt best suited to their requirements.

Mark Twain said that when he was a boy of 14 his father was so ignorant he could hardly stand to have the old man around: but when he got to be 21 he was astonished at how much the old man had learned in seven years.

WAR AND LABOR TROUBLES STOP LUMBER SHIPMENTS



ORIENTAL buying and shipments of lumber have been stopped by the war in China, according to reports from the West Coast Lumbermen's Association. One of the principal California markets, the San Francisco Bay District, is also closed to water shipments of lumber by the dispute between the teamsters and the longshoremen. Lumbermen expect the other important lumber port, San Pedro, to be closed soon by the same conflict.

These closures will have an immediate effect on production and shipments in Coos Bay, Columbia River, Grays Harbor, Willapa Harbor and Puget Sound where California business is an important part of the production of the tidewater mills.

Two large mills in Portland were closed the first week of September when log supplies could not be obtained due to boycott. Three more were forced down the following week.

Due, lumbermen report, to the boycott by the American Federation of Labor, but one boat has been loaded with lumber in Portland during the past ten days. A number of steamers scheduled to make Portland loadings have failed to arrive and local lumbermen are of the opinion that the port is being avoided to prevent possible tie-up of boats.

At other points along the Columbia River, in Grays Harbor, Willapa Harbor and Puget Sound similar boycotts are reported as being applied or anticipated. Should this boycott of loadings spread, a considerable portion of the industry, in the judgment of lumbermen, may be forced to suspend production.—“Wood construction.”

CLEVELAND UNION AGREEMENT BANS SIT-DOWN STRIKES



SIT-DOWN strikes are specifically prohibited by an agreement recently made between the Metal Trades Council of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Electric Vacuum Cleaner Company of that city, the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department reports.

Details of the agreement give in the Bulletin of the Metal Trades Department show that it contains a number of interesting features. The agreements forbids lockouts, establishes a 40-hour week and increases wages.

One of the features is that the agreement, covering nearly 1,000 union members, recognizes five A. F. of L. unions as the bargaining agencies for the company's employes.

The unions are local units of the Metal Polishers International Union, the International Association of Machinists, International Molders Union, Pattern Makers Association and a Federal Labor union.

The contract strictly limits overtime and contains the following provision in regard to laying off employes when business decreases:

“When it becomes necessary to reduce expenses or reduce production in any department, the hours worked in such department shall be reduced to 32 per week before the force is reduced. Hours of work in any department shall not be reduced below 32 per week except by mutual consent of the employes and the management.”

There is a union shop provision and a provision for settling grievances without resort to strikes. Members of the union, the agreement says, shall not take part in “any sit-down or stay-in strikes, or any slow-down strikes” while the pact is in effect.

The agreement also protects seniority rights and provides that “when hiring new help no one who is related to a foreman shall be assigned to duty under such foreman.”

SELF-IMPOSED DISCIPLINE NECESSARY IN LABOR MOVEMENT

(By C. L. Rosemund, Pres., Int. Federation of Technical Engineers)

IN days of emergency and in order to obtain certain objectives, it has been the frequent practice in this country for temporary organizations to spring up to meet these specific issues. The depression of the past seven years has not been an exception to this general rule and particularly does this hold true as a result of the unemployment situation that prevailed during this period. There are dozens of such organizations formed ostensibly to meet this situation.

"The International Federation of Technical Engineers', Architects', and Draftsmen's Unions is not of this type. It has lived through lean and prosperous years and is steeped in the traditions and practices of the American Federation of Labor as such. Broadly speaking, its purposes are to improve the lot of the working people of this country. That is the fundamental principle.

"Its policies, made to harmonize with this fundamental principle and considered by many of a make-shift nature, follow the lines of an opportunist after results. There are no hard and fast lines so far as policies are concerned, but it never departs from the fundamental principle.

"It is opposed and criticized by different elements that go to make up our national life. There are the employers, both large and small, whose opposition can be readily understood. Then there are the professional improvers or intellectuals, perched very close to the lunatic fringe, who proceed with the beautiful and abstract theory that everyone should receive in accordance with the service which he renders society. Then there are those who have their political and economic reform hobbies who endeavor to use the established Labor Movement of this country to pull their chestnuts out of the fire and when we refuse to be tricked into any such vagaries they also criticize and heap contumely on our movement.

"Referring back to that abstract theory that everyone should receive in accordance with the service he renders society, no one will dispute the justice of such a principle. But a very practical problem is here involved. Just how and by whom is the answer to this problem to be determined? Are we to wait until everyone is in full agreement as to what the answer shall be? This problem has been discussed and answered in various ways from the active days of Eugene Debs down to date. The workers have been urged to throw off their chains and proceed to allow the proletariat to run the works.

"But notwithstanding all of this advanced thinking, the fact remains that the world has not advanced one single step closer to any of the so-called reforms. If anything, wherever radical attempts have been made, liberty has been trampled under foot and once liberty is destroyed, such gatherings as union meetings would not be permitted.

"Furthermore, and in keeping with the fundamental principle of the American Federation of Labor, it is evident that we have a long time problem before us. It is as old as the race and will continue as long as humanity exists. The American Federation of Labor and its constituents realize that a constant problem will always be before us because the very answer to the problem of today simply results in another question which will become the problem of tomorrow.

"It is in this respect that the practices of the American Federation of Labor differ entirely from the sporadic attempts which arise and spring up to meet specific issues. That is why the Federation is so reluctant to be identified with make-shift organizations who, at their best, can be only of temporary nature.

"It is further realized by those of experience that the existence of independent organizations, dual in character, acts as an impediment to and discourages organization. The word organization, as here used, implies a necessary self-imposed discipline and regularity.

"The International Federation of Technical Engineers', Architects, and Draftsmen's Unions is in complete accord and agreement with this fundamental principle of the American Federation of Labor. Before specific emergencies arose in this

country it was a regularly functioning union and we believe—in fact are convinced—that notwithstanding the terrific nature of the present distress, it is in the very nature of things that these troublous times must pass and when they do many of these emergency and temporary organizations will also pass out of existence, but those organizations constituting the American Federation of Labor will remain, will still be confronted with new problems and will still continue to strive for their solution and adjustment.

“We are further convinced that if we will stop trying to save the world and will confine our activities to meeting those problems that confront our day and generation, leaving to those who come after us, in their own way, to proceed in a similar manner, real and enduring service will be rendered to society. Those who can subscribe to and abide by this logical procedure will always be welcome to become members.”

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD GRANTS \$1,246,576.87 FOR EXPANDED STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES



HE Social Security Board on September 14th announced Federal grants totaling \$1,246,576.87 to 12 States for expansion of their State Employment Services required in connection with benefit payments under the State unemployment compensation laws. These grants cover the period July 1 to September 30.

Explaining the grants for State employment services, R. Gordon Wagenet, Director of the Board's Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, said:

“In 22 States unemployment compensation benefits will become payable after January 1, 1938. In the remaining States benefits become payable later in 1938 or in 1939. The payment of unemployment compensation benefits places new and additional responsibilities upon the State employment offices. The cost of these added duties is a proper part of the cost of administering the State unemployment compensation laws and is, therefore, financed by grants allotted for the purpose by the Social Security Board.

“In connection with benefit payments the State employment offices will be required to register all claimants for benefits and to direct them to new employment whenever possible. In the event suitable work is not available, it is through the employment offices that the eligible unemployed worker will be paid the benefits due him under the State unemployment compensation law.

“The increased activities of State employment services in connection with unemployment compensation emphasize the dual function of an unemployment compensation system. The payment of benefits is only one part of an unemployment compensation system. Of equal importance is the effort to find a job for the unemployed worker, and the two together—benefit payments and placement services—should be integrated as closely as possible.”

The States which must begin benefits payments after January 1, 1938 are now engaged in setting up the administrative machinery necessary to meet their increased responsibilities. Additional offices are being opened in order to provide a State-wide network of State employment offices. The staffs of the State employment offices are receiving special training to equip them for their new duties in connection with unemployment compensation, and employment service functions are being integrated with unemployment compensation so as to secure maximum efficiency of operations in the co-operative program.

Friendship

A man who throws down a friend tears down himself. The elixir of life is the love and affection of friends. A man who stands by his old friends stands by himself. This is to put the matter on the most selfish basis; but at the same time all the beauty of life is shed abroad in the world by devotion to old friends.—Burriss Jenkins.

THE SPIRIT OF AMERICA



OR over one hundred and fifty years the Spirit of America has been opportunity for the poor man as well as the rich, for the worker as well as the employer, for the working woman as well as the working man.

It has meant, as Lincoln put it, "Government of the people, by the people and for the people." The Spirit of America means that this principle shall prevail in industry as well as in public affairs.

Union Principles Are American Principles

Workers' struggle for freedom began with demand for equality at the polls—manhood suffrage; next for equality in educational opportunities—free public school systems. These they secured through legislation. Next they sought equal voice in determining conditions under which they worked. Here they found that in union there is strength and the way to equal footing with employers.

To belong to a union means to improve work conditions, raise wages and shorten hours through collective bargaining; to win that comfort and freedom in living which are the rightful heritage of every American. It means for workers the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness which our Fathers asserted in the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

To be a trade unionist is to be a self-respecting American citizen who carries into industry the principle of representation as the basis for fair dealing, and the power of organization to win justice.

That is why the great libertarians of American history believed so strongly in trade unions.

Right to Union Membership Guaranteed

Workers must organize to secure a just share of the returns from what they help to produce; to enable industries to have a market for what they can produce; to do their part in American political affairs; and to make possible steadily higher standards of living for all.

Unions have increased wages, shortened hours, reduced accidents, lengthened life, increased educational opportunities—all of these brought benefits to workers, to industry, to employers, and to the country.

Unions demand democracy in industry—equal opportunity in all fields of human welfare.

DEATH OF A. F. OF L. MUCH EXAGGERATED

(From the N. Y. Times)

It is only a passing illusion, or is there really some ground for believing that these last few weeks we have heard and seen very little of John L. Lewis but a great deal of William Green? One might almost say it is like the present situation in the starry firmament, where various celestial bodies are passing through phases and peaks and obscurations. But yesterday, as Mark Anthony might have said, the word of John L. Lewis was all over the front page. Now it is William Green who spends apparently the greater part of his time between the White House and the Capitol; and the Senators stand at attention as he goes by.

All along, to be sure, news of the death of the A. F. of L. was greatly exaggerated even when John L. Lewis was most of the newspaper. Recent figures would indicate that Mr. Green's organization has been taking in new members by the hundreds of thousands instead of rapidly melting away.

Thank God every morning when you get up that you have something to do that day which must be done whether you like it or not. Being forced to work, and forced to do your best, will breed in you temperance and self-control, diligence and strength of will, cheerfulness and content, and a hundred virtues which the idle never know.—Charles Kingsley.

NOTED CAPITALIST PREACHES UNIONISM



HILLIP H. GADSDEN, a noted capitalist of Philadelphia, Pa., and at the time president of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, delivered an address at Charleston, S. C., in which he, perhaps unconsciously, virgorously upheld many of the fundamental principles and doctrines of trade unionism. This remarkable address, excerpts of which follow, certainly should afford ample food for thought for many of our leading industrialists, especially those who expound the "open shop" theory. Regarding labor's right to organize which is the most basic of all trade union doctrines, he said:

"Labor has the same right to organize, to present and urge its collective interests and views as capital has to mass and merge and consolidate. One is the complement of the other. They are both developments of this industrial age."

"Collective bargaining has the same relation to industry, as the New England town meeting has to representative government and has developed out of the same necessity.

"Higher wages create increased purchasing power and shorter hours furnish leisure to enjoy more and better conveniences. This stimulates the desire to possess and creates the demand which makes possible, and mass production results in lower costs of production, which in turn justifies higher wages and improved living conditions.

"The old theories of political economy that the prosperity of industry depended upon cheap labor have been utterly discarded in the United States and supplanted by the peculiarly American doctrines that success in industry and progress in our national life require high wages and increasingly higher standards of living. This, to my mind, is the most profound change which passage of years has brought about."

Mr. Gadsden in his statements espouses and upholds doctrines that have always been advocated by the American Federation of Labor. If more of his brother capitalists and industrial leaders put into effect these doctrines, this country would soon see the end of low living standards, with the resulting low purchasing power they entail.

CANADIAN OFFICIAL URGES LIVING WAGE

The justice of the right of working men and women to a decent living wage as an irreducible minimum was recently emphasized by W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce of Canada, in address before the delegates of the Canadian Manufacturers Association Convention, at Toronto.

"Hardly an employer will contend that the whole individualistic idea that Labor is a commodity, to be bought at the lowest price, should continue," he said, adding:

The human right of the worker to a wage that would enable him to live comfortably, and, as a noted statesman would say 'enjoy the more abundant life,' is recognized more and more."

Pointing out that security was the great desire of individuals, as well as of nations, and that the fear of the future was the greatest deterrent to happiness that the worker knew, Mr. Euler continued:

"Until adequate schemes for unemployment insurance, health insurance and old age pensions are devised, men must be paid sufficient not only to provide a decent living, but enough besides to enable them to provide for their own security for the future."

In urging both employers and workers to exercise tolerance in adjusting the problems of industrial relations, Mr. Euler said:

"The present is definitely the time, on the part of both employer and employe, for the exercising of tolerance, of calm judgment, avoidance of undue haste and an honest determination on both sides to deal justly, reasonably and with a saving grace of common sense with each other, and in the meantime to sit steady in the boat."

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING NECESSITY TO JUSTICE

(By Edward F. McGrady)



LABOR believes that collective bargaining is necessary because it thinks that under modern conditions in industry there must be either collective bargaining or no bargaining at all.

Collective bargaining has become such an obvious necessity to human justice in this modern world of vast industrial collectivism that any general denial of it here could not have gone on much longer without explosive and very dangerous results.

The attitudes already taken by some of our greatest industrial leaders seem to make it clear that, on both sides, we are now ready to face the new day seeing eye-to-eye on this question. The greatest mistake that I believe any employer could make is again to call in the lawyers and attempt to try to frustrate, avoid or nullify this right.

The essence of successful labor relations is an unvarying respect for the sanctity of contracts. Labor knows that it can expect no countenance in public opinion unless it respects its contracts, and it knows further that without the respect of public opinion it cannot live.

Labor approaches its new power with a due sense of its obligations. Labor does not seek trouble. You won't get arbitrary attitudes, unreasonableness, violence or hostility from labor, except in the measure that you mete it out. I know from personal contact.

There is now rendered possible labor agreements covering whole industries and taking out of the field of competition, by the constituent companies in an industry, the whole question of labor costs.

Advantages to both labor and management from this new partnership will prove so great that in its own protection the public also, through Government will some day have to have a seat at this partnership—not to dictate, not to prohibit reasonable profit and improved labor conditions, but to protect the public from too great a use of the tremendous power of the new partnership.

LUMBER WORKERS JOINING INTERNATIONAL WOODWORKERS OF AMERICA LOSE INDUSTRIAL PLAN



ALTHOUGH the International Woodworkers of America, dual CIO organization to the Lumber and Sawmill Workers, claims to be an industrial union covering everything "from the stump to the finished product," a recent check of labor groups in the woodworking industry of the United States revealed an entirely different situation.

Under the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, there are 2,831 Local Unions, 2,500 of which were in existence before loggers and millworkers became organized.

In these 2,500 Local Unions, all of which are strongly A. F. of L. in sentiment, and due to being long established, in strongly entrenched positions, there are unionists covering all operations in wood-breakdown and construction, in addition to the regular day-labor carpenters.

The check showed approximately 10,000 men employed in pile driving, an even greater number in dock, wharf and bridge construction, over 600 Local Unions in sash, door, casing, moulding, window frame, and cabinet construction, and other Locals of shipwrights, caulkers, furniture workers, plywood workers, shingle weavers, and boom men, all affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners outside of Lumber and Sawmill Workers' unions.

The 331 Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Locals are confined to comparatively small territories in Oregon, Washington, California, Ohio, New York, Louisiana, Kansas, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, thus proving that the actual labor in falling trees and milling lumber constitutes only a fraction of the total labor employed in the woodworking industry.

DUAL ORGANIZATIONS FACE OPPOSITION



DEFEAT of the CIO dual groups in the entire lumber industry loomed on all fronts as loyal Lumber and Sawmill Workers began consolidating gains made in the past month.

A definite reaction of the rank and file membership to the recent wave of CIO hysteria was shown by the fact that petitions, signed by the members, are constantly streaming in to the General Officers of the United Brotherhood and to the organizers in the field, requesting that the present Lumber and Sawmill workers' charters be retained in spite of activities of CIO minorities. Further evidence of the reaction to the CIO was seen from the general membership feeling in the Grays Harbor area, which is the reputed stronghold of the CIO forces.

"We're sick and tired of having a minority run our union for us," was the comment made by men working in the Grays Harbor mills. "We don't want to go CIO—the only ones that do are the Communists who have seized control of our Local Union. That's why we're petitioning that our regular Lumber and Sawmill Workers charter stay right here."

Because of these requests from a majority of members in locals that have been reported as having "gone CIO," Abe Muir, international Board Member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, announced that all original charters will be returned to loyal groups of members whenever they are sent in by the rebels.

"This is our obligation to the loyal men," Muir stated. "These charters represent agreements between workers and employers—the holders of the charters are parties to the agreements. When they retain the charters, that means that their agreements, which are the best in the industry, will still be in effect. These charters will be returned to loyal members as soon as the rebels send them in."

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF CARPENTERS IN NEW ZEALAND

The New Zealand Court of Arbitration has given an award covering the working conditions and wages of carpenters and joiners, which is legally binding upon both operators and employers. The award was signed on 17th December, 1936, and all the conditions other than wages came into force on that date and continue until 31st March, 1937; wages fixed date back from 1st September, 1936. Employers are bound to employ only members of the union but may employ non-unionists if there is no unionist available and willing to perform the particular work required to be done. The hours of work are eight per day between 7:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on five days of the week. One hour for lunch.

Minimum wages for carpenters and joiners is 2s. 6½d. per hour. Regulations specify how, when, and where the wages shall be paid. Overtime counts after the daily eight hours, and is fixed at time and a half for first four hours, and double time thereafter. Time worked before 7:30 a.m. and after 5:00 p.m., weekdays, and before noon Saturdays is deemed to be overtime. Double time is paid for Sundays and statutory holidays. "The employers will endeavor to restrict overtime work if there are any members of the union out of work and available at the time, and the union undertakes, on request, to supply any labor that may be available."

Piecework is prohibited. No work shall be sublet (labor only). It shall be a breach of the award for any employer to sublet any work on a labor-only basis, and any worker taking work on a labor-only basis shall be guilty of a breach of the award.

The secretary or other authorized officer of the union shall, with the consent of the employer (which consent shall not be unreasonably withheld) be entitled to enter at all reasonable times upon the premises or works, and there interview any workers, but not so as to interfere unreasonably with the employers' business. Stoppage of work is not permitted. Disputes must be referred to a committee of two from each side with an independent chairman mutually agreed upon, or, in default of agreement, to be appointed by the Conciliation Commissioner for the district. Either side may appeal to the Court of Arbitration against the decision of the committee, provided notice of appeal is given to the other side within 14 days after such decision is known to the party desirous of appealing.

THE OUTSIDER

(By H. H. Siegele)

IT should be remembered that our philosopher is a fictitious character, and that the incidents and characters he brings into his discourses are also fictitious. The comments the author makes relative to what the philosopher has to say, are made from the standpoint of fiction. None of the incidents or characters or statements will fit into any real situation completely, even though they might have a basis in fact. No fiction writer can depend entirely on his imagination—the truth is, he depends very little on his imagination for the fundamental truths he wishes to express. Basically his writings are truer than those of the realist, but from the standpoint of literal facts, there is no whole reality to be found in anything the fictionist does.

This is good philosophy and sound teaching. It is the very essence of truth itself. Literal facts are at best only temporary, and if they are preserved at all, must be preserved by means of recorded history; which, as it is claimed, is largely a lie. In other words, whenever facts are related through the medium of words, they immediately assume the character of a philosophy, and therefore, history, if it is to live, must assume philosophical forms. It is only necessary, in order to prove this, to recall what different historians have to say about certain historical incidents. For instance, one historian pictures George Washington as incapable of telling a lie, and another one comes along and tells you that the "cherry tree" story is a myth.

The previous discourse of our philosopher and the comments made on it, is a good example of what we have in mind. In that article incidents were related and commented on by the author, which were built up in the realm of fiction with parts taken from different incidents that had their origin in the realm of facts. No incident given in that discourse is literally true, but taken from a philosophical standpoint, they are vehicles upon which truth is carried.

In regard to outside interests injecting themselves into our philosopher's local union (a fictitious union) and manipulating matters for their own advantages, the philosopher has always been more or less skeptical, so far as the motive was concerned. Whenever an outsider makes recommendations as to how his organization should be run or what measures should be taken in order to, as the saying goes, "stimulate new jobs," he definitely suspects there is something back of it—something ready to be slipped over. Perhaps we can make clear his stand on this question with a story.

A certain boy had an ailment, which did not affect his general health. The family doctor was called in, and he recommended the boy be taken to a hospital, where the equipment and conditions were such that danger of complications were reduced to a minimum. The parents of the boy were a little doubtful as to whether the boy could be induced to go to the hospital, "for," said the mother, "ever since I was there, he just hates hospitals. I don't understand it, but that's the way it is."

So the doctor and the father went into the boy's room, and the doctor talked to him, but the boy answered, frowning:

"I won't go to no hos-spit-al!"

Then the father talked to the boy, and again frowning the boy said: "I won't go to no hos-spit-al!"

When the doctor and the father reported this to the mother, she went to the boy and told him a lot of half-truths and some deliberate lies, but coming to the main point of her arguments she told the truth.

"They give you a lot of good thinks to eat," she went on, "and the nurses and everybody are nice to you; and best of all, you get well again and then you can come home, just as I did."

But the boy repeated, frowning: "I won't go to no hos-spit-al!"

Then the mother asserting herself, said, "If you won't go willingly, we will have to take you whether you want to go or not."

Still frowning, the boy answered: "If I have to go,—I won't let 'em work no BAB-BA off on me, like they did on you!"

That is exactly how the philosopher feels when outsiders suggest wage cuts, or working-rule changes to his local union, "in order" of course, "to stimulate more work." If he has to listen to such suggestions, he remains skeptical and won't let 'em work "no baby" off on him.

"Whenever," the philosopher began, taking up the thought, "prospective builders, who very likely have already decided to build, or contractors, who are carrying in their pockets signed-up contracts, become too much concerned over the workingman's welfare, and put themselves to a great deal of trouble to suggest reductions in wages,—because they are sure it will 'stimulate new jobs,' you can be sure there is something unwholesome for you back of it.

"'Wouldn't you rather,' they say, 'have steady work at a little lower wages, than to have high wages and no work?' Of course, the man out of work, if he takes it in good faith, reasons that it would be better. But the truth of the matter is, it does not work out that way. The wages are reduced, all right, but the 'steady work' never materializes, at least it never has. In due time the next step in the process of evolution must be taken, which is a repetition of the first one, a cut in wages,—'in order,' of course, 'to stimulate more work.' The same old chestnuts are handed out by the same old interests who are looking for the same old individual advantages, and if they succeed, the same old disappointments await the workingmen—the 'steady work' does not materialize. Cutting wages never yet has stimulated new jobs, and never will. If wages are too high, they should be cut from a standpoint of general principles—the motive should be a moral one. The 'stimulating new work' motive is a farce, and those who are taken by it are not wise. What really does stimulate new work and brings prospective builders to a decision to build, is a united determination to raise the wage scale. When such a movement is started at the psychological time (especially if jobs started or contracted for before the new scale goes into effect, can be finished at the old scale) contractors and prospective builders will bestir themselves to get things to going."

It should be remembered that the philosopher specifically stated, "at the psychological time," which means that conditions must be such that a rise in wages is thoroughly warranted. To start such a movement just before a seasonal slacking of work, or at a time when it is known there is to be a slacking up in work, it won't work. But when the prospects are good for plenty of work and builders are slow to start, such a movement, if it is properly handled, will make things go.

"In all my experience," the philosopher went on, that peculiar twinkle playing about his eyes, "I have never seen a movement to raise the wage scale fail to get jobs underway, and consequently stimulate new work. In some instances, in order to get their work to come under the old wage scale, contractors often 'trotted out' enough work to keep them going for the whole season. Frequently those contractors had a hard time getting enough help, because all the carpenters were busy and most of them drawing the new scale of wages.

"If you want prospective building to come to a deadly standstill," the philosopher concluded, "just start a movement to cut wages, and the standstill will come."

Collective Action Inevitable

We may depend upon it that in any society in which getting a living has become a collective enterprise, the people will sooner or later act collectively. Collective bargaining is only the first step. Collective and co-operative action, based upon fact-finding research, will follow. In the meantime, a mere appeal to constituted authority—especially if the authority be constituted upon the experience of an economic order which has ceased to exist—will not cure a single evil or solve any of the problems involved.—Edward A. Filene.

If you wear a Union button, be sure it is on the lapel of a Union-made suit.

Mystery

(By W. Forrest, L. U. 808, N. Y.)

*When in a door a lock we set,
And having all instructions met.
Why is it after all our care,
The Keyhole's always out a hair?*

*When with a rod we take a height,
And cut a stud or brace just right.
Why is it after all our care,
It's either tight or slack a hair?*

*When jambs are level, sides all plumb,
And mitres should be tight's a drum,
Why is it, after all our care
The mitre's open just a hair?*

*When for a long "slip-bolt" you drill
In stile of door, with all your skill.
Why is it after all our care,
The hole is-always out a hair?*

*When on a horse you plant your dough,
And pick the best the experts know,
Why is it after all your care,
They're nearly always out a hair?*

*Because, beneath the shining sun,
There's no one perfect—no not One.*

Editorial

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

WE HAVE A JOB TO DO

IN the labor movement, as in all fields of endeavor, there are the zealots and the drones.

The important thing to remember in this connection is that when you work for your organization you are working for yourself through others. The labor movement is the biggest co-operative in the world and the results of its labors are no greater than the sum total of the effort put forth by its individual members.

Right now the American Federation of Labor is putting on the greatest concerted drive in its history. There is a job for every man and woman affiliated with it, something to employ every talent.

Are you helping? Are you joining in the work of your Local Union, your International, your District Council? Are you making the labors of the hustlers just a little lighter by doing your bit?

The first thing you can do—a little thing really—is attend your meetings. A big turnout is an inspiration to your officers and will stimulate them. As a regular attendant at meetings you will soon find yourself a genuine member of your organization, not merely a card carrier and a dues payer. You will become interested and want to help.

There is no greater object in life than helping your fellow man. And there is no greater medium of accomplishing that object than doing your bit for the labor movement.

SURVEY SHOWS HIGH COST OF SLUMS

SLUM areas are a heavy drain on the finances of American municipalities. Students of the subject have known that for some time, but nevertheless the figures from Cleveland, printed in a Washington newspaper recently, are startling.

A survey was made of an area where people were moving out because of poor housing. It was discovered that in that area county, city, and school board authorities were spending \$1,356,988 a year. Only about \$190,000 was collected in taxes.

In other words, this particular slum area cost city, county and school board at least six times as much as those authorities collected from real estate levies.

From whatever point of view they may be considered, slums don't pay. Nevertheless, greedy real estate interests will continue to move heaven and earth to block an effective city and Federal housing program, and they will have the support of a lot of newspapers and business men who should know better.

SALARIES OF CORPORATION EXECUTIVES

DANIEL C. ROPER, Secretary of Commerce, has just published figures regarding the wages of millions of working men and women in industry which reveal that for their services rendered in the creation of wealth for those who own industry the average annual wage in 1936 was only \$1244.

In view of Mr. Roper's figures, which are based on a nation-wide census of income taken by the Government, it is interesting to note the annual salaries paid themselves by the very corporation officials who together fix the average annual

wage at the indecently low level revealed by Mr. Roper's data—a level that does not enable the workers to buy for themselves and their families the kind of food, clothing, shelter, education, health service and other elements inseparably connected with decent living standards.

Under the Securities and Exchange Act, corporations are required to report to the Securities and Exchange Commission the salaries received by corporation officials. The reports for the year 1936 show that corporation executives, who fix their own salaries, are not thinking in terms of \$1244 a year allocated to the wage earners, but frequently pay themselves twice as much as that amount for one day's "work."

A group of salaries made public by the Securities and Exchange Commission illustrates strikingly the high type of social security which these corporation executives appropriate for themselves and their dependents out of the earnings of industry made possible by the productive work of the toilers who labor for the puny average wage of \$1244 a year.

In connection with these large salaries, which place their recipients beyond the fear of want, it is instructive to recall that most of the corporation executives in the United States were violent opponents of the Social Security Act, which provides at least an approach to protection from want for the millions of wage earning men and women.

YOUR RIGHTS AS WORKERS

AS a worker in America, you are a free man in a free country. You have certain rights which others must respect.

Our forefathers stated their rights in the Declaration of Independence and set up a free government to protect them. But to have a free government you must have recognition and respect of your rights in the workshop as well as at the polls.

You have a voice in deciding who shall govern your city and state. Haven't you a right to a voice in deciding things that concern you at work?

Haven't you a right to a job, and a wage you can live on? Haven't you a right to insist on higher wages and shorter hours when these are possible in your industry—especially since your purchasing power is vital to industry? Haven't you a right to know what profits your company is making? And who is getting them?

If an injustice is done you at work, haven't you a right to protest and to see that it is rectified? Haven't you a right to join with your fellow workers in a union and to set standards for work conditions by agreement with your employer?

These are yours rights as a worker. Can you really be free if they are not recognized and respected?

In the last few years you have seen wages reduced till men could not live on them; you have seen men laid off till no one could be sure of a job. You have seen many things that were not fair. There was nothing you could do. Your rights as a citizen were protected by the Constitution, but did the law protect your rights as a worker?

Our state governments are powerless to make our great industries operating across state lines, buying and selling in a world market, respect the rights of wage earners to organize in unions and bargain collectively with employers. Your right to organize and to bargain collectively must be legally establish; it must not be endangered by legal technicalities; and it must be administered so as to uphold your rights in the spirit of the law. You must protect your right to organize through your union's economic strength.

The union is your agency for securing your rights under the law and for taking part in the government of your industry. Your union can represent you in conferences with management to decide wages, hours and work conditions, or to rectify an injustice.

Your union can drive for higher wages and shorter hours. Your union can find out what profits your company is making and what becomes of these profits. You can always count on your union to protect your rights and take care of your interests at work. But if you have no union, you have no voice in matters that concern you in the shop.

The struggle for your rights is not won by passing a law, but by your power to insist on having that law enforced and your power to bargain collectively. The struggle for your rights will not be won until you have a strong union—recognized by your employer as the agency to represent you—and an agreement to set standards for wages and hours, doing its part daily in carrying out the law.

In 1776, our forefathers had to struggle for their rights; they cared enough for freedom to fight for it. We have all thrilled at the courage of Patrick Henry who cried, "Give me liberty or give me death!" and glorified in the devotion of George Washington who led our forces to freedom.

Today the struggle for freedom in the workshop is no less hard, though the battle can be won by peaceful methods. It took courage and organization to fight for freedom in 1776. It takes no less courage and no less organization to win our industrial rights as workers today.

PHYSICIANS BACK ADEQUATE MEDICAL AID FOR ALL

The House of Delegates of the American Medical Association, policy forming body of American medicine, adopted a resolution at the annual session of the Association at Atlantic City, N. J., placing the facilities of organized medicine at the disposal of the United States Government in whatever plan Federal authorities may undertake in an effort to bring adequate medical care within the reach of all the people regardless of their financial circumstances.

The underlying spirit of the Association was based on the evident necessity for a new era of co-operation between the Government and organized physicians for the mutual benefit of the medical profession and the persons in need of medical care who are unable to obtain it because of its high cost.

Spokesman for the resolution expressed the view that a national health policy is more the concern of the Government than of organized medicine, and that therefore the Government should take the initiative in formulating the principles and plan for such a policy with the organized physicians taking an attitude of passive receptivity and standing ready to co-operate in every respect should the Government request them to do so.

In addition the House of Delegates adopted the report of its board of trustees urging the formation of a National Health Department under one head, in which would be merged all the health activities of the Government.

Although expressing itself in favor of the Government inaugurating a policy of medical care for all those who require it, the report adopted by the Association expressed its traditional opposition to health insurance.

"The willingness of the medical profession," the report said, "to adjust its services so as to provide adequate medical care for all the people does not constitute in any sense of the word an endorsement of health insurance, either voluntary or compulsory, as a means of meeting the situation."

Forming Character

After a certain age, when the character is formed, there are two things which can greatly affect it—sorrow and responsibility. If one could weigh the motive power that affects the mind, it would be found that one ounce of responsibility laid upon a man has more effect in determining his conduct, and even his character than tons of good advice, or hundredweights even of good example.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

AMERICAN WORKERS WANT "REAL WAGES"

The correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writing in the columns of "The Baltimore Sun," gives some interesting facts and figures as to the kind of wages paid in Moscow. He reports that an unskilled worker in that city earns 140 to 160 roubles a month. That sounds like a lot of money, and fairly high wages for an ordinary or unskilled laborer to receive for one month's work. But when we are told that a decent pair of shoes cost 250 roubles—then the wages do not look so good. The unskilled worker in Moscow, according to The Baltimore Sun correspondent, earns on an average about 5 roubles per day, and if he purchases a decent pair of shoes he must put in 50 days of hard work before he will have the price necessary to purchase the shoes. That's going some!

If the worker wants to buy a pound of "fairly tolerable" meat, he has to pay anywhere from four to six roubles to get it, and if he wishes to spread butter on his **black bread**, it will cost him nine to ten roubles per pound.

These prices show what "real wages" amount to in the "Red" workers paradise in the holy city of Moscow—the mecca of Communism.

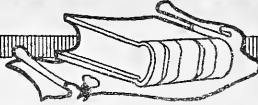
Of course, the great mass of workers who work for the great "Stalin" Corporation seldom, or never, get the chance to eat good meat or butter. They must content themselves with the standard ration of "black bread and cabbage." Yet, this is the country that many of our American workers are being taught by the Red propagandists to think of as an easy and pleasant place in which to work and live and bring up their families. It is to laugh!

The wages paid generally in this country may not be, in the estimation of the discontented and the ignorant, as high as they should be, but at least in most cases, they are "real wages," and have a reasonable and even a relatively high purchasing power. That certainly cannot be said of wages now being paid to the unskilled workers in Moscow by the "Red" dictators.

If the workers of America are well advised, they will refuse to listen to or be led and directed by the highly paid agents of Communism, whose sole aim and ambition is to enslave them, and overthrow by violence our economic system and our American form of government.

Communism has nothing to offer that the decent, industrious, and intelligent American workers want. They know that American Democracy, at its worst, is a thousand times better than Russian Communism at its best. Who wants to eat "black bread and cabbage," anyway?—(Exchange)

Official Information



General Officers of
**THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

GENERAL OFFICE: Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
S. P. MEADOWS
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
1231 N. Winnetka St., Dallas, Texas

Second District, WM. J. KELLY
Carpenters' Bld., 243 4th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

TRAVELING MEMBERS ATTENTION

The annual migration of carpenters from the colder sections of our country to the Pacific Coast is now under way.

It is much larger this year in the San Francisco district, due to our extensively advertised coming Exposition.

We say 'coming Exposition' advisedly, for it will not be opened until 1939. It is not expected that any additional men will be employed on the exposition site before the termination of the rainy season, next Spring. Nearly all of the work now under construction is paid for in part by Federal money with the stipulation that residents and registered voters of San Francisco shall be given preference in employment.

If you must come to San Francisco to look for work, come to our headquarters and we will do the best we can for you, but understand we have our own unemployed to take care of.

Fraternally yours,
The Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters.
D. H. Ryan, Secretary.

GOODENOW GOES UNION LABEL

The Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has received notice from the United Garment Workers of America that the Goodenow Textile Company of Kansas City, Missouri, has signed a Union Label agreement with its workers.

The Goodenow Textile Company is one of the first factories in the United States to make a complete line of men's athletic underwear, consisting of union suits, shorts and shirts, rayon union suits, shorts and shirts bearing the union Label. The concern also manufactures popular-priced line of full cut, well-tailored merchandise.

I. M. Ornburn, of the Union Label Trades Department, urges all members of organized labor to ask for Union Label goods. He said that there is a constant demand for names of firms manufacturing Union Label products and that from time to time, when various textile industries become unionized, he will issue statements so that Labor Unionists and their friends can tell the merchants the brands that are made under "fair" Labor conditions.

A. F. OF L. WILL BOYCOTT JAPANESE GOODS

The following resolution was offered to the American Federation of Labor's Convention and adopted. It was introduced by I. M. Ornburn at the request of the Union Label Trades Department:

Whereas, the militaristic fanatics now in control of Japan are waging an undeclared war, and have killed and wounded many thousands of innocent people; and

Whereas, these fanatics are able to finance their atrocious activities only through dumping into the United States and other markets the prod- of exploited workers who are paid the equivalent of less than 5 cents per hour, and

Whereas, these atrocious activities will continue only so long as the Japanese are able to secure the necessary finances through the sale of the products of their exploited workers; therefore be it

Resolved, that the Union Label Trades Department unhesitatingly call upon all members of organized labor, the friends of organized labor and all persons opposed to the unscrupulous tactics of the Japanese fanatics to boycott the products of Japan, and, by refusing to purchase such prod- ucts, contribute toward the speedy elimination of these war-like activities.

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

2848	Sheet Harbour, N. S.	2851	La Grande, Ore.
1086	Little Rock, Ark.	2852	Goshen, Ind.
1123	Gadsden, Ala.	2853	Independence, Ore.
1269	Marion, Va.	2069	San Jose, Calif.
2063	Lacon, Ill.	2854	Okanogan, Wash.
1190	Chicago, Ill.	2855	Van Zandt, Wash.
2849	Fernwood, Miss.	2071	Bellingham, Wash.
2850	Easton, Wash.	2072	California, Pa.
2064	Beaver Dam, Wis.	2074	San Diego, Calif.
1390	Marquette, Mich.	2075	Carrier Mills, Ill.
2065	Decatur, Ala.	2076	Carthage, Tex.
1430	Owen, Wis.	1989	Tell City, Ind.
1833	Benton, Ark.	1716	Batesville, Ind.
2068	Powell River, B. C.	2856	Baker, Ore.
2066	St. Helens and Vic., Ore.	2077	Columbus, Ohio
2067	Medford, Ore.	1878	Peru, Ind.
1755	Rockford, Ill.		

PUYALLUP BOX LOCAL VOTES RETURN TO AFL

Local 2605, Box and Shook Workers, Puyallup, who had previously voted to go C. I. O., reconsidered their hasty action and decided to remain loyal to the Brotherhood and A. F. of L.

This is but one of many Locals taking like action.

**SPECIAL CIRCULAR FROM THE GENERAL
EXECUTIVE BOARD**

To the Officers and Members of All Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Greetings:

Acting on-instructions of our Twenty-third General Convention held in Lakeland, Florida, in December, 1936, a Sub-Committee of the General Executive Board visited the lumber and sawmill operations in the Northwest. While there, meetings were held with representatives of our District Councils of the Western States, as well as operators who employ our members. The Committee endeavored to get first hand information as to the best manner of handling the organization of this branch of our industry, so as to secure the best possible results for the men working in the woodworking industry, both in wages and working conditions, and the proper relationship of these men in our organization.

The Committee found that there were Communistic and adverse influences boring from within for the purpose of trying to destroy the activities of the United Brotherhood, and the building up of a dual International Union of Woodworkers, opposed to the Brotherhood, but before the Sub-Committee could report its findings and recommendations to the General Executive Board, the C. I. O. had already issued a charter, or certificate of affiliation, dated July 20, 1937, to a dual organization called, "International Woodworkers of America."

This dual organization has already been trying to induce our Local Unions and members to secede from the United Brotherhood, and so to combat this dual movement it becomes necessary to notify all our Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils of the Brotherhood that our members must not handle any lumber or mill work manufactured by any operator who employs C. I. O. or those who hold membership in an organization dual to our Brotherhood.

Do not be mislead by any newspaper articles that the entire lumber and sawmill industry has gone C. I. O. Just the opposite is the truth. We have thousands and thousands of loyal members in the Northwest who are battling for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and will continue to do so, and it makes it absolutely necessary for all our members to give them their support by refusing to handle material coming from C. I. O. operations.

The C. I. O. has challenged us, and we must meet that challenge without hesitation. Therefore, you are instructed to appoint a committee to inform your employers and the lumber dealers that our members will refuse to handle any dual or C. I. O. products.

A list of operations using this class of labor will be sent to you from time to time as the situation may develop, but appoint your committees at once so that our employers will be informed in plenty of time to protect themselves before placing their orders for any lumber or millwork.

Kindly comply with these instructions at once and inform the General President of the names and addresses of your Committee so that the proper information can be sent direct to them as well as to you, in order to secure quick action.

Let your watchword be "No C. I. O. lumber or millwork in your district" and let them know you mean it.

Fraternally yours

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman.

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

LARGEST TACOMA MILL CLOSED UNTIL "ORDERLY OPERATIONS CAN BE RESUMED"

The following statement relative to the closing of the St. Paul Mill was issued by the Tacoma Central Labor Council and the Tacoma Building Trades Council:

"From time to time, during the existence of the American Federation of Labor, certain groups have appeared, both within and without the Federation, attempting to supplant or destroy the Federation.

Destructive Group

At the present time we are afflicted with a destructive group calling itself the C. I. O. These self-appointed saviors of the working class represent a group which originated within the American Federation of Labor and which represented a disgruntled minority adhering to a policy of rule or ruin the Federation.

The C. I. O. at its inception stated that its purpose is to "encourage and promote organization of the workers in the mass production and unorganized industries of the nation, and affiliation with the American Federation of Labor." With this purpose no trade unionist could find any fault; however, no sooner had the C. I. O. begun to carry out its declared purpose than it began raiding the membership of unions already established and working under union contracts. This dual movement shortly developed a policy of piracy within the organized movement and is now dominated and completely controlled by undesirables and Communists bent on destroying the legitimate trade union movement of this country.

This group of union wreckers headed by self-seeking individuals, defying all democratic procedure, has been suspended from the American Federation of Labor and will be allowed to return to the fold only after they agree to abide by the rule of the majority and abandon their efforts to rule the Federation by minority control.

Therefore, the Tacoma Central Labor Council and the Tacoma Building Trades Council jointly declare that it will be our policy to support democratic self-government within the labor movement: that we will vigorously oppose all forms of dual unionism; that we will unstintingly support the American Federation of Labor; that we will do everything in our power to eradicate all organizations that would destroy our movement; that we will, as always, aid and co-operate with all unions as long as they comply with the laws policies and decisions of the American Federation of Labor; that we will assist loyal unions to negotiate working agreements with employers and will see that such agreements are complied with; and that we will lend our moral and financial support only to loyal American Federation of Labor Unions.

This policy will be pursued against the enemy, whether or not it be the C. I. O. or the openshop employers, some of whom are supporting the destructive methods of the C. I. O. in an effort to help weaken our movement. There can be no compromise in this matter and we stand committed to carry it out to the last word.

Issued by authority of the Tacoma Central Labor Council and the Tacoma Building Trades Council this 22nd day of July, 1937.

TACOMA CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL
By H. S. McIlvaigh, Secretary
TACOMA BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL
By Robt. B. Sheets, Director of Ways and Means."

FURNITURE WORKERS ORGANIZING DRIVE IN LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Since July 26th, Local Union 1561 has been carrying on an intensive organization program, the results of which is highly successful since more than 400 new members have been added to the membership rolls with a good many more coming in every day. Ninety per cent organization has been accomplished at L. A. Period, 100% organization at Ronney & Sons, about 65% organization at the Forest Furniture Company, a plant that has never been organized before, and

100% at the Imperiod Cabinet, and substantial numbers in a good many other shops. We are looking forward to a 100% organization in the furniture industry in Los Angeles by September 1st. Business Agent Marsh and Organizer Lopez have been working very hard and the men in the industry as a whole are responding to the call of organized labor.

To the furniture workers in the South and Southern part of the United States we want to urge that a stabilization of wages and conditions be the prime objective of all furniture workers in the United States and we urge that future agreements be compared with those already in force before negotiations are entered into with the employers.

FURNITURE WORKERS' COUNCIL REFUSES TO SEAT CIO DELEGATES

Meeting at Centralia, Washington, on August 14th, 19 delegates, representing all Locals in the Washington-Oregon District Council of Furniture Workers, chartered by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, elected officers for the coming year, took action on pending agreements, and unanimously went on record to "have nothing to do with any C. I. O. organization."

First order of business at the meeting, the seating of delegates, was speedily accomplished after credentials were verified.

Two delegates from the Seattle Furniture Workers' Local were refused seats at the meeting when it was learned that they had voted an unconstructed "yes" on the question of C. I. O. affiliation at the recent Federation of Wood workers' convention at Tacoma. This action was taken when all other delegates protested the presence of these two at the meeting on the grounds that they had automatically barred themselves from membership in a Brotherhood affiliate by voting in favor of a dual organization.

The remaining two delegates from the Seattle Local were allowed two votes each to make up for the two rejected men.

LOCAL UNION 2570, OMAK, WASH.

(By Kenneth Davis)

Local 2570, of Omak, Wash., consists of a group of working men formerly employed by the Biles-Coleman Lumber Company of that city and who have been on strike since May 4 of last year.

All Locals of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers are proud of their brothers of Omak because they have shown the stuff that pioneers of the West should be made of. The members of Local 2570 have been on strike for over sixteen months and can brag of keeping their picket line intact and their families clothed and fed to an extent that causes the employers to think, not only twice, but many times, before they will challenge the working people of the West again as the Biles-Coleman Company has. Our brothers of Omak have not only carried on a clean fight but have kept their pride to an extent that they have never cried nor begged help from any quarter, but have maintained their livelihood through their "never say die" spirit and through the respect that they have won from members of the American Federation of Labor throughout the country.

Display of the Flag.

The flag should be displayed only from sunrise to sunset; it should be displayed on national and state holidays and on historic and special occasions; it should be hoisted briskly and lowered slowly and ceremoniously. In raising and lowering the flag it should never be allowed to touch the ground. When the flags of states or cities or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States, the American flag is always at the peak. When flown from adjacent staffs one flag of the United States should be hoisted first. No flag or pennant should be placed above or to the right of the flag of the United States, except where a number of flags are grouped or displayed from staffs, when the flag of the United States should be in the center.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board:

Brothers—The Thirty-first Annual Convention of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the A. F. of L. was held in the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Denver, Colorado, on Wednesday September 29, and following days.

Seventy-four delegates from nineteen International Unions were present.

MEMBERSHIP OF AFFILIATED INTERNATIONAL UNIONS

TITLES OF ORGANIZATIONS	Average members in good standing 1936	Average members in good standing 1937
Asbestos Workers, Int'l Ass'n of Heat and Frost-----		
Insulators and -----	2,500	2,500
Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers, Int'l Brotherhood of -----	8,000	8,000
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' Int'l Union-----	65,000	65,000
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, Int'l Ass'n of -----	19,333	21,520
Carpenters and Joiners, United Brotherhood of-----	150,000	150,000
Electrical Workers, Int'l Brotherhood of-----	130,000	130,000
Elevator Constructors, Int'l Union of-----	10,164	10,164
Engineers, Int'l Union of Operating-----	16,100	16,100
Granite Cutters' Int'l Ass'n-----	5,000	5,000
Hod Carriers, Building and Common* Laborers' Union, Int'l -----	69,000	92,292
Lathers' Int'l Union, Wood, Wire and Metal-----	8,100	8,100
Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sayers, Tile and Marble Setters' Helpers and Terrazzo Workers' Helpers-----	5,500	5,500
Metal Workers' Int'l Ass'n, Sheet-----	16,000	16,000
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, Brotherhood of -----	65,869	76,576
Operative Plasterers and Cement Finishers' Int'l Ass'n	18,000	18,233
Plumbers and Steam Fitters, United Ass'n of Journeymen -----	33,000	33,000
Roofers, Damp and Waterproof Workers' Ass'n, United Slate, Tile and Composition-----	4,000	4,000
Stone Cutters' Ass'n, Journeymen-----	5,000	5,000
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablenmen and Helpers, Int'l Brotherhood of -----	20,000	20,000
Total -----	650,566	686,985

FUNDS

Balance on hand July 1, 1936-----	\$ 3,409.30
Receipts from International Unions-----	58,875.60
Receipts from Local Councils-----	5,797.67
Receipts from Miscellaneous-----	201.30
Total -----	\$68,283.87
Total Expenditures -----	62,305.64

BALANCE ON HAND JUNE 30, 1937-----\$ 5,978.23

Deposited in Liberty National Bank.....		\$ 6,404.49
Unpaid check No. 969—Unemployment Insurance.....	\$ 9.60	
Unpaid check No. 986—Dr. John A. Lapp.....	416.66	426.26
Total		\$ 5,978.23

New Charter for Building and Construction Trades Department

The Executive Council reported that since the last convention the Secretary of the American Federation notified the officials of the Department of the issuance of a new charter to the Building Trades Department changing the title to read "Building and Construction Trades Department." The issuance of this charter by the American Federation of Labor is the authority ceding to the Department jurisdiction over all of the construction industry.

The Executive Council expresses the hope that our affiliated organizations will now use their best efforts to bring about thorough organization of all types of construction.

Plan for the Establishment of Local Jurisdictional Boards

The Executive Council gave serious consideration to the increased number of jurisdictional disputes which were occurring and causing strikes involving trades other than those participating in the controversy. This matter was also brought to the attention of the officials of the Department by a number of contracting firms.

Mr. R. C. Whiting, Vice-President of the George A. Fuller Company, appeared before the Board protesting the calling of strikes by local councils on jobs under construction by his company, on account of jurisdictional disputes between trades, and stating that on the Pennsylvania R. R. job at Newark, in a dispute between the carpenters and iron workers, a decision was rendered by the Council ceding the work in contention to the iron workers, but the Carpenters' Organization, which is not in affiliation with the Council, refused to recognize the decision; to enforce same, the Essex County Building Trades Council removed three hundred men, the strike lasting ten days, the work involved—two days' work for three men. Mr. Whiting further advised that, in his opinion, in this and in other instances, unfair decisions were rendered as a penalty against the union not in affiliation with the local council; that his concern was confronted with a similar situation in Washington, where a dispute was pending between two trades, one of which is not in affiliation with the Washington Building Trades Council. Mr. Whiting stated that the local council should be more thorough in determining jurisdictional disputes, and he believed that more consideration and opportunity should be given to employers to participate and aid in local adjustments. Mr. Whiting advised that his concern would recognize and co-operate in enforcing decisions rendered by the officials of the Building and Construction Trades Department.

Several of our councils had notified the officials of the Department that in order to settle local disputes decisions had been rendered which when they tried to enforce, the local representatives of the unions affected stated that they had been advised by the officials of their International Unions to disregard same; also in instances it was reported that the presidents of a few of our affiliated International Unions had directed their local officials not to recognize decisions rendered locally or by the officials of the Building and Construction Trades Department. Several of our local councils had submitted plans for the settlement of local jurisdictional disputes for approval.

The Executive Council, knowing that many of our local jurisdictional boards were functioning; also realizing that there was no accepted uniform plan in effect, and desiring to reduce jurisdictional disputes to a minimum, after thorough study unanimously approved a plan of procedure which local councils must adhere to in the determination of local disputes, as follows:

Article 1. There may be set up wherever there is a Building and Construction Trades Council and an employers' association in the construction industry, an arbitration board composed of an equal number from each group, which shall temporarily determine jurisdictional disputes for that locality; the determination

to be effective for the particular job in dispute, and there shall be no strike, abandonment of work, or refusal to work or to go upon the job, because of jurisdictional disputes.

Article 2. Such local board, arbitration board, shall meet within forty-eight hours of the presentation of a dispute and shall render its decision within forty-eight hours thereafter.

Article 3. Before proceeding with the arbitration of any local jurisdictional dispute, the matter shall first be referred to the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, to ascertain if the matter in dispute has already been nationally determined.

Article 4. Members of the arbitration board shall not act in any dispute in which their trade or company is affected and shall be temporarily replaced by alternates who have no direct connection with the dispute.

Article 5. Should any local Labor union fail within twenty-four hours to abide by and work under any decision arrived at as herein set forth, then the employer shall be at liberty to fill the places with such men, members of other unions, as in his judgment can perform the work, and the members of such union shall do the work.

Article 6. Labor members of the local arbitration board must be members of a local union whose international union is recognized by the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor as a bona fide building trades organization.

Article 7. Local Building and Construction Trade Councils shall notify the officials of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor of all jurisdictional disputes determined, and a copy of the decision rendered by the local arbitration board shall be filed with the officials of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Article 8. An appeal from the decision of the local board may be taken directly to the Referee by any international union affected by any decision rendered by the local arbitration board as per Section 37 of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

In further discussing the jurisdictional procedure, and as a number of the local councils submit their jurisdictional disputes direct to the Building and Construction Trades Department for decision, the following motion was unanimously adopted:

"That in the submission of jurisdictional disputes to the officials of the Building and Construction Trades Department, same to be presented through the executive officials of the international union or unions involved, or through the local building and construction trades council in whose jurisdiction the dispute occurs." Adopted.

Protest of General Executive Board, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Against Establishment of Local Plan for Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes After March 25, 1936

General Secretary Duffy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, in his letter of protest, advised that the plan for the settlement of local jurisdictional disputes approved at the previous meeting of the Executive Council had received the consideration of their General Executive Board, and that the Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners decided that in accordance with the Special Committee's report adopted at the Tampa Convention, the Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department had no authority to set up a local plan for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes after March 25, 1936.

Consideration was given to this protest, and a motion was unanimously adopted as there is no clause in the Constitution of the Building and Construction Trades Department, or in the jurisdictional plan approved by the Department at

the Tampa Convention, which precludes the adoption of a local plan by the Executive Council, the protest of the Carpenters be denied.

Further consideration of this subject-matter in reference to the Carpenters' protest was given by the Executive Council at its meeting held September 27, 1937. General Secretary Frank Duffy and Executive Board Member William J. Kelly of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners appeared before the Executive Council and explained at length the protest of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, and after further consideration the Executive Council decided to recommend to this convention that the entire subject-matter of local joint boards be referred to the Executive Council of this Department for further study, investigation and action. Adopted.

Agreement Between Carpenters and Lathers Dated January 14, 1903

General Secretary Frank Duffy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners appeared before the Council and outlined the position of the United Brotherhood concerning this agreement. President McSorley of the Lathers also presented in detail the position of the Lathers' International Union concerning the agreement, and a motion was unanimously adopted that the decision of the Executive Council is that the President of the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union and the President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners meet in conference for the purpose of reaching an amicable conclusion concerning the deletion of this agreement from the records of the Building and Construction Trades Department. Adopted.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL REFEREE TO THE BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

The position of National Referee created by the special convention of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, held in March, 1936, was ratified by the Tampa Convention in November, 1936, together with the rules and regulations governing the adjudication of jurisdictional disputes. The present referee selected by the special committee of the Department in August, 1936, was confirmed by the Tampa Convention.

While appointment of the Referee was made in August, 1936, he did not begin to function until after the Tampa Convention, and in fact not until January first, when the initial case was presented to him for hearing. The operation to date may be said therefore to cover approximately nine months.

The rules established by the Convention of the Department require the Referee to hold meetings at least four times a year and "at other times when he in his discretion deems it necessary." The Referee in conformity with this requirement has permitted petitions to be received at any time and since April, 1937, has set aside certain days in each month for the hearing of cases filed with him.

It was believed by those best informed that the first year would bring ten or twelve cases to the Referee. This prediction may be proven correct if January, 1937, to January, 1938, is taken as the period of operation. Six cases have been heard, two decisions rendered, one hearing resulting in an agreement and three decisions still pending. Two cases were presented which the Referee found to be outside of his jurisdiction. In addition a large number of cases were presented to the Referee by contractors and local unions on the assumption that the Referee could hear cases in all stages and at the instance of any party. Even yet it is not clear to all local councils and unions that petitions for hearing can come only from International Unions. The Referee has received numerous letters of inquiry and complaint, and has held numerous conferences with individuals and groups seeking information or advice. Eight addresses before labor unions and college classes have been made by the Referee—a service which should be extended.

The experience of nine months is not enough to form conclusive judgment and yet there are some things which stand out clearly.

1. Not as many cases have been appealed to the Referee as were expected. However, if the rate of appeals since April is kept up the average of one a month may be maintained. Leaders in arbitration have stated that the success of the

referee plan would be greatest if no cases at all were presented to the Referee, provided there was an increase in mutual settlements and agreements. The Referee expressed the hope at Tampa that the fact of the existence of the Referee would cause unions to settle their own disagreements. There is no way of judging accurately whether this hope has been partially fulfilled. Evidence points to a manifest desire on the part of the International Unions to live up to the letter and spirit of the plan. Several instances have come to the Referee's attention where International officers were holding off appeals to the Referee in the hope of reaching mutual agreements.

2. The establishment of local boards for jurisdictional awards under the Executive Council's plan of March, 1937, has helped greatly in giving means of quick settlement on particular jobs. Appeals may be taken by aggrieved international unions directly to the Referee from the decisions of local boards as well as from decisions of the President of the Building and Construction Trades Department. Doubt having been expressed in some quarters as to the right of the Referee to take appeals from local boards, the authority to do so should be explicitly stated.

3. The vital question in the settlement of jurisdictional disputes is whether work is hampered or stopped, while the dispute is pending. The clear intent of the words and spirit of the international unions composing the Building and Construction Trades Department is that no stoppage shall take place. When a dispute occurs the matter goes at once to a local board if there is one, or to the President of the Building and Construction Trades Department. Pending decision the craft in possession continues on the job. The decision of the board or President in favor of a craft places that craft in possession of the work. Such decision is for the job only. If the decision is appealed to the Referee the craft awarded the work by the local board or the Department President, continues in possession until the final award is made by the Referee.

Numerous instances of the violation of this rule have come to the attention of the Referee. Whether they are more numerous or less so than formerly cannot be determined but the extent to which they exist is the extent of the failure of the referee plan. It is a failure, he it said, over which the Referee has no control and for which he cannot be held responsible. When more cases are appealed and settled finally, the cause for local conflict will be lessened. To that end provisions should be made to expedite appeals to the Referee. A local union defeated in a case before a local board should not continue the dispute on the next similar job. Consistent rulings by the board will, of course, discourage this locally. Likewise when the President of the Department has ruled in a given case, his ruling should govern all similar disputes until a final decision is given by the Referee. It would seem to be a wise, just and expedient policy to provide that if an appeal to the Referee is not taken from a decision of the President of the Department within six months, the decision of the President shall stand as a permanent national decision.

4. Problems arise under the local set-up of jurisdictional boards growing out of the fact that decisions are sometimes made against local unions which are not members of the local building trades council. The Referee asks instruction from the Building Construction Trades Department whether he is to assume jurisdiction over cases appealed from local boards where a party to the dispute is not a member of the local council.

It is the opinion of the Referee that he should take jurisdiction and not allow non-membership in a local council to thwart the plan. Explicit authority to do so should be established.

5. The rules call for decision by the Referee within ten days after the hearings in a case are completed and briefs filed. This has proven to be an impracticable provision and also an unnecessary one. Although the Referee is not rigidly bound by this limitation, it should be understood that as a rule it is not possible for the Referee to examine carefully the voluminous briefs and record usually filed and render a decision within the time specified. From thirty to sixty days are necessary in some of the more intricate cases involving, as they often do, conflicting previous decisions.

Time is moreover not important because the work in dispute is usually completed before the case reaches the Referee. It should be remembered that it is national decisions that the Referee makes to last for years without appeal and time to give them the fullest consideration must be allowed. In addition it should be noted that the Referee is giving only part time to this work and must co-ordinate it with his other activities.

6. Arrangements with the Referee for service salary and expenses were made at the Tampa Convention without certain knowledge of the amount of time that would be required. The compensation awarded has proven to be generous for the time used by the Referee in the performance of his duties. This is offset partly by the fact that the Referee has agreed to hold himself in readiness for whatever the needs may require. A further offset is that no additional charge has been made for expenses except the minor expenses of postage, telegraph and telephone incurred directly by the Referee, and for expenses to the conventions of the Building and Construction Trades Department at Tampa and Denver. The immediate future is no less uncertain as to time to be required. The Referee will have, since leaving the P. W. A., additional expenses for travel and for office and clerical expenses. If the experience of the last five months is indicative of the future, the amount allowed for salary will be sufficient for salary and expenses. If it should turn out at the end of six months that less time is required than expected (that is less than one case a month filed for hearing), the Referee will voluntarily reduce the annual compensation by twenty-five per cent. If the work increases an allowance of not to exceed \$500.00 for expenses should be authorized.

7. The Referee wishes to thank the officers of the International Unions and the Building and Construction Trades Department for their uniform kindness and good will and for their helpfulness and forbearance in the setting up and carrying on of the new plan for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes. It is a tangled field which we are attempting to clear up and the utmost of mutual support is necessary if the great purpose is to be attained.

(Signed)

JOHN A. LAPP,
National Referee.

This report was referred to a special committee.

Report of Special Committee on Dr. Lapp's Report

We, your Committee on Dr. Lapp's report, have given careful consideration to the report as submitted, and beg leave to report as follows:

On that portion of the report of Dr. Lapp, which reads as follows: "Eight addresses before labor unions and college classes have been made by the Referee—a service which should be extended."

Your Committee reports that we believe addresses of this kind before labor unions and colleges will be of great benefit, but are of the opinion that this is not a part of the duties of the Referee.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

That portion of the report of Dr. Lapp, designated as "1." has not been commented on by your Committee.

"2. The establishment of local boards for jurisdictional awards under the Executive Council's plan of March, 1937, has helped greatly in giving means of quick settlement on particular jobs. Appeals may be taken by aggrieved international unions directly to the Referee from the decisions of local boards as well as from decisions of the President of the Building and Construction Trades Department."

On the first portion of Section "2" of the report, your committee reports as follows:

The establishment of local boards for jurisdictional awards under the Executive Council's plan of March, 1937, was dealt with in the Executive Council's Report.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

"Doubt having been expressed in some quarters as to the right of the Referee to take appeals from local boards, the authority to do so should be explicitly stated."

On the last portion of Section "2" of the Report, your committee can only refer to the plan which provides that only International Unions have the right to appeal to the Referee.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

"A local union defeated in a case before a local board should not continue the dispute on the next similar job. Consistent rulings by the board will, of course, discourage this locally. Likewise when the President of the Department has ruled in a given case, his ruling should govern all similar disputes until a final decision is given by the Referee. It would seem to be a wise, just and expedient policy to provide that if an appeal to the Referee is not taken from a decision of the President of the Department within six months, the decision of the President shall stand as a permanent national decision."

On the last paragraph of Section "3" of the report, we your Committee non-concur in the recommendation of the Referee and advise that the original plan as adopted be strictly adhered to.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

"The Referee asks instruction from the Building and Construction Trades Department whether he is to assume jurisdiction over cases appealed from local boards where a party to the dispute is not a member of the local council.

"It is the opinion of the Referee that he should take jurisdiction and not allow non-membership in a local council to thwart the plan. Explicit authority to do so should be established."

On that portion of the report wherein Dr. Lapp requests instructions, in the last part of Section 4, we, your committee report as follows:

The Committee's instructions to the Referee are that the Referee must accept appeals from International Unions against decision of Local Boards where parties to the dispute are not members of local councils providing the International Union whose members are involved are affiliated with the Department.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

"5. The rules call for a decision by the Referee within ten days after the hearings in a case are completed and briefs filed. This has proven to be an impracticable provision and also an unnecessary one. Although the Referee is not rigidly bound by this limitation, it should be understood that as a rule it is not possible for the Referee to examine carefully the voluminous briefs and records usually filed and render a decision within the time specified. From thirty to sixty days are necessary in some of the more intricate cases involving, as they often do, conflicting previous decisions."

On Section five of the report, your committee reports as follows:

We, your Committee, believe that the rules governing time given the Referee in any particular case should be from ten to forty-five calendar days, but not to exceed forty-five days.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

"Time is moreover not important because the work in dispute is usually completed before the case reaches the referee. It should be remembered that it is national decisions that the Referee makes to last for years without appeal and time to give them the fullest consideration must be allowed. In addition it should be noted that the Referee is giving only part time to this work and must coordinate it with his other activities."

On the last portion of Section five of the report, your committee reports as follows:

The Committee feels that the Referee is in error in this expressed view because time is an all important element. While the work on the job where the dispute first arises may be completed before the case reaches the Referee, there are always other jobs in the making. Therefore, we suggest that the cases before the Referee be completed as rapidly as possible by the Referee.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

"6. Arrangements with the Referee for service, salary and expenses were made at the Tampa convention without certain knowledge of the amount of time that would be required. The compensation awarded has proved to be generous for the time used by the Referee in the performance of his duties. This is offset partly by the fact that the Referee has agreed to hold himself in readiness for

whatever the needs may require. A further offset is that no additional charge has been made for expenses except the minor expense of postage, telegraph and telephone incurred directly by the Referee, and for expenses to the conventions of the Building and Construction Trades Department at Tampa and Denver. The immediate future is no less uncertain as to time to be required. The Referee will have, since leaving the P. W. A., additional expenses for travel and for office and clerical expenses. If the experience of the last five months is indicative of the future, the amount allowed for salary will be sufficient for salary and expenses. If it should turn out at the end of six months that less time is required than expected (that is less than one case a month filed for hearing), the Referee will voluntarily reduce the annual compensation by twenty-five per cent. If the work increases an allowance of not to exceed \$500.00 for expenses should be authorized."

On Section 6 of the report of Dr. Lapp, your committee reports as follows:

This is a matter which should be handled by the Executive Council of the Building and Construction Trades Department; therefore, the Committee recommends that this particular subject matter be referred to the Executive Council for their study and action.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

We, your Committee, feel that the Referee is to be commended for his determined effort in assisting the Building and Construction Trades Department in solving this problem of jurisdictional disputes. He has been patient in all his hearings and is at all times determined to secure definite facts.

While the Referee and this plan has not had sufficient time for thorough trial, we hope that the Referee will continue his efforts in assisting this Department in solving this serious problem, and that the organizations will give their every cooperation to the Referee in his duties in carrying out the plan for the settlement of jurisdictional disputes within the Building and Construction Trades Department.

D. W. TRACY, Chairman,
L. P. LINDELOF, Secretary.
HARRY C. BATES,
WILLIAM J. MCSORLEY,
WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON,
M. J. COLLERAN.

The report of the committee as a whole was unanimously adopted.

Election of Officers

The following officers were elected:

Pres. Jos. A. McNerney, Marble, Stone and Slate Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers,
Tile and Marble Setters International Union.
First Vice-Pres., John J. Hynes, Sheet Metal Workers.
Second Vice-Pres., John Possehl, Hoisting Engineers.
Third Vice-Pres., L. P. Lindelof, Painters.
Fourth Vice-Pres., R. J. Gray, Bricklayers and Masons.
Fifth Vice-Pres., D. W. Tracey, Electrical Workers.
Sixth Vice-Pres., Wm. J. McSorley, Lathers.
Seventh Vice-Pres., Dan J. Tobin, Teamsters.
Eighth Vice-Pres., Wm. L. Hutcheson, Carpenters.
Secretary-Treas. Herbert Rivers, Laborers.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
W. J. KELLY,
WM. GOLDBERG,
CHAS. JOHNSON, JR.
JNO. R. STEVENSON,
WM. E. BURCH,
FRANK DUFFY.

FAKE ADVERTISING SCHEME EXPOSED

Warning was issued officially by the Illinois State Federation of Labor against "certain professional advertising solicitors" who are reported as attempting to solicit funds for advertising in a supposed "Special Edition" to be issued by an alleged "State Labor Convention Committee."

Officials indicate the stunt has all the earmarks of the old advertising shake-down, which some sharp-shooters have made a special racket.

The fact is, there is no "State Labor Convention Committee" on behalf of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. Furthermore, it is the stated policy of the Illinois State Federation of Labor never to permit the use of its name by advertising solicitors for any purpose whatsoever.

VETERAN CARPENTER IN LABOR DAY PARADE IN MIAMI, FLA.

Trudging along with the best of them, despite his apparent age and the handicap of the banner he carried, which fronted the breeze from the ocean as he marched down E. Flagler street toward Bayfront Park, a member in the ranks of Carpenters' Local Union No. 993 in the big Labor Day parade attracted almost as much attention as Gov. Cone himself, who rode ahead in a big sedan. The sign on the banner he carried read, "My 49th Labor Day March!"

Joseph Denno, a member of Local Union 993 since he came to Miami about 15 years ago and, prior to that, a member of Carpenters' Local Union No. 33 of Boston for many years has been continuously a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America since 1886. He first marched in a Labor Day parade in Boston in 1888 and has marched in every annual Labor Day turnout since.

UNION CARPENTER NAMED CITY BUILDING SUPERVISOR

The building department of the city administration of Oklahoma City, Okla., long a sore spot with union building tradesmen, is expected to offer more practical co-operation in the future. The reason is simple, for a man who understands the building industry and the value of unions as well has just been placed at the head of the building department.

City Manager Quinn has announced the appointment of J. Q. Maloney, former international representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, as building superintendent. Maloney, a delegate to the Oklahoma City Trades and Labor Council from his union, has long been identified with American Federation of Labor union activities.

BATAVIA, N. Y., L. U. 1151, LOSES FORMER PRESIDENT BY DEATH

One of the old time, staunch supporters of organized labor in the person of Fred J. Schafer passed away on October 7, 1937 at the age of seventy-five. The late Brother was admitted to the organization in February 1902. He also at one time held the office of President of the Batavia District Council—was Business Agent of the Batavia Jurisdiction as well as delegate to the Central Labor Union and Building Trades Council. His legion of friends in the organized labor movement mourn his passing and his absence will be missed by his fellow workers in Local 1151, as they truthfully say; "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

SHELLY B. MILLER MEETS WITH ACCIDENTAL DEATH

Shelly B. Miller, Vice-President of Local 2463, Ventura, California, a young man of much promise in the labor movement, met with an untimely death by electrocution while assisting a crew of firemen. Suitable resolutions were adopted by the Local Union expressing the heartfelt sympathy of that body to the bereaved relatives of our late brother.

DEATH ROLL

JOHN FULTON—Local Union 119, Newark, N. J.

CHARLES KEPEL—Local Union 1900, Kewaunee, Wis.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

EASTMAN COMPANIES BUILD WITH NON-UNION LABOR

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Will you kindly publish in the official monthly journal "The Carpenter," the situation that prevails at The Eastman Gelatine Corporation of Peabody, Mass., owned and controlled by the Eastman Kodak Company, of Rochester, New York, manufacturers of cameras and photo supplies.

This company has been erecting new buildings, making additions and alterations to present buildings for the last two years under strictly non-union conditions to all crafts in the building trades.

General Representative Ryan visited the Rochester office and General Representative Kimball, together with Business Agent Thompson visited the plant and interviewed Superintendent Newberry without results.

There is no contractor involved, the company hiring their own Superintendent, foreman and mechanics.

Fraternally yours,

R. P. Harlow, Secretary,
North Shore District Council of Mass.

RESOLUTION DRAFTED IN HONOR OF LATE BOARD MEMBER

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Inclosed please find copy of resolutions drafted by Atlanta, Ga., Local Union No. 225, in honor of Brother J. L. Bradford. It is the desire and request of this body that these resolutions be published in "The Carpenter." It will be appreciated if you will see that this be done.

With best regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,

W. W. Kellogg. Rec. Sec., L. U. 225.

* * * * *

Whereas, Brother J. L. Bradford, Esteemed Member of our General Executive Board was called to his reward September 1st, 1937. And,

Whereas, Brother Bradford was held in the highest esteem by our membership generally. Having devoted the best years of his life to the interest of the United Brotherhood. And,

Whereas, His passing leaves a void in the hearts of his family, and our membership that cannot be filled, as he was a good father and husband to them. He was a friend and sympathetic counselor to us.

Therefore Be It Resolved, That Local Union No. 225 deplore his untimely death and offer to his widow and family our deepest sympathy and condolence in their great loss.

Be It Further Resolved, That our charter be draped for thirty days in honor of his memory, and that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of this Local Union. A copy sent to the family of the deceased and to General Secretary Duffy with the request same be published in, "The Carpenter."

Respectfully submitted,

Leon D. Wofford,
T. A. Carmichael,
T. D. Harper.
Resolution Committee.

LOCAL UNION 2508, BELLINGHAM, WASH., SAYS THE ISSUES ARE CLEAR

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The issues involved in the controversy between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. are clear cut and decisive. In the A. F. of L. we have an old and established and respected organization that has gained and maintained the respect of the American people for upwards of fifty years. An organization that has gained for you Mr. Lumber Worker, the highest wage scale and the best working conditions ever known in the history of the lumber industry. An organization that has received the endorsement and gained the support of the most vital factor in America today—Public Opinion.

On the part of the C. I. O., there is an organization heretofore untried and almost unknown, whose policies are conceived in the minds of a "self-appointed committee" dedicated to a program of destruction of the American Federation of Labor. An organization that has welcomed into its folds the subversive elements who openly admit their membership in the Communist Party.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the American Federation of Labor have gained every improvement effected in the lumber industry within the past three years. Will you desert them now? Fraternally yours,

Byron P. Beggs, President,
Harry Oberlatz, Fin. and Rec.

Local 2508.

UNION TURNS DOWN GENEROUS OFFER OF 35 CENTS FROM C. I. O.

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Well, Brothers, we finally had someone explain what the C. I. O. is going to give us, according to some very intelligent speakers at the meeting of the Elliot Bay Plywood Workers held in the Carpenters Hall, August 24. But, oh yes, we forgot to mention why we held this meeting in the Carpenters' Hall.

It was called there, according to some of the workers themselves, to get away from the C. I. O. controlled officers of Local 2618.

Now as to what we are going to say—these I. W. A. organizers were present (not by invitation), and were allowed to address the meeting. Among other questions asked, was "What has the C. I. O. to offer us that we haven't already got?"

Organizer Jolly of the I. W. A. rendered the following explanation, or words to this effect, "That we can save the 35 cents we pay the Brotherhood." (Where did he get 35 cents?)

Here is how it is done. We stop paying it to the Brotherhood and pay it to the I. W. A. They will use it to pay organizers of the I. W. A.—you know some of these fellows who have been kicked out of their own union for organizing the I. W. A.

Secondly, we will have full and complete democratic control of our international—such as receiving our certificate of affiliation with Pritchett's name printed on it in pretty gold letters (may be before he was elected president of the I. W. A.)

Next we will have our own constitution and by-laws. Sure we will—didn't we make them at the Tacoma Floor Show? But look what J. L. went and tacked on our certificate of affiliation, "This certificate is granted subject to the constitution, by-laws, rules, and regulations that may be adopted by the Committee for Industrial Organization or a national convention composed of delegates representing associated organizations."

Next the speaker brought out that we would belong to the biggest union—they arrive at this conclusion by counting all they have fooled at one time or another those they intend to fool soon.

He also pointed out that industrial unionism will stop all our jurisdictional disputes in one sweep. Wasn't it written into the Constitution at Tacoma that

the I. W. A. claims all the workers in the industry? This being true how could anyone dare to try and get members from the mighty I. W. A.? So we are glad that is over.

No longer will we be sold out in our wage agreements. We will eliminate the middle man. Ask Harold about the 7½c we got in the Box and Shook Workers. Wonder where the selling was then?

Well, with all this valuable information, Brothers, you know what we did—the same as you are going to do if you haven't already done it. We signed our name on an application for a charter for the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. We intend to keep our charter here and maintain our union, in spite of the I. W. A's.

We have built Unions under a worse handicap and against bigger odds and won. What's to stop us now? Nothing!

Howard Bennett.

YOUNG MEMBERS NEED EARLY HISTORY OF A. F. OF L.

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In our magazine "The Carpenter" of July 1937, page three is to be found a remarkable article. The title is "Era of C. I. O. madness is nearing end." I believe one of the principal causes for that madness is due to the arrival of young men into our ranks who never knew anything of the trials and hardships in holding union labor on the map. They have moved in since the Union cause has been established and proven right. They are good men probably more efficient due to the advantage of vocational education in our schools, an advantage the passing generation never had and the story of the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow will be glamorously accepted until time and age proves it to be false.

I for one will advocate that The Carpenter publish in each issue a story describing the struggles of the American Federation of Labor, from the day of its inception to the present time. Many of us remember the Danbury Hatters case, the Buck Stove and Range and such men as Van Cleve, Harrison, Greyal. All those records must still be obtainable and I am sure you could engage on the staff of correspondents a good live statistician that would run seriatim a complete story from start to finish. When I have asked young men that are members of the Carpenters Union why they read the Daily Worker and Western Worker, they ask where else will we get the history of the Labor Movement? Remember many young people are interested in the life experience of his senior and they who are exerting every effort to disrupt and sink the present day labor movement are using this same data, twisted and arranged to their own liking.

From the soap-box they roar; "Why didn't Morrison, Mitchell, Duncan and Gompers do this and that to stop it." However, I am now thirty-eight years with the A. F. of L. and my plan is to keep on. I wish you would tell me where and how I could procure these records.

George Healy,
253 3rd St., San Francisco, Cal.

NO CARPENTERS NEEDED IN MIAMI, FLA.

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Will you kindly publish notice in the November Journal notifying members of the Brotherhood that there are enough carpenters in this area to handle all present and future work, and that they refrain from coming to Miami in search of employment.

Thanking you for the co-operation that I am sure you will render in this matter and for all future assistance that I may request of you, with warmest fraternal regards, I am,

Fraternally yours,

Clarence E. Miller, Secretary.
L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.

"NO CARPENTERS NEEDED AT SHASTA DAM"

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been instructed by my Local to send you information regarding possibility of getting work here in Redding. Due to much publicity given the proposed construction of the "Central Valley Project," many members have been coming here to Redding in hopes of obtaining employment. We also have many communications asking about the possibility of getting a job here.

The facts about the "Shasta Dam" are: that there are only three of our local members employed there to date, and there is no possibility of placing any more men there for many months to come!

Many of our members are out of work now, and any further influx of men will only end in disappointment to them and add further hardships to our local members.

We are keeping in close touch with developments on the "Shasta Dam," and as soon as anything breaks we will hasten to inform you.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Hanna, Recording Secretary,
Redding, Calif.

L. U. No. 1599, U. B. of C. and J. of A.

NO ADDITIONAL CARPENTERS NEEDED IN CHATTANOOGA

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am writing you upon request of the Local Union No. 74 Chattanooga, Tenn., asking that you print a notice to the effect, that in Chattanooga, and vicinity we have more members than jobs and all traveling members are requested to provide themselves with necessary funds to take care of their stay while in Chattanooga, Tenn.

Fraternally yours,

F. H. May, Financial Secretary.

LINDELOF REMAINS HEAD OF PAINTERS

The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, in convention at Buffalo, N. Y., re-elected Lawrence P. Lindelof, Lafayette, Ind., as general president for a four-year term. Eight hundred delegates voted unanimously to return Lindelof to the office he has held for eight years. He is a member of the Painters Hammond, Ind., Local No. 460.

BUILDING SETS HIGHER FIGURE

Once again construction has established a new high level for recovery.

According to figures of F. W. Dodge Corporation, the July total for all classes of construction amounted to \$321,602,700 in the 37 Eastern states, topping the previous high figure of the recovery reported in June of this year in the amount of \$317,842,100 and representing an increase of 8 per cent over the total of \$294,734,500 reported in July, 1936.

Of the July, 1937, volume, \$81,046,000 was for residential building, \$138,063,500 for nonresidential building, and \$102,493,200 for civil engineering projects, i. e., public works and public utilities. The residential total compares with \$71,993,700 for July, 1936, and \$93,078,100 for June of this year.

The July, 1937, nonresidential total was about 44 per cent greater than the total for July of last year and exceeded the June, 1937, total of \$124,837,000 by about 10 per cent. Civil engineering projects started in July fell materially below the figure of \$126,615,600 shown for a year ago and were only little better than the total of \$99,927,000 shown in June of this year.

It's not the things I failed to do
That make me wipe this eye—
It's things I should and could have done
And simply failed to try.

LABOR NEWS

Steady progress is being reported daily by Local Unions in Detroit and vicinity affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, huge membership gains being included with numerous union contracts which provide A. F. of L. workers not with promises and make-believe but with higher wages, shorter hours and improved working conditions.

Office Workers

Stenographers, Typists, Bookkeepers and Office Assistants' Local No. 16812, has more than doubled its membership during the past three months.

Photo-Engravers

The Detroit Photo Engravers' Union has secured two new closed shop agreements, one with the Detroit News and another with the Detroit Times. Both are for a period of three years and provide for the 40-hour, 5-day or 5-night work week, with minimum wages of \$1.44 per hour for day work and \$1.56 for night work.

Building Service Unions

The Janitors and Building Service Employees Union and Window Cleaners, members of Local No. 139, won closed shop agreements with the Hotel Detrouer, following a strike that lasted one day. Co-operation was emphasized when the agreement with the building service employees stipulated that building trades mechanics employed as maintenance men in the hotel shall join their respective unions and shall come under the standard building trades contract between the Hotelmen's Association and the A. F. of L. building trades.

Laundry Workers

The Laundry Workers' Union of Detroit continues its steady climb toward complete reorganization. An agreement recently secured with the Elite Laundry Company brought increased wages and shorter hours for the forty workers employed by this concern.

Molders

The Detroit Molders' Union, finding it necessary to strike at six plants, secured five settlements the first week and the final one of the six the next week, for a clean sweep. All agreements provide for a flat 10 cents an hour wage increase and the preferential closed shop, in addition to nine other points covering hour and working conditions.

Boat Workers

Similar progress is being reported from many adjacent communities. For example, at Algonac, near Detroit, a closed shop agreement has been secured with the Cris-Craft Boat Works by the A. F. of L. Federal Labor Union to which employees of the firm belong.

The plant, which employs 600, was working some as long as 60 hours per week, but the new agreement sets the work week for all at 44 hours, with time and a half for overtime and double time for Sundays and holidays.

A. F. OF L. KNIT GOODS WORKERS

A signed union shop agreement has been negotiated with seven firms at Cleveland, Ohio, covering members of Knit Goods Workers Federal Labor Unions Nos. 20865, 20866, 20867, 20868 and 20870, according to a report by Coleman Claherty, A. F. of L. organizer.

The following concerns signed the agreement: Bamberger-Reinthal Company, Excelsior Knitting Mills, Federal Knitting Mills, Friedman-Blau-Farber Company, Lampl Sportswear Manufacturing Company, Standard Knitting Mills and Stone Knitting Mills.

In addition to the closed shop, the agreement provides for seniority, wage and hour negotiations with the individual firms and arbitration of grievances.

JAMESTOWN CENTRAL ENDORSES A. F. OF L.

The following resolution was adopted by the Jamestown Central Labor Council:

"Whereas, The Central Labor Council of Jamestown, New York, does herewith desire to go on record as rescinding any action taken in the past by the aforesaid body insofar as endorsing the C. I. O. or its activities; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this Central Labor Council at this time desires to renew its pledge of allegiance to the American Federation of Labor, and the principles for which it stands.

"Be It Further Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to President William Green, Secretary Frank Morrison and to all labor papers in this vicinity."

TEN TO ONE REJECTION OF C. I. O. IN SPOKANE

Secretary O.-C. Brasch of the Spokane local, Lumber and Sawmill Workers announced last week that the Local had voted overwhelmingly against CIO affiliation.

"Of more than 1,000 members only 93 voted in favor of affiliating with the CIO International," Brasch said.

The vote came after vigorous efforts of CIO organizers to boost Spokane into the IWA.

LIMA CENTRAL TELLS CIO UNIONS TO LEAVE

The Lima Central Labor Union, Ohio, expelled the Rubber Workers' Union Local and the International Ladies Garment Workers local on account of their affiliation with the Committee for Industrial Organization. This was the first open breach here between the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O.

CHAUFFEURS WIN UNION PACT TUCSON BAKERIES

The first signed contract between a bakery and a drivers' union in Tucson, and so far as is known here, in the entire state, was recently secured by the local Teamsters and Chauffeurs' Union with Stonecyphers bakery.

The drivers are delivering union made bread and other union bakery products, of course, inside employes belonging to the bakers' union. The new contract brought several substantial gains for the drivers and is believed to be a fore-runner for other such contracts.

EMPLOYMENT GAINS IN SOUTHERN INDUSTRY

Industrial employment in the South on June 15 was 15.2 per cent greater than on the same month last year, according to figures released by the research department of the Southern States Industrial Council, an employers' organization. Alabama led other Southern states in the percentage of increase, while Oklahoma was second and South Carolina was third, the figures revealed. Other states listed in the order of their increase were: Texas, Georgia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Florida and Virginia.

In most states, the percentage of increase averaged approximately 14 per cent over last year. A 2.5 per cent increase in wages over April of this year also was reported, bringing the average weekly wage to \$18.50 for an average of 38.9 hours per work week.

Almost four thousand people living in the United States at the present time have passed their hundredth birthday.

Craft Problems



CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON CIX

In contrast with what we said in the preliminary remarks of the previous lesson, about the house "built in the good old days," we want to give a few findings of another house built by "old timers." This house was originally owned by a wealthy statesman, who fur-

place, the contractor who had the job, was a man who valued his reputation to such an extent that he would rather make a little less money than to build a house that would not come up to the plans and specifications. "The owner must be satisfied," was his motto. He refused to figure a job when he couldn't do that and make what he considered a legitimate profit.

Every stick of lumber that went into the building was sound; and every mechanic that worked on the building had to have the best of qualifications,—if one was found on the job who did not have them, he was promptly discharged. Honest himself, the contractor expected honesty in his men. He paid the best of wages, as wages went in those days,

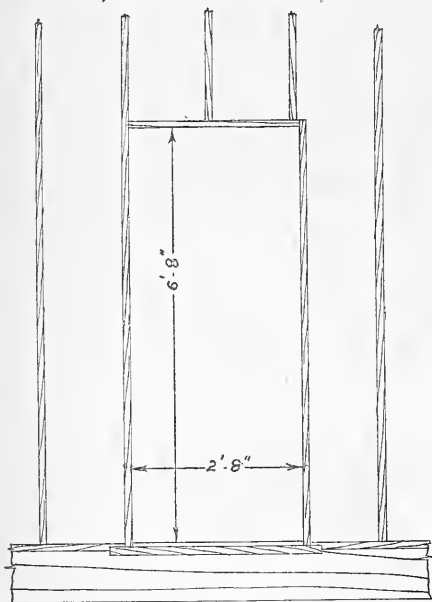


Fig. 654

nished the money for its construction. He wanted everything that went into the building to be of the very best, and that included workmanship. Recently we were in that house, and one of its present occupants remarked, "There isn't a crack in the house anywhere—it is easily heated, and not hard to keep cool in hot summer days."

There are several reasons why this house is what it is today. In the first place, the man who had it built, had plenty of money and was willing to spend some of it; and in the second

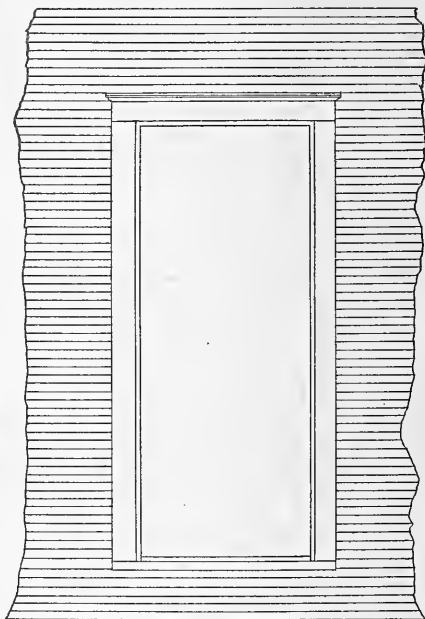


Fig. 655

but in return he expected the best of service.

The man who gave us this information, worked on the building when it was erected, but at the time he was

doing some remodeling on the house. He was then an elderly man, and we were what he called a "cub" carpenter. More or less tearing-out was necessary in order to make the changes, which furnished the basis for what we have

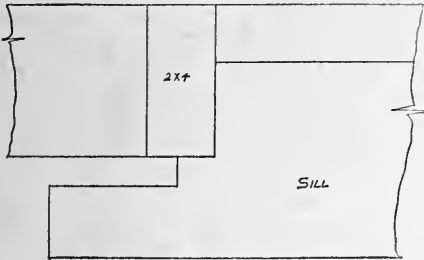


Fig. 656

said or might say relative to the construction of that building.

Many of the joists were placed 12 inches on center. The studding of the outside walls were 2x6's, and those walls were not only boxed with building paper between the boxing and the outside finish, but they were pack-plastered throughout. That is to say, strips were nailed between the edges of the studding on both sides onto which laths were fastened and then a heavy coat of plastering was applied. When the plastering on the inside was completed, the wall consisted of finished plastering, back-plastering, boxing, building paper, outside finish and the studding that supported it all. The back-plastering gave the wall two air-spaces which was largely responsible for the conditions of the temperatures in the rooms, both in winter and in hot summer days.

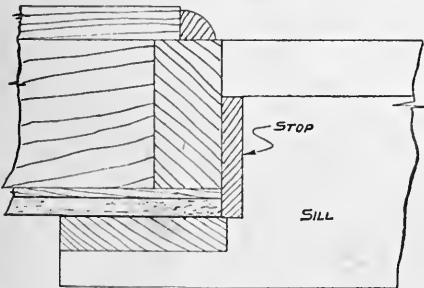


Fig. 657

To set this house up as an example for all to follow, would not only be unfair, but it would be impossible; for only a few persons comparatively speaking, are in possession of enough means to

accomplish such an undertaking. Or, on the other hand, to say that the workmanship found in this building is an example of the workmanship of all the "old timers," would be putting all of them on the pedestal where only the best of them have a right to be.

This house, while it was one of the best of its day, nevertheless is lacking in many of the modern conveniences, and those that it has, do not altogether fit into the general arrangements, since

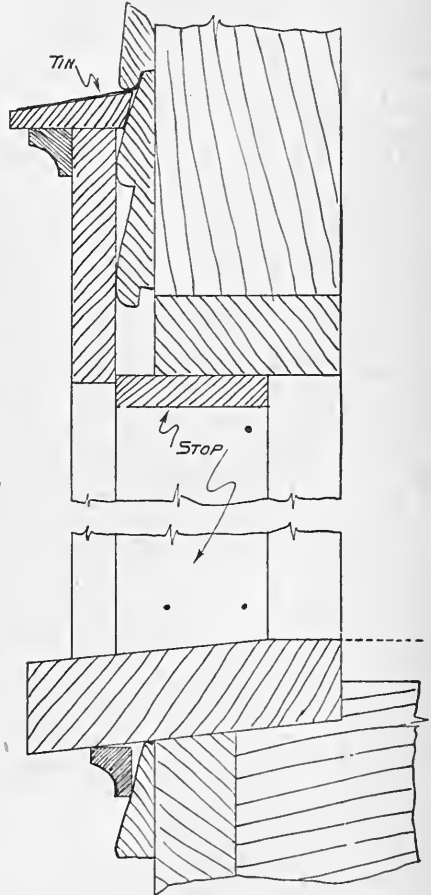


Fig. 658

they were added from time to time. A house built in our own day on a basis of "only the best shall go into it," and with a like degree of integrity on the part of the contractor, would bring into existence a much better house in every way. And that is not all; there are being built in our own time, thousands and thousands of homes that are better

than the very best that were built "in the good old days."

In the last lesson our craft problems dealt with window frames for cheap buildings. In this lesson we take up door frames for the same kind of buildings.

Fig. 654 shows the roughing-in of a 2' 8"x6'8" door, which, if you will notice the figures on the drawing, means that the roughing-in constitutes the door frame, so far as the jambs are concerned. The sill is framed much as a regular sill would be, and holds the same position when in place. Fig. 655 shows the frame completed which was done in this order: The novelty siding was put on, then the stop and last the casing. (See Fig. 657.)

Fig. 656 gives a plan of one end of the sill, showing its relationship to the 2x4 studding, which at the same time answers for the jamb. (Compare this with Fig. 654.) The same part of the sill is shown, Fig. 657, as it would be

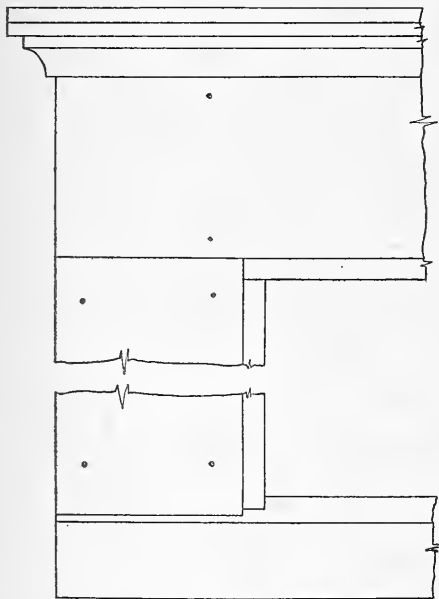


Fig. 659

when completed. (compare this with Fig. 655.) Here the stop is pointed out with an indicator. The 2x4 jamb, the inside finish, the novelty siding and the outside casing are shown shaded.

Cross sections of the head and of the sill are shown by Fig. 658; also two parts of the elevation of one jamb. The

nailed-on stop is pointed out by indicators. Fig. 659 shows the front elevation of the parts shown in Fig. 658.

Fig. 660 shows a design of a simple construction for a jamb, but one that gives a pleasing appearance. Here the 2x4 and the ends of the novelty siding are covered with a pressed-wood veneer, as indicated. The inside finish is also

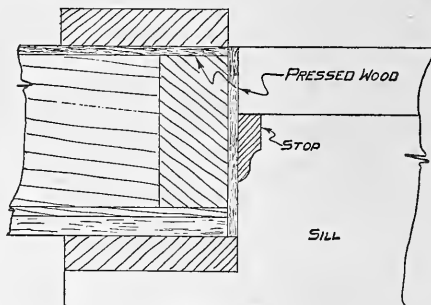


Fig. 660

pressed wood with a 1x4 casing. The stop can be either like what is pointed out, or a plain square-edged stop nailed into place. The outside casing is the same as the one shown before, but there is no provision for a screen-stop.

The illustrations of this lesson should be compared and studied with those of the lesson before. In each lesson two distinct designs are shown, and in their practical application, the design for the windows should harmonize with the one for the doors. For instance, if the veneered jamb is used for the windows, it should also be used for the doors, and vice versa.

Speaking of the "old timers" (many of whom are dead) as compared with the carpenters of today, we must conclude, after balancing their good qualities and their bad qualities with the good and bad qualities of the present day carpenters, that the "old timers" were no more nor no less human than we carpenters of today are. We have many things to work with that our fathers, in the trade, did not have or ever dreamed of having. Then why should not we, with our added equipment resources accomplish things they could not, because of their limited equipments and means? The old timers are to us, what we shall be to the next generation of carpenters, and who can say just what that might turn out to mean?

BLUE PRINT READING AND ESTIMATING

(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER NINETEEN

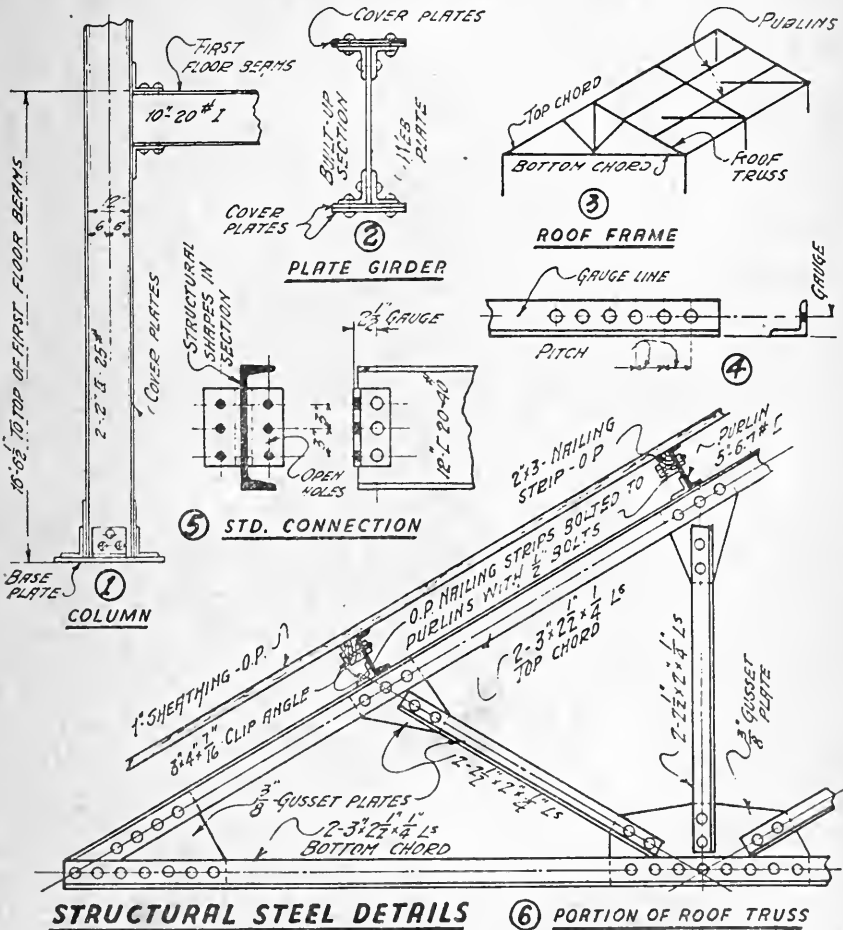
Reading Structural Drawings

Reading Structural Steel Drawings is somewhat different from Architectural drawings.

Structural steel being a branch in itself has naturally developed a system peculiar to this type of construction.

ery member which goes into the make up of a structure, every plate, rod, rivet, bolt or nut must be carefully computed by the engineer or his draftsmen as to their proper function, strength and economy.

The structural drawings must be strictly in conformity with the architectural design and must be complete and specific for the fabricating shop as well as for the engineer in charge of erection.



The drawings being much simpler than those prepared by the Architect do not call for any particular skill on the part of the draftsman as far as the execution in itself is concerned.

Engineering is the item of outstanding importance in structural work. Ev-

Steel buildings usually consist of a series of columns, beams, girders, trusses, struts, tie rods, etc., which are made in the steel fabricating plant and then shipped to the site of the building.

It will be noted that the trade has developed its own terminology, the famil-

ilarity with which is very essential to those who attempt to read structural drawings.

The following are the terms most commonly used in structural steel work:

COLUMN. A vertical member. The part of the structural frame supporting floors, roof and various other loads. Fig. 1.

GIRDER. Principal horizontal member carrying main floor system.

BEAM. A horizontal member forming a part of the floor system and framing into girders, columns or any other part of the frame. Fig. 1.

PLATE GIRDER. A girder built up of plates, angles and various other shapes. Fig. 2.

BUILT-UP SECTION. A section made up of various structural shapes to increase the area of strength. Fig. 2.

TOP CHORD. The upper member of a roof truss. Fig. 3.

BOTTOM CHORD. The lower member of a roof truss. Fig. 3.

GAUGE LINE. The line indicating the location of a series of rivets. It shows the distance from the various parts of the structural shape to the center line upon which the rivet holes are to be punched. Fig. 4.

RIVET PITCH. Distance between centers of rivets. Fig. 4.

PURLIN. A horizontal beam running at right angles to the roof trusses and supporting the rafters, if any, and roof sheathing. Fig. 3.

BEARING PLATE. Used under ends of trusses, beams and girders.

COVER PLATE. A plate used in built up sections as shown in Fig. 1 and 2.

BASE PLATE. A base for columns.

GUSSET PLATE. Plate connecting various structural members. Fig. 6.

A standard connection is illustrated in Fig. 5. By a std. connection is meant the method of framing of one structural member into the other. Thus, the 12" channel in this instance is to be connected to the column or girder which support the floor system. The angles are riveted to the channel in the shop and holes are punched in the outstanding legs of the angles which are to re-

ceive the rivets fastening the beam to the other members.

A portion of a roof truss is represented in Fig. 6. The truss is built of a series of angles and plates of various sizes. These members are riveted together and held in position by means of gusset plates. The top chords are made up of 2-3"x2 1/2"x 1/4" angles and so is the bottom chord. The struts are 2 1/2"x2"x 1/4" angles and all gusset plates are 3/8" thick.

The purlins are 5" channels—6.7 pounds. They are secured to the upper chord by means of 3"x4"x7-16" clip angles. The sheathing is nailed to 2"x3" nailing strips which are bolted to the purlins with 1/2" bolts.

This is only one of the many instances where not only carpenters but the representatives of all building trades should be able to intelligently read and interpret structural drawings.

It is very essential that the student diligently study the accompanying charts and diagrams. He must commit to his memory the various terms and names of the structural shapes. We cannot overemphasize the importance of a thorough understanding how the various parts of a structure are designated, billed, symbolized and represented on the different views of a drawing.

A USELESS PIANO BECOMES USEFUL TWIN DESKS

(By Charles A. King)

An old square rosewood piano had for many years occupied valuable space and no one would take it as a gift. A vision of two spinet desks occurred to Grandpa which were just what the two granddaughters needed for their respective hope chests. Taking the piano apart was no sinecure but by the exercise of patience and elbow grease it was accomplished and the molding around the piano near the bottom removed with few mishaps. The old finish was removed and all sandpapered to the wood. The design and dimensions of the proposed desks were worked out so the piano box should furnish all material for the bodies of both. It was necessary to buy rosewood veneer, ash for the legs, trimmings and finishing materials, all of which cost about \$10.00. When finished the desks were expertly appraised at \$150.00 each. Any one work-

ing out the same project should check dimensions for old pianos vary in size. If the worker has tools and fair skill and follows the directions he should have little trouble in making a pair of these or similar desks.

Cut the ends roughly to lengths and saw them and the back twice 6" wide

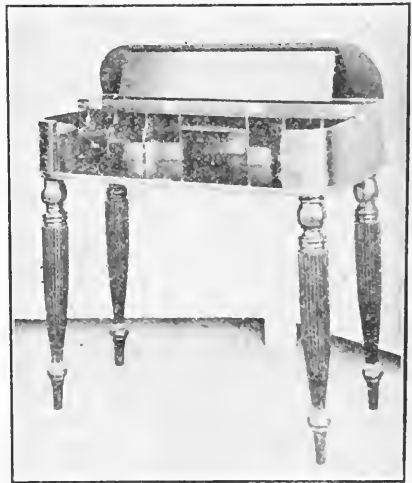


from the top edge. Leaving 2½" at the bottom, cut to the same curve as the inside of the corner the piece that was part of the original corner construction. Veneer the inside of all ends where necessary hack far enough to allow the pigeon hole case to cover the veneer about 1". The veneer may be rubbed on. Repair all exposed veneer blemishes outside and inside of the ends and the outside of the back. Veneer the top edges of the ends and backs to make them flush all round to receive the covers later. Always keep veneers trimmed closely to avoid breaking edges.

Miter ends and backs to exact lengths and dowel the joints as shown, holding the joints with handscrews and notched pieces as suggested. The molding around the bottom must be decided before the bottom can be cut to exact size for there should be a small querk or angle all round and parallel with the rim of the desk. Fasten the bottom to the rim with screws. Make the 2½" reinforcing blocks, see sections B and C of any semi hard wood, fit and glue them strongly in place for upon these depend the rigidity of the legs. When gluing a veneered rosewood surface it is a good idea to first wash it with vinegar.

The legs may be of ash, glued if necessary, for this wood may be easily stained rosewood. The heads of the legs if desired may be cut upon a shaper with a stock cutter by grinding it to a sharp point. An extension spindle made by the makers of the shaper will be needed to raise the cutter high enough. An index similar to that shown in the photo is necessary for this process.

Bore 1" holes through the bottom and the reinforcing blocks, being sure each hole is square with the bottom or the legs will not stand straight. With a 1¼" wood screw tap, cut threads through the blocks and with the screw box cut the threads on the spindles at the top of each leg. Fit the legs and screw them firmly in place without glue. Glue core blocks for the desk recesses, roughly square them, mark the curved rim cores as shown and bandsaw them closely outside of the mark. Save the blocks sawed off to be used as veneer cauls, smooth lightly with a spokeshave to remove ridges if necessary. Veneer the rim cores on both sides. If the veneer does not bend easily it may be scraped or planed until it does. Square and veneer the front end and top edge of each core; rabbet fit the front ends end butt fit the other ends with a dowel



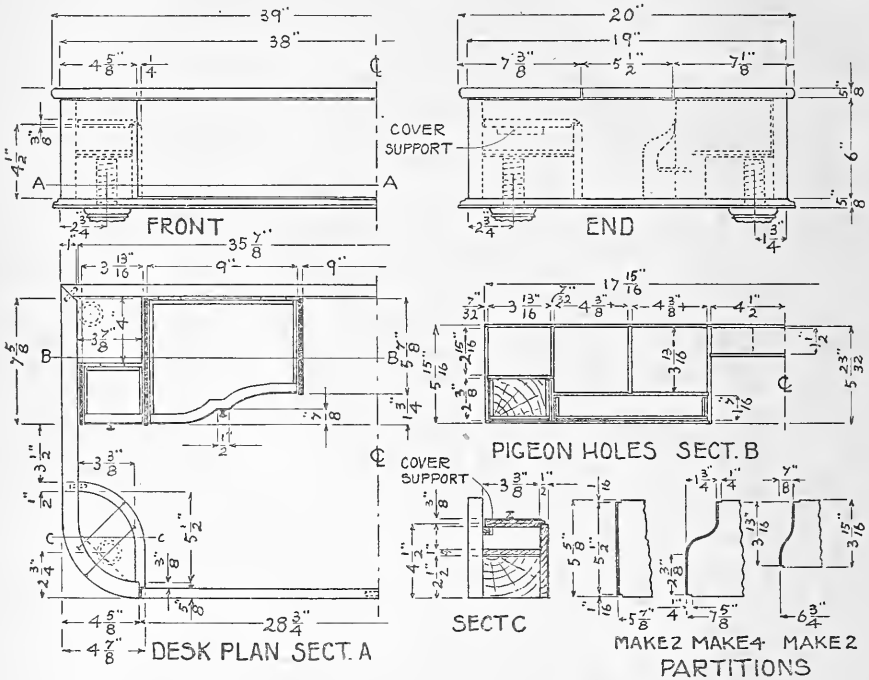
near the top. Fit the recess bottoms and glue each bottom and recess rim in place. Make the covers of plywood veneered; shape, mold and rabbet the edges with stock cutters. Fit, glue and

brad in place pieces of $\frac{1}{2}$ " square wood to support the back edges of the covers.

Note that each pigeon hole case fits over the back reinforcing blocks; to do this place the end shelves high enough to clear the blocks and cut the bottom shelves out about 4". Each case should be about $\frac{1}{8}$ " shorter and 1-16" lower over all than the space it is to occupy so it will slip easily into place and clear the cover. Get out and shape the pine or whitewood shelves and partitions 7-32" thick; lay out the grooves and cut them not more than 1-16" deep.

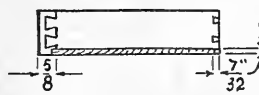
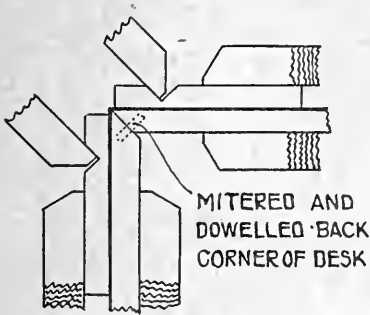
front of the grooves only. Smooth the face of each case and fit it into place. Probably there will be a small space at each end of the cases which may be filled with a roughly shaped veneer shim made thin on one edge, glued lightly and pushed in place. Trim the edges of this veneer back to the case and sand-paper.

Curved drawer fronts, of ash preferably, must follow the contour of the shelves they fit between. In veneering the fronts follow the same method used in veneering the recess rims. Fit the

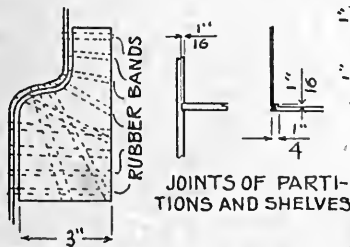


Note that the grooves set back $\frac{1}{4}$ " from the front edges of the shelves and partitions. Most of the curved front edges of the shelves and partitions may be veneered with ordinary veneer used double for in that way veneer holds better on curves. Some of the curves are so short that it may be necessary to make the veneer thinner. Stout rubber bands will hold the veneer into the curves while gluing. Fit the joints and mold the curved fronts of the pieces; stain and give one coat of shellac to the shelves and partitions and assemble with brads, and glue at the

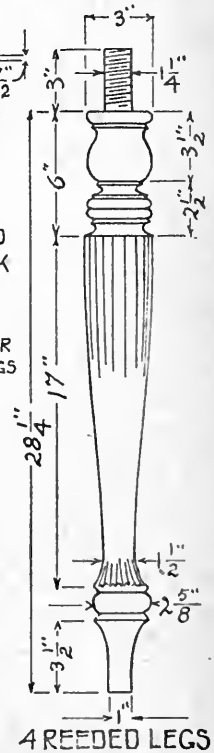
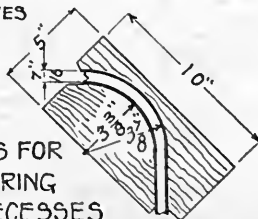
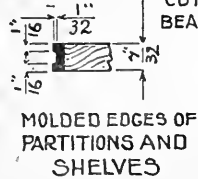
fronts and make the drawers, dovetailing all joints for the best results. The cover should project $\frac{1}{8}$ " all round. A simple flat rounded edge is good design. The cover section over the pigeon holes should be doweled and glued to the rim. The other sections and the front flap should be hung with heavy brass butts for light butts will not stand the use. After each middle cover section is hung to the back the small joint above the pigeon holes may be filled with a veneer shim; if done before it might have made trouble in making the adjoining surfaces of the two back covers



FOR CONTOUR OF DRAWER FRONTS AND SHELVES SEE DESK PLAN



FORM FOR VENEERING EDGES OF PARTITIONS



coincide. Fit a desk lock with a three cornered key and ring escutcheon to each flap. Remove all trimmings in preparation for finishing.

The first step in finishing is to bring all off color places and parts to the tone of the old rosewood. The ash legs, the cores of the covers and of the bottom may be toned with a stain made of vandyke brown and rose pink mixed in a light paste filler in proportions found by the trial and error method. The chief danger is that the tone may not be dark enough in which case lampblack or drop black may be added. This will make a filler that will work into the open grain of the legs and of the edges of the top and bottom cores. Thin the stain to a syrupy liquid with 1 part boiled oil, 3 parts turpentine and about one quarter of one part of japan dryer. Apply this to the legs with a stiff brush and rub it well into the grain. Allow it to stand until the surface is dry and powdery but not too hard to rub off when cleaned by rubbing across the grain with a rough cloth. Rub corners and narrow or rounding places lightly to avoid rubbing through to light wood and clean inside corners with a pointed or knife stick. Do not do more than one leg at a time or the filling may harden. Try the new veneer and the patches with the same filler stain making it lighter or darker as may be needed and rub well into the grain.

Give a light coat of orange shellac. This will brighten patches and other places and some may need re-toning; in this case make a stain of diamond or similar wool or silk dyes, garnet, yellow and black, mixed in thin shellac should do the trick; test by trial and error and apply with a soft brush or with a stiffer brush used as a stippler. Keep this stain at hand for use if the finish should be rubbed through to the wood later. Give three or more light coats of either orange or white shellac, one day or longer apart and rub each lightly with 4/0 sandpaper, rubbing always with the grain. Avoid close rubbing at corners and rounds. After rubbing look for places that have been rubbed through and touch them up. Give all two or more coats of shellac rubbing each all it will safely stand with sandpaper and oil and wipe all off thoroughly with a soft cloth. Rub the next coat after three days with pumice stone and oil, rubbing all places even-

ly. Clean off with soft cloth and repeat until a satisfactory surface results. Polish with pumice stone and oil and finish with rotten stone. If a more glossy surface is desired, polish with wax. Assemble all pieces and put the trimmings in place.

Highway Robbery (By H. H. Siegele)

I was called upon recently to install a door in a hallway, which required two side panels, much on the order of side

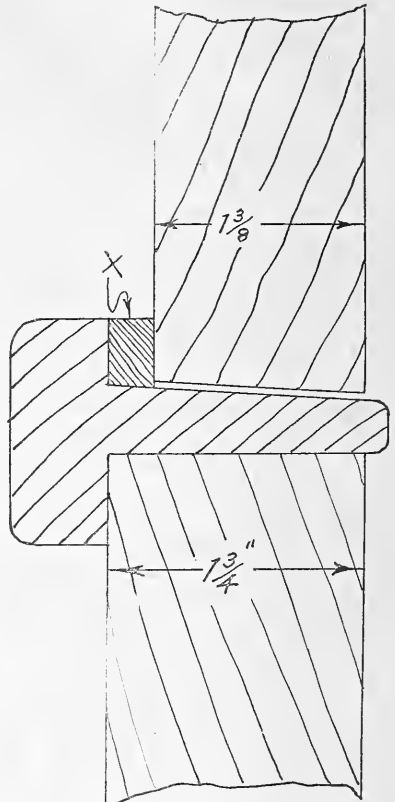


Fig. 1

lights for outside doors. The owner had some of the material on hand, including the door. The rest of the material I ordered from the lumber yard, among which were two 7-foot astragals. When the material came I checked it over, and found that the astragals were priced at \$1.25 a piece, or \$2.50 for the two; almost 18c per lineal foot. At first I thought it was a mistake, but

when I called the driver's attention to it, he affirmed that that was the regular price . . . "Highway robbery," I answered, with an assurance that I would not use the astragals, even if I had to make substitutes. I called up another lumber yard for astragal prices, and was informed that 7-foot astragals

would have cost 28c. It took less time to work over the backband than it would have taken to put the "dutchman" shown at X, Fig. 1, into the stock-sized astragals, since the door was a 1 3/8-inch door.

The only reasonable explanation I can give for the charge of from 18 to 20 cents per lineal foot for astragals, is that the lumber dealers, speaking of the higher-ups in particular, have decided on doing a little legalized highway robbery as they go along. The local dealers assured me that the exorbitant price was placed on astragals by the big-shot lumbermen.

\$100,000 Worth of Douglas Fir Piling for Fair

Douglas fir from the forests of Washington will provide the foundations for the most spectacular of wonders at the New York World's Fair of 1939.

This was learned when the Fair Corporation offices announced the purchase of more than \$100,000 worth of fir pilings from the National Pole-Treating Company. This particular lot of fir sticks will be driven into the ash fill of the 1216 1/2-acre exposition site to guarantee the support of the two unique structures forming the Theme Centre of the "Nation's Fair." These are the 200-foot Perisphere, a globe seemingly supported on the waters of fountains, and the Trylon, a 700-foot triangular needle or beacon and broadcasting tower.

Shipments of the 1260 sticks, 95 to 99 feet in length, are taking place now, after creosote treatment has been accorded them either at the National Pole and Treating Company's plant at Hill-yard, or at the Minneapolis yards.

Give according to your means, or God will make your means according to your giving.—John Hall.

Demand the Union Label

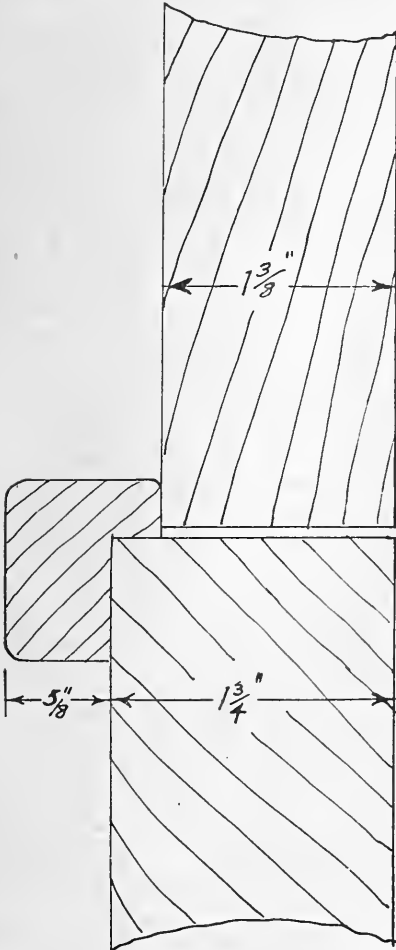


Fig. 2

would cost \$1.45 a piece, which is over 20c per lineal foot.

Fig. 1 is a detail of the construction I had intended to use, until I discovered the prohibitive price the lumbermen had placed on stock-sized astragals. Fig. 2 shows a detail of the substitute construction I used. I made the astragals by dressing up a discarded backband, which, had it been bought at the yard,

MEN—MAKE MONEY
 Get into something for yourself, where your income is practically unlimited—The AMERICAN Electric method of floor surfacing gives you that opportunity. Large profits—Work easy to get—No previous experience necessary—Small amount starts you—Write quick—No obligation.
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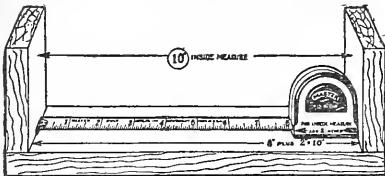
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No. 605 Jack, 14" long, 2" cutter



"Bed Rock" Planes are also made in 7, 8, 9, 11½, 14, 18, 22 and 24 inch lengths, weigh from 2¾ to 10 pounds, and have cutters from 1½ to 2½ inches wide. The cutter, frog and bottom are so designed that they are as vibrationless as one solid piece of metal. Frog may be adjusted forward or backward without removing the lever and cutter.



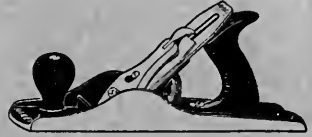
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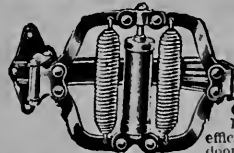
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No. 151-E
Six Glass Level with Interchangeable Vial Cases.

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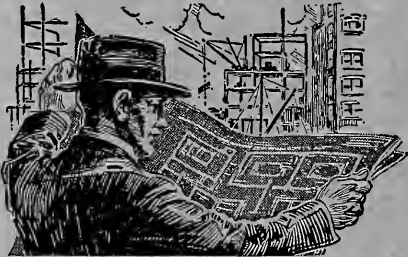
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December
1937



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and Happy year in
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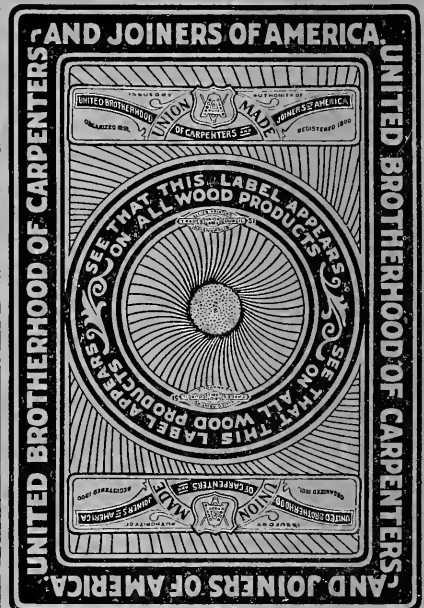
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Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Advertising Department, Rm. 250, Bible House, New York, N. Y.

51

Established in 1881
Vol. LVII.—No. 12

INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1937

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

OLD YEAR, GOOD-BYE

Annetta J. Robinson

The Old Year is dying, Old Year good-bye!
We are grieved for you, it is hard to die;
But you've lived your life, and you've lived it well,
And now, you must say to your life—farewell.
You have brought to us both honor and shame,
But we hold for you neither praise nor blame,
You have brought us joy, you have brought us woe;
But all the years do the same as they go,
As the years before you have done, so you
Did only the thing it was yours to do.
When you came to us another year went,
Another will come when your time is spent,
The New Year we hail with a smile, but sigh
For the year that is gone, Old Year good-bye.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

(By President William Green)



THE American Federation of Labor was organized and established in 1881. Its foundation was laid by those who sought to establish and build a practical, constructive labor movement in America. It has always been regarded as the parent body of Organized Labor.

The American Federation of Labor is original in construction, freely formed and soundly established upon the basis of voluntary action and support of its membership. Its economic and organization policies have evolved out of a wide experience covering more than one-half a century. It has never substituted emotion for common sense nor passion and feeling for reason and sound judgment. It represents today the best thought of those who compose its membership. It has gained great knowledge through experience and it has applied it all in the formation of its plans and procedure.

The membership of the American Federation of Labor applies the rule of democratic control both in the selection of delegates and in the deliberations of conventions. The drafting of the laws which govern and the disposition of all questions presented to the conventions are determined by a majority vote and in conformity with democratic procedure. This is fundamental to the success of any organization and particularly the Organized Labor movement. There are two ways by which organizations may be governed. One is through autocratic and dictatorial control wherein the membership have nothing to say but instead are governed by edicts, pronouncements and ultimatums issued by those who govern and rule. The other is through the exercise of complete control and administration by the membership. They, and they alone, determine the policies which shall be followed in the administration of the organization's affairs. This is as it should be because all powers of government should be derived from the consent of the governed.

The American Federation of Labor has chosen the democratic way. It will have nothing whatever to do with autocratic domination or dictatorial control. It firmly believes that the workers should determine all questions which affect their economic and industrial interests, through an expression of their judgment in accordance with democratic principles and policies.

Its officers are the servants of the workers and not their masters. They are charged with the responsibility of administering its affairs in conformity with the laws which the membership may adopt and the instructions which may be given them. This fundamental rule of democratic determination should and must apply in the pursuit of Organized Labor's economic policies. Those who engage in strikes for higher wages, recognition of their Unions or improved conditions of employment should be permitted to decide by a majority vote as to whether they should launch and engage in an industrial conflict. Surely those who are to suffer and sacrifice in a strike ought to be accorded the right to say whether they are ready and willing to do so. The issues involved in any impending industrial conflict ought to be made clear and thoroughly understood. When this is done the possibilities of success or failure can be carefully considered and conscientiously determined.

The steel strike which was ordered and sponsored by the Committee for Industrial Organization failed and was completely lost because of a disregard of these elemental rules of democratic determination and procedure. No vote was taken by those employed in the steel mills upon the question of whether or not they should engage in a strike before the strike was ordered. Evidently those steel workers did not favor a strike because only a minority responded to the strike order and strike call.

The facts which were disclosed in connection with the strike showed that an overwhelming majority of the steel workers were opposed to the strike. This attitude of the steel workers ought to have been disclosed before the strike was ordered rather than after the strike was in effect. Neither the opposition of the so-called steel barons nor the assignment of troops to steel communities could have prevented the steel strike from being a success if the workers affected had,

by an overwhelming vote, ordered the strike and actively engaged in it, shutting down the steel mills, refraining from working and serving, keeping them idle until an honorable and fair settlement was reached.

The chief spokesman of the Committee for Industrial Organization proclaimed, when that organization was formed, that steel workers were impatient to organize, were prevented from doing so by the American Federation of Labor and would rush into the Committee for Industrial Organization if offered a certain type of organization. Well, why did they not rush in when offered that type and form of organization? The Wagner Act conferred upon them the right to organize and bargain collectively, free from intimidation and discharge. Why was the strike a miserable failure?

The leaders of the strike must accept responsibility for its collapse. They cannot place it upon others. They were like generals attempting to win a major battle without an army. They seemed to believe that a decided minority of the workers could win a strike regardless of the attitude of either the corporation or a majority of the workers. Under such circumstances it was but natural that the leaders of such a lost cause would applaud the use of troops by the Governors of sovereign states in keeping steel mills closed until a settlement was reached and denounce the use of troops for any other purpose in strike zones and in strike communities. The failure of this steel strike, which was the major industrial conflict of the year, greatly injured those both directly and indirectly involved.

The effect of the collapse of the strike is clearly in evidence in the communities where the steel mills are located and in the mining communities where the coal miners were called out on a sympathetic strike. There is an accumulation of human wreckage and suffering as a result of the loss of the steel strike in evidence in Youngstown, Warren, Canton and Massillon, Ohio, Johnstown, Pennsylvania, South Chicago, Illinois, Monroe, Michigan and Gary and other towns in Indiana.

No sophistry in which any spokesman for the Committee for Industrial Organization may engage nor scurrilous denunciation which may be directed toward those in executive authority either in the states or the nation can shift the blame for the loss of the steel strike from the shoulders of those who were directly responsible. It must be placed where it properly belongs. The workers understand it, people generally comprehend it and those who were the victims of the strike know who their leaders were.

No defense can be made of the steel corporations or their management. The actions they took and the statement they made would never have been supported by public opinion if their employees had presented a united front in support of a leadership in which they had confidence. The leaders in charge of the steel strike sought to force the management through minority pressure to accept their terms. The corporations knew this was impossible, but even so Labor will not accept the action the steel corporations took as justification for the position assumed.

The officers and members of the American Federation of Labor share, with those who suffered so greatly, the feelings of distress and disappointment which they experienced as the result of the steel strike which failed. Naturally their sympathies go out to those whose hopes and ideals were crushed and to all those who suffered immeasurable loss.

It is reasonable to conclude that the costly experience through which many of those involved in the steel strike passed could have been avoided if the workers had been accorded an opportunity to decide by a vote as to whether they were ready and willing to participate in an industrial conflict with the steel corporation.

The American Federation of Labor favors collective bargaining because it believes in industrial democracy. The right of the workers to engage in collective bargaining and to organize for the furtherance of such democratic procedure is recognized and accepted. It was long ago conceded that working people possessed a moral right to organize free from intimidation and coercion and to bargain collectively with their employers. Because society recognized and conceded the exercise of this moral right, working men and women who possessed the courage organized and banded together for mutual protection. Even under this

handicap of possessing only a moral right to organize the workers made definite progress. Now, legal recognition has been given to the exercise of this right. Company unions have been outlawed and discrimination and discharge, because workers joined independent, free, democratic unions, is prohibited by law. This means that wage agreements negotiated through collective bargaining are worked out through the application of a democratic formula. All of this can be properly classified as industrial democracy. Out of this will come an equality in bargaining power which will enable working men and women to negotiate wage agreements on an advantageous and relative basis.

It has ever been the conception of the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor that working people are an integral part of the Nation's sovereign citizenship. Labor has always placed a broad interpretation upon the word "democracy," as comprehending the activities of a free people who, assuming the duties of citizenship in a self-governing Nation, will honestly endeavor to administer the affairs of government in a thoroughly democratic way. Labor regards itself as a part of our social order and the body politic. It never has accepted that sort of a social and political philosophy which favors class distinction and the placing of labor as a group either outside, above or below the political and economic standing of other groups. The workers cast their votes as citizens of a free Republic. They vote for the election of officers and for the members of law-making bodies in accordance with their best judgment. They regard elected officers who may serve either in an executive or legislative capacity as the representatives of all the people. Favoritism accorded special interests and special privileges extended to special groups, let them be corporate, financial or otherwise, by elected officials are objectionable to Labor and repugnant to their sense of justice in the administration of government. We recall when powerful corporate and financial interests demanded special favors and special consideration from Congress and the executive officers of the Federal Government in return for political contributions. Representatives of Manufacturers' Associations, Chambers of Commerce and the organizations of employers of Labor, through men such as Mr. Grundy, who at one time was credited with being the political boss of Pennsylvania, brazenly asked the members of Congress to enact special tariff legislation in their behalf. They based their demand for the enjoyment of special privileges upon the fact that they had financed the campaign of a political party. The public conscience was aroused in opposition to such procedure. Public opinion condemned it. The people demanded that granting of special privileges through the enactment of tariff legislation in the interests of manufacturers and corporations must cease. All of this resulted in the enactment of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act and the supplemental legislation designed to prevent the representatives of special interests from collecting alleged debts due from political parties and executive officers because of financial contributions made in election campaigns.

Labor regards any attempt made by anyone to buy favors from the Government as most reprehensible. If the stamp of public approval were placed upon such action or such a policy the administration of the affairs of government would be transferred from the control of the people to special interests and to those who represented special interests. It would strike a vital blow at the heart of democracy and self-government.

Yet we have recently witnessed the spectacle of a leader of the Committee for Industrial Organization brazenly demanding favors from the Government in reward for a large campaign contribution last Fall. Must not that be branded as the essence of Grundyism?

Because the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor cherish the blessings and benefits of democracy and free government they do not ask for special privileges at the hands of their own Government. They want the officers, elected in democratic fashion, to administer the affairs of government in an impartial way in the interest, not of a special class, but of all the people. Labor's complaint has always been against discrimination—in some instances by the courts in the use of injunctions in labor disputes and in other instances by those in charge of the administration of local, state and federal government. In complaining against such discrimination and injustice labor has never asked for

special privilege or special consideration. It has asked only for the enjoyment of equal rights, for an impartial administration of the law and for equal treatment with other groups in the administration and execution of law.

Under the direction of the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor working people have manifested rare powers of discrimination in voting against those who were regarded as unfit for administrative and legislative positions and in support of the candidates for election to office who were known to be honest, fair and capable representatives of all people. Through the pursuit of this policy Labor has made a distinct contribution toward the development of honest and efficient government. Reactionaries who were against legislation designed and necessary to meet the requirements of modern life have been defeated and retired to private life. Progressive forward-looking men who possessed an understanding of the Nation's social and economic problems and who place service for all the people above and beyond service to special interests have been elected to office through the concentrated and united votes of Labor. These candidates for office were defeated or elected without regard to political affiliation or political party. The success of this policy which has been so religiously followed by the American Federation of Labor is reflected in the enactment of the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act, the Social Security Act, the Housing Act, Convict Labor legislation, which protects free labor against the competition of goods manufactured by convicts, Child Labor legislation and Social Justice legislation in the different states. All of these measures, together with many other measures which are of great interest to Labor have been enacted into law largely as a result of the sponsorship of the American Federation of Labor and its demand that such measures be passed in the different states by state legislatures and the Congress of the United States.

There is no doubt but that, at the moment, there are those who, differing with the non-partisan political policy of the American Federation of Labor, are planning to create and launch a so-called independent labor political party. Perhaps they hope to unite certain groups of labor and certain groups of farmers in support of such a political program. Such action would mean a departure from the democratic Non-Partisan policy which Labor has followed throughout the one hundred and fifty years of the existence of our Republic. The wisdom of such a course can be justifiably challenged. The political psychology existing in our Country and the character and form of our constitutional government are in no way suited to the organization and development of an independent Labor Party. We have ever sought to maintain here in our beloved Country a democracy free from class distinction or class cleavage. We have endeavored to avoid the development of a political policy which would divide the people of our country into classes. The need for the preservation of democracy and for national unity gained inspiration from that section of the Declaration of Independence which reads: "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

There may be those who, moved by personal ambition, see an opportunity to gain political power through the organization, domination and control of an independent political labor party. Such men dream dreams of autocratic control and political domination. That has never been the aim and purpose of the masses of the people as represented by the American Federation of Labor. The officers of the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are not seeking political office or political preferment. That is one reason why they are devoted to the application and pursuit of the Non-Partisan Political policy. They are primarily concerned in the promotion of the economic, social and industrial welfare of working people. They are more concerned about the enactment of legislation in the interest of working men and women than they are in the promotion of a political party. For this reason it is my opinion the American Federation of Labor will refrain from having anything to do with the formation of an independent political Labor Party. The men and women of Labor appreciate very greatly the blessings of liberty and freedom conferred upon the people of our Nation by the Constitution of the United States. They will jealously guard the rights inherent in them as sovereign citizens of the Republic. They are striv-

ing, as are other groups, for the realization of a better day and a better life. They believe this objective can be more fully realized through the pursuit of an economic and political policy which provides for the application of the principles of democratic procedure in the solution of our common problems.

BOXWORKERS FLAY LEADERS WHO PUT UNION INTO C. I. O.



N a recent talk at Bandon, Joe Hennessey, member of the executive board of Local 2621, Veneer, Box and Shook Workers (Coos Bay) and a member of the district council of that organization, comprising the states of Oregon and Washington, scored the machinations of an irresponsible leadership that turned the Federation of Wood Workers into a Lewis-controlled CIO union.

Tracing the history of woodworking unions in the northwest from their inception as individual unions, through the local district councils, and on through to the latest development, he told of the ambitions of the so-called leaders, a leadership which has brought into disrepute many portions of the "rank and file," and the speaker referred to these self-styled "leaders" by name as the occasion arose.

"Has this organizational work been done by A. F. of L. organizers? Has it been done by C. I. O. organizers? No! This organizational work has been performed almost entirely in many communities by the workers themselves who are citizens of that community," he stated. "Through their co-operation and spirit of unity they have so coordinated the labor movement that they have been able to work in perfect harmony, regardless of the fact that differences of opinion exist in practically every other district in the United States.

"If the C. I. O. thinks the workers of this country would vote to sanction the dictatorial methods of John L. Lewis, or the stubborn refusal of the committee to meet any peace overtures other than complete surrender they are "crazier than a pet coon."

Mr. Hennessey points out that there is room for both industrial and craft unions within the American Federation of Labor. 95% of the workers want peace and the privilege of working in harmony with their neighbors and unless the shameful schism is repaired peaceful communities will be torn asunder by strife, dissension and bloodshed will result—all because someone hundreds of miles away decreed that it shall be so, he said.

"If labor organizations everywhere would disregard any orders from the high and mighty which would tend to make their community a battleground, labor could return to the system of faith and brotherly love upon which it was founded," he concluded.

Lumber Production Has Declined on Account of Boycott

A sharp decline in lumber production in the northwest has resulted from the boycott placed on all wood products made by C. I. O. labor. Teamsters, seamen and carpenters as well as other unions loyal to the American Federation of Labor have refused to haul or use lumber produced in mills affiliated with the C. I. O.

Richmond Can Workers Win Wage Boost Pact


An agreement has been negotiated by Federal Labor Union No. 20622 of Richmond, Va., with the American Can Company.

The contract provides for collective bargaining for the unskilled and semi-skilled workers in the plant, the 40-hour week with time and one-half for hours in excess of 40 and double time for Sundays and holidays, seniority and a 4-cent per hour increase in wages for all employees of the company for a period of six months prior to the signing of the agreement.



Sanctity of Contract

The Labor Day (1937) edition of the Trades Council Union News of St. Louis, Mo., says:

“ CONTRACT is a sacred obligation. It is an agreement in good faith by two persons or parties to guarantee the fulfillment of conditions. It is secured only by their integrity, an intangible value, yet more precious than the greatest wealth. It is their word of honor and should be held as sacred as honor itself. The person who violates a contract breaks his word—and who does not hold in contempt the person who cannot be trusted?”

“Labor and capital must meet on common ground. The rights of both must be recognized and respected. It is their common right to expect the complete fulfillment of the contracts between them. The right to collective bargaining depends on the collective responsibility and collective good faith—these gone and all else is lost. Labor cannot expect capital or the public to respect their organization if the members of those organizations themselves fail to respect the principles upon which they are organized.

“Industrial unrest and high living costs cannot be remedied save through the common effort toward increased production. Therein lies the remedy for the state of unrest. Every strike, however trivial, impedes our progress toward that common goal. The radical agitators that are gnawing at the foundation of our industrial structure can only be combated by squared-jawed, two-fisted Americanism. What more certain way can they be defeated than by every worker faithfully fulfilling his contract and arbitrating any differences he may have with his employer? Therein is the most convincing answer that can be made to those who seek to destroy the principles upon which our country is founded.

“Increased production can only be accomplished by everyone working together. If contracts are not violated there will be less strikes. The true American workman will not listen to those who would have him break his faith with his union, his employer and his country. The sanctity of contracts must be observed. What American does not hold his honor and his country above all else?”



SAW MILL WORKERS DEMAND U. S. INSIST ON BRANDING OF FOREIGN LUMBER



HE Oregon Washington Council of Lumber and Saw Mill Workers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, recently adopted a set of Resolutions dealing with the importation of lumber from Canada. This has become such a serious question, something had to be done in order to protect and safe-guard the interests of the many thousands of Lumber and Saw Mill Workers in the states of Oregon, Washington and California.

For the past five years, heavy imports of Canadian lumber have robbed Northwest lumber workers of approximately two million dollars per year in wages, and of an average of fifty-two days' work each year.

This situation is aggravated further by the fact that legislation in America has signified that only materials of domestic origin may be used in construction work which is financed either in whole or in part by the Federal Government.

Nevertheless there is no certain method of excluding the foreign lumber from the projects that enjoy federal funds, and consequently a considerable amount of the imports go into that work.

The chief reason for this loophole is that the foreign product comes into this country without markings to show its place of origin. Leaders of labor and industry contend that the United States should compel the use of marks on the British Columbia lumber, which would render it impossible of admission to the prescribed market.

Abolition of the unfair competition now existing, it is declared, would help British Columbia labor by enabling it to break down the low-wage scales and lift itself to a par with American labor.

The Resolutions referred to follow:

WHEREAS, the same kind of lumber—fir, hemlock, cedar and spruce—is manufactured in the mills of Oregon and Washington in the United States and British Columbia in Canada; and

WHEREAS, under the Reciprocal Trade Agreement between the United States and Canada the Canadian manufacturers are permitted to ship to the United States 250,000,000 feet of fir and hemlock with a duty of \$2 per thousand; and

WHEREAS, more than 100,000,000 board foot of Douglas Fir and Western Hemlock lumber has been imported from British Columbia into the United States from January 1 to approximately the 1st of October, 1937; and

WHEREAS, the sawmills in British Columbia under the provisions of the Male Minimum Wage Act, Chapter 47 of the Statutes of British Columbia, 1934, were permitted during the period from the 23rd day of March, 1936 to the 3rd day of August, 1937 to pay employes a minimum wage in sawmills or planing mills of 35c per hour, provided that 10% might be paid 25c per hour; and

WHEREAS, on the 3rd day of August, 1937 a new minimum wage of 40c was established under said Act for such sawmill and planing mill employes also with the provision that employes under 21 years of age could be paid 30c per hour and those under the age of 18, 25c per hour; and

WHEREAS, the minimum wage in the lumber industry of Oregon and Washington during 1936 was 55c per hour and beginning with the spring of 1937 was increased to 62½c per hour; and

WHEREAS, the importation of 100,000,000 board feet of Douglas Fir and Western Hemlock lumber from British Columbia during the first nine months of this year represents a loss of two man days per 1,000 board feet or 200,000 working days in this period, as the average wage paid in American mills and logging camps in Washington and Oregon during the first six months of this year was \$5.85 per 8-hour day, the 100 million board feet of Douglas Fir and Western Hemlock lumber imported from British Columbia represents a wage loss to American wage earners of \$1,700,000.00; and

WHEREAS, the mills of British Columbia under the provisions of said Act operate up to 48 hours per week while the mills of Washington and Oregon, first

under the N. R. A., and second, under union agreements, are limited to 40 hours per week and have been since approximately September 1933; and

WHEREAS, we are informed that under present bad market conditions while the American mills are being forced through lack of business to employ their people on a 3-day and 4-day week, the British Columbia mills who have a monopoly within their own country and within the British Empire and who can also ship quantities of lumber into the United States, are continuing to operate their plants 48 hours weekly; and

WHEREAS, we are reliably informed that the average difference in cost of operations between the American mills and those in Washington and Oregon and those in British Columbia due to lower wages and longer hours of operation is between \$3.00 and \$4.00 per thousand; and

WHEREAS, under the provisions of the Domestic Origins Act passed by the United States Congress and signed by the President, American products are required on all construction financed in whole or in part by Government money, and such Government financed projects are an important market for the lumber manufactured in American plants under American standards of wages and hours; and

WHEREAS, we have reason to believe that considerable quantities of Canadian and perhaps other foreign lumber are and have been used in the United States in connection with building projects financed in whole or in part by funds of the United States Government; and

WHEREAS, we know it would be impossible for foreign lumber to be so used if it were plainly marked prior to entry through the United States Customs with the name of the country of origin; and

WHEREAS, we are reliably informed that the Treasury Department has recently stated it was "impractical" to have foreign lumber marked as is provided in Section 304 of the 1930 Tariff Act; and

WHEREAS, we have personal knowledge that lumber of all kinds is regularly marked for shipment in foreign trade in the mills of British Columbia, Oregon and Washington and we are reliably informed that such marking is practiced in other parts of the world where lumber is manufactured for export. Usually marks are placed on lumber to identify the manufacturer, the exporter and frequently the grade of lumber. This is common practice among the mills of British Columbia. Also in British Columbia, mills regularly place the word "Canada" on items going to British Empire countries where they have tariff preferences; and

WHEREAS, we believe the lack of action on the part of the Treasury Department in refusing to insist that foreign lumber when imported into the United States be marked with the country of origin is discriminatory, not only to the American lumber industry, but to its employes; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED, that Oregon Washington Council goes on record as demanding that the United States Government insist on all foreign lumber coming into the United States being plainly marked with the country of origin and that any such lumber not so marked be denied entry.

The Law on Marking of Imports

SEC. 304. MARKING OF IMPORTED ARTICLES.

(a) MANNER OF MARKING.—*Every article imported into the United States, and its immediate container, and the package in which such article is imported, shall be marked, stamped, branded, or labeled, in legible English words, in a conspicuous place, in such manner as to indicate the country of origin of such articles, in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. Such marking, stamping, branding, or labeling shall be as nearly indelible and permanent as the nature of the article will permit.*

Section 304 of the U. S. Tarriff Act of 1930, reprinted above, states plainly that every article imported into the United States from a foreign country must be marked with the name of the country of origin.

The U. S. Treasury Department refuses to enforce this requirement, stating that it would "work a hardship" on Canadian operators to require them to mark their lumber.

C. I. O. MOVEMENT DOOMED, SECRETARY MORRISON SAYS



SIGNIFICANT address emphasizing the strength of the American Federation of Labor and uncovering the essential weaknesses of the policies applied by the Committee for Industrial Organization, viewed in the light of history, was delivered in Denver by Frank Morrison, secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, before the annual convention of the Metal Trades Department.

John P. Frey, president of the Department, introduced Mr. Morrison as "one of our most honored as well as one of our most distinguished veterans in the trade union movement."

Pointing out that "the August, 1937, membership of the American Federation of Labor was 3,271,726," Secretary Morrison emphasized the fact that this "is an increase of membership for the past twelve months of 831,726 members." Furthermore, he said the American Federation of Labor "is traveling along at an increase of about 65,000 to 67,000 members per month," which was a "steady increase," with "nothing in sight that indicates that that speed will be lessened."

In reviewing the controversy between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization, Mr. Morrison cited the fate of similar organizations with whose history he was personally familiar. He has lived through the period when the Knights of Labor attacked the American Federation of Labor, but the Knights of Labor passed into oblivion.

Then came, in succession, the Western Labor Union, the American Labor Union, the Industrial Workers of the World, and the One Big Union, all of them saturated with the industrial unionism idea—and all of them finally entered the cemetery decorated by the Knights of Labor tomb. He predicted the early disintegration of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

In part, Secretary Morrison's address follows:

"There is a great deal of talk and worry about just what the C. I. O. is doing to the American Federation of Labor organizations.

"Let me call your attention to the fact that the August, 1937, membership of the American Federation of Labor was 3,271,726. That is an increase in membership for the past twelve months of 831,726 members—and that means an increase; that means they paid their per capita tax into the national and international unions and into the local unions affiliated to the American Federation of Labor. That does not represent an enrolled membership. That is the greatest gain by several hundred thousand ever made in the history of the American Federation of Labor.

"I want you to carry the thought in your mind that the American Federation of Labor is traveling along at an increase of about 65,000 to 67,000 members per month, a steady increase, and there is nothing in sight that indicates that that speed will be lessened. It seems to me that is a very wonderful gain.

"Now let us look at the situation for just a moment as I see it. When the N. R. A. came into effect and the labor people read and heard that because of the N. R. A. they would be able to organize without being discriminated against, they believed it, and the number of charters that were issued and the growth in membership was proof that they were inspired by the enactment of that law in regard to the N. R. A.

"But what did we find? We found that while the law was all right the discrimination continued and there was no way to reach the employers who refused to be decent.

"Nine members here, nine presidents of international unions certainly have as much right to form a committee for industrial organization or for trade union organization as those organizations who formed the Committee for Industrial Organization, a committee that was self-appointed.

"But that is not how the American Federation of Labor has made progress. It has made progress by complying with the constitution and the decisions of the Federation, working as a unit to bring about better conditions for the workers.

"I can recollect, and there are many here who will recollect the Knights of Labor. They were formed and thousands and thousands flocked into their organization—everybody in one union—and they were going to change the whole labor movement. They started out to capture the trade unions, and the trade unions started to fight, and as a result of that fight the Knights of Labor have passed out of existence and they are only a memory.

"You will remember the Western Labor Union, backed by the Western Federation of Miners. They had a little political organization on the side and they formed an organization, the Western Federation of Labor, and they took in from the intermountain district a number of unions of national and international unions.

"I attended the convention of the Western Federation of Labor in Denver when the Western Federation of Labor met here many years ago. Eugene V. Debs then said, "I am sure you should change your name from the Western Labor Union to the American Labor Union and start down through the East, where there are hundreds of thousands of workers ready to rally to your banner." He also said, "The trade union movement is 100 years behind your movement." I told them they were 100 years behind the American labor movement.

"And what has happened?

"The Western Labor Union, the American Labor Union have passed out of existence and the American Federation of Labor still lives. Then we had the I. W. W., which gave a great deal of trouble and which gradually split into three parts. They had three organizations. Now they have disbanded and they are only a memory.

"Then we had the One Big Union, and they were going to capture the trade union movement and show them how to carry on their work. And who hears about the One Big Union now? They, too, are only a memory.

"And so today we have the Committee for Industrial Organization, a self-appointed committee, appointed for the purpose of showing the trade union movement a short-cut to organizing the workers of our country.

"They have not one argument and nothing to show that they can organize these workers under an industrial form as satisfactorily and as efficiently as the work is being carried on by the American Federation of Labor.

"But it is something new. It is something that a man can go out and talk about. What is going to happen when he has nothing to show that there is any reason it should happen? I say that it has caused some confusion, it has caused an intense feeling of resentment against these men who are trying to confuse and weaken the trade union movement.

"My friend, the American Federation of Labor still stands, a hundred national and international unions with a membership at the present time of over 3,200,000, not counting the membership of the unions suspended for refusal to withdraw from a dual organization, not counting the last two that withdrew from the Federation, the Fur Workers and the Newspaper Guilds.

"If my membership in the labor movement, if my experience as an officer of the American Federation of Labor has gained any knowledge for me on which to base a prophecy, I say that the C. I. O. will pass out of existence, and it will be forgotten as a dream, an idea of a few men who were willing to take the gamble in the trade union movement to establish some other system of organization."

American Rabbis Favor Social Justice Laws

In a statement summarizing its activities during the past year the Commission on Social Justice of the Central Conference of American Rabbis announces that it favored federal legislation like the Wagner-Steagall Housing bill, the Farmers Home Corporation bill, the Work-Relief Appropriation bill, the Anti-Lynching bill, the Wagner Labor Relations act and the Social Security act.

With regard to the Social Security act the commission, whose chairman is Rabbi Barnett R. Brickmer, of Cleveland, Ohio, recommended that it be amended to include categories omitted in the present act, such as religious and charitable institutions.

BOYCOTT POWER LOST BY DESERTERS

(By Lester C. Voris, Attorney at Law)



WHY cannot I have employment when workers in my division of operations have voted to affiliate with the International Woodworkers of America under the C. I. O.? Why doesn't the Wagner Act come to my assistance and force the employer to continue production?

Products are made to be sold! That's why.

To demand that the Wagner Act intervene in this case would be the same as asking it to guarantee a full creel when one goes fishing.

The Wagner Act only has jurisdiction over the employer-employee relationship existing in any given operation. It has no jurisdiction compelling outside unions to handle the finished product.

If the Wagner Act should attempt to govern the continued operations of any plant, it would have to guarantee to the employer dealing with the majority of his employees that every product from his machine would be immune to any boycott, not only by the union in question, but also by any other union in the country.

Whether for better or worse, the Wagner Act does not pretend to offer any such guarantee. Suppose the Act did enter that field of nationwide guarantees? In that case the most powerful weapon of any labor organization would be taken away from it—that is, the power of boycott. Under such conditions it would not be long before there were no national or international union. It is the assistance that a Local Union derives from affiliation with a national that can enforce boycott that justifies the national or international's existence.

The issue is clearcut, and woodworkers who are now in a dilemma should have considered the case in the foregoing light before they voted to affiliate with an international that was helpless to give assistance in the one field that is essential to the existence of any labor union.

The fact that so many men affiliated with the IWA are out of work today is proof of which organization can bring to bear the most powerful boycott.

Why don't the "hot shots" of the IWA face these facts, and point out to their men that the A. F. of L. controls the building trades unions and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners must use their finished product. Similarly the A. F. of L. controls the Teamsters' Union, one of the strongest of internationals, which likewise must handle the product. If these two outside armies of workers refuse to handle a product produced under the Committee for Industrial Organization banner, the employer involved must necessarily close his plant, since he would be unable to dispose of his product.

Why don't the "hot shots" inform the victims of their negligent leadership that the Wagner Act does not apply where there is a boycott placed by an outside union? Why don't they admit that a union is strong or weak depending on its power to boycott effectively?

Could it be that they are more interested in fooling their men and getting jobs for themselves? Or could it be that their motivating spirit was to put their victims out on the well known street?

Men, you simply must face the facts! Many of you have already voted yourselves onto the streets because of being misled and misinformed, and some of you who remain are contemplating such a move. Why not admit that you have been misled and misinformed, and go back to work affiliated with an international that can protect your job rather than stand idly on the streets losing the support and sympathy of public opinion.

What Is Important

Fundamentally, the question simmers down to this point? What is more important—steady work, preferential hiring, seniority rights, the best wages and working conditions ever achieved in the lumber industry, all of which was procured under the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners—or is it more important to follow an illusionary, impossible promise of so-called "rank and file" vote and an international that has put you on the streets without any protection or assistance?

SHINGLE WEAVERS OPPOSE C. I. O.

(By Wilbert Pilon, Former Pres. of Everett Shingle Weavers Union)



HE one big question in the Lumber industry is what are the Shingle Weavers going to do, regarding the mess the Federation of Woodworkers has got into by going CIO. The writer has every reason to believe they will stay where they are and hold what they have and be in a position to get more.

We have an element in the Shingle industry that would go CIO but the vast majority will stick with A. F. of L. We have always been treated fair by the A. F. of L. for the last 35 years. The A. F. of L. has poured thousands of dollars into the lumber industry, trying to organize it.

The A. F. of L. is responsible for the workmen of this Nation having the highest standard of living in the world today.

Let us look at our United States government. There are within the U. S. boundries 48 states, each state makes its own laws, but none conflict with the laws of the nation.

Within each state we have counties whose laws do not conflict with the State's or Nation's.

And all the laws are respected for we are a law abiding people.

The American Federation of Labor is built upon the same foundation as our U. S. Government. We have our International Unions, and in each state there is a State Federation of Labor, and there are thousands of Central Labor Councils where all labor unions meet. The A. F. of L. is not a combat organization nor is the State Federation, or Central Labor councils. They are the legislative bodies of labor, and are continuously working to improve the conditions for those men and women who work.

The laws and rules made in Local Unions do not conflict with their parent body. Will the Shingle Weavers back up Mr. Harold Pritchett? The Shingle Weavers do know, but the Loggers and Saw Mill Workers do not know that the Shingle Weavers Council does not recognize Mr. Pritchett as a Shingle Weaver, nor do we recognize the B. C. Shingle Weavers union.

In order for Mr. Pritchett to weave shingles in the United States he would have to pay a fine of \$100.

Furthermore the Shingle Weavers know what unionism really is. We also know that a man to be an International officer must know what it is all about. We do know that an International officer must have executive ability, and must be trained from years of experience in the trade union movement. Mr. Pritchett lacks this. When the hot log question was hot and the Everett Local of Shingle Weavers were about to bust their union wide open or break their agreement with the employers, Mr. Pritchett, and several members of various councils met with the Everett Local, and tried to convince them that they should not cut those logs. (Let me say here that in order to keep the Puget Sound mills running there are imported from five to fifty million feet each year).

The logs in question were to be cut Monday a. m. They had been bought before the B. C. loggers were supposed to have gone on strike. They were in American waters before that strike. Other logs had been bought but remained in B. C. waters. The officers of the Everett Local had given their word to the operators that all logs bought before the B. C. strike would be cut in Everett. They gave this advice as coming from the various Councils. Logs before the B. C. strike would not be hot.

After the various council heads, including Mr. Pritchett, had given their speeches, the writer took the floor and made a few remarks, then speaking directly to Mr. Pritchett I said, "We have a membership of about eight hundred men and there are 180 men in the mill you want us to strike in. The 180 men in that mill are all paying dues in this Local. There are not that many men paying dues in all B. C. Among these men there are some who are buying homes, some cars and others are buying furniture, etc. Some of these men will have to make their pay-

ments or lose what they have. Now then, Mr. Pritchett, can you find jobs for some of these men who walk off this job, refusing to cut your hot logs?"

Mr. Pritchett arose and said, "We in B. C. would be glad to have some of your good union men come up to B. C. and help us clean up the mess we have up there. You bet I will get your men jobs if you will come to B. C." Mr. Pritchett then sat down.

The writer still retained the floor, I said, "that is exactly what I wanted to know. You would have us split our unions, married men leaving their homes and probably never coming back. You would have us go into B. C. and cut the same hot logs you don't want us to cut here. You would ask us to work eight hours per day for less money than we earn in six hours per day at home. If you call that unionism I have a different name for it."

That is why the Everett Local voted to uphold their officers and would not break their agreement with their employers.

Now as to the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. this dream the extremists are hoping for, that we all affiliate with the new International Wood Workers of America under the C. I. O. and then our brilliant leaders would join hands with Harry Bridges and have Mr. Bridges and Mr. Pritchett get their heads together and call a strike over nothing that would involve all of us, whether we want it or not.

While we suckers would be out on strike to please our master minds, the mills in B. C. would be running twenty-four hours per day with these so-called union men. While they were working they would probably be asking us big hearted workers of the U. S. A. to send them more money so they could buy some organizer a car.

No, Shingle Weavers, the carpenters may not be without faults, but they surely have kept their nose out of our Local Unions, and we run them ourselves. We are earning as much today in six hours as we did when we worked ten hours per day. We gained the six-hour day in 1935, without bloodshed. In 1937, our planning board by negotiation got an increase in wages for every man in the mill. Conditions can be improved each year under the setup we now have.

Let's hold what we have!

Our organization when we gained the six-hour day absorbed all the unemployed Shingle Weavers in the state, and was a relief to our government for many were on relief.

FEDERAL CURB ON INDUSTRIAL SPIES WILL BE DEMANDED BY "BOB" LA FOLLETTE



LEGISLATION requiring industrial spy agencies doing an interstate business to register and operate under Federal licenses is to be sponsored at the next session of Congress by Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., Wisconsin Progressive.

The need of drastic control of these trouble-promoting outfits was demonstrated at hearing earlier in the year of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee, of which La Follette is chairman.

Agents of the committee, LABOR learned this week, are studying statutes regulating private police and detective agencies which have been adopted in Pennsylvania, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and will incorporate the best features of these laws in the proposed Federal regulation.

The Earle administration in Pennsylvania outlawed the notorious coal and iron police and compels private detective bureaus to take out licenses. The Minnesota law is somewhat similar.

The Wisconsin act is more stringent, requiring detective agencies to register the names of agents and clients. That regulation has driven practically all agencies out of the state.—(Labor)

CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL OF LOS ANGELES ORGANIZATION DRIVE

(By C. R. Van Winkle, Secretary-Treasurer)



MORE jobs were squared up, more contractors came under agreement and a larger number of members were added to the Council's membership during October than ever before in the history of the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters.

Jobs ranging from a few dollars to nearly \$5,000,000 were squared up. Union Carpenters will do this work and this year bids well to be the turning point in the complete Unionization of the Carpenters in this county it was reported to the Council.

The Council Furniture Workers' Union 1561 is making rapid progress in the settlement of their difficulties with a few of the furniture manufacturers it was asserted. Some of the manufacturers, after negotiating a new agreement with the Union, refused to abide by the decision of the negotiating committee and began erecting obstacles in the way of industrial peace and harmony in the furniture manufacturing industry of this city.

However, a strong stand on the part of the Furniture Workers, with the aid and co-operation of the District Council, is rapidly teaching these obdurate manufacturers the error of their ways.

It was also reported that the Venetian Blind Workers' Union 1763 is nearing an agreement with the Venetian Blind Manufacturers' association. This agreement will call for the closed shop and a wage scale comparable to any paid in that industry in the United States.

One of the points of interest brought up in the Council's meeting was that all District Councils are charging for working permits in their respective districts. This is the accepted procedure, and part of the constitution of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and any district has the right to make a charge for out-of-town members who are working in their district and do not care to clear into that respective district. This rule is a part of the by-laws of the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters, and is being and will be, enforced, and for that reason it would not be consistent or logical for this District Council to protest to other District Councils for doing likewise, especially since the matter is perfectly in accord with the general constitution.

Attention of the members in this district, again is called to the fact that there are over 60 Union Labels in mill, cabinet, fixture, sash, door, and screen shops in this county, and more will be put into shops every day, as the Council recently negotiated and signed an agreement with the Mill, Cabinet and Fixture Institute covering 30 or more shops, all of which are expected to request the use of our Union Label. The membership should demand that this Label appear on all cabinet work and fixtures, sash and doors and screens which they install, set or handle on the job, as this type of material is now available with our Label. Demand this label:



For months the Council has seriously considered the use of working buttons by our membership. At the last meeting it was decided to refer this matter to the membership for a referendum vote, the returns to be in the District Council by the second meeting in December. Soon we may see Carpenters identifying themselves as other trades are doing, by wearing Union working buttons.

The measure of a man's life is the well spending of it, and not the length.—
Plutarch.

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION AUTHORIZES REVOCATION OF C. I. O. UNION CHARTERS



FOLLOWING a thorough discussion, the delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor in Denver, Colorado, last October, by the overwhelming vote of 25,616 to 1,227, authorized the A. F. of L. Executive Council to revoke the charters of any of the ten national and international unions suspended by the 1936 convention of the Federation for continued membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization which "refuse to return to the ranks of our movement."

The subject came before the convention in the report of the Resolutions Committee on that portion of the Executive Council's report under the caption "Discipline and Orderly Procedure," in which the Council, after a complete historical review of the controversy with the Committee for Industrial Organization and the refusal of C. I. O. leaders to confer with representatives of the A. F. of L. relative to possible procedure for the settlement of the dispute, asked for authority to revoke the charters of the unions holding membership in the C. I. O. which were suspended by the Tampa convention last year.

Resolution again Reviews C. I. O. History

The resolution reviewed again the history of the Committee for Industrial Organization, the decision of the A. F. of L. Executive Council and the Tampa convention to suspend ten of the C. I. O. unions, the raids of the C. I. O. on A. F. of L. unions, the futile attempts of the A. F. of L. Executive Council to adjust the controversy, and the dictatorial one-man power which controls the C. I. O., and appealed to the rank and file of the C. I. O. unions to resent the subversive control which the C. I. O. dictatorship imposes upon them.

In addition to its drastic action against the C. I. O. in the industrial field, the resolution struck at the C. I. O. political activities by serving notice on candidates for public office that the A. F. of L. would broaden its nonpartisan political policy to include among labor's enemies scheduled for defeat at the polls "all who would in any way favor or support the C. I. O."

The resolution was read to the convention by Matthew Woll, third vice-president of the A. F. of L. and chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

The discussion was opened by John P. Frey, president of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department and secretary of the Resolutions Committee, and closed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor and chairman of the convention.

After a very thorough and truthful review of the situation in connection with the Committee for Industrial Organization, the resolution adopted by the convention concluded:

"With all the facts in mind, and because we believe there is a great rank and file that ardently wishes to return to the fold of the American Federation of Labor, we recommend, first, that our special committee for peaceful negotiations be continued.

"We refused a year ago to take any irrevocable step against those unions which might seek to become reunited with the Federation. We hesitate today to take such action against those organizations within the C. I. O. that desire to preserve the unity of the movement and who may wish for re-affiliation.

Convention gives Full Power to Council

"Secondly, and with these same facts in mind, we recommend that the Executive Council be given full power, as provided in Section 12, Article 9 of the constitution, to revoke the charters of any or all of the organizations which refuse to return to the ranks of our movement, so that this power may be used constitutionally and with discretion, but without hesitation, the moment its use becomes necessary; and we so direct the observance and enforcement of this procedure and requirement.

"Third, we recommend the enlargement and strengthening of our machinery of nonpartisan political activities so that the political strength of the American

Federation of Labor and its renewed determination to support its friends and defeat those in public office who would oppose its policies and programs, will embrace all who would in any way favor, encourage or support the C. I. O.

"Fourth, we call upon all, whether among employers or among political leaders, to have due regard for the condition that exists, for the facts we have presented, and that they choose for themselves which philosophy and which practices to support.

"We call upon them to decide whether to submit themselves to the evils of a dictatorship, which is no less repugnant because it springs from greedy leaders of labor who have forsaken their trust.

"President Green said, in addressing the opening session of this convention, 'The hour has struck,' and in full truth that is the inescapable and irrefutable fact. The hour for choice has struck. The hour to elect whether to walk freely or with head bowed in cowardly submission has struck for our workers and for our country.

"Finally, if with all efforts proved unavailing, the die is cast for war against autocracy, against rebellion, against an alliance of American greed and alien communism, then we pledge our movement to bring to a quick and decisive close, so far as lies within our power, this internecine warfare. The nation must not be long punished by the appalling state of affairs created by the C. I. O.

"We shall, if need then be, marshal the forces of labor everywhere and to a degree and extent heretofore unknown, and by such united and militant action we shall conquer where all appeal to reason has failed.

"We must and we will have freedom. We must and we will have one united labor movement. We must and we will stand true to the faith, and in that faith we shall do the things marked out for us to do in order that American liberty and democracy may justify itself and pass its heritage down through time to the generations to come."

MEN WHO RAP ABE MUIR NOW, SANG HIS PRAISES AT OUR LAST CONVENTION



PROMINENT in the recent campaign vilifying Abe Muir, member of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America are O. M. Orton and Don F. Helmick. Both now belong to the International Woodworkers of America, chartered by the C. I. O.

These men were delegates to the Lakeland, Florida, convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners from non-beneficial Local Unions of the Northwest.

On referring to the official proceedings of our last General Convention we find that at the morning session of December 14, 1936 of that convention Orton made a lengthy speech in which he said, "Our (the Lumber and Sawmill Workers) place is in the United Brotherhood. They are the ones who can give us the most help and assistance."

Helmick, addressing the convention at the same session, said,

"We realize in the northwest how closely allied we are in this producing and building of things of wood . . . we belong with you. We realize very definitely and appreciate most sincerely the value of being members of this great United Brotherhood. . . .

"But we have with us a man we have learned to appreciate, a man who has been our leader in the struggle for organization in the northwest, a man whose competency has been proven and as the next speaker I would request that man, our Board Member, Abe Muir, to address you."

All these laudatory works extolling the virtues of Board Member Muir and of the United Brotherhood were made less than a year ago and the self-same men who uttered them are now engaged in maligning and belittling the very man and the organization they praised so highly at the convention.

Consistency thou art a jewel.

POTENT AMERICANISM OF THE A. F. OF L.



UNDAMENTALLY American, the American Federation of Labor has been a vital force for more than fifty years. Its real Americanism has been tested many times and it is in practical effect in this confused time. The organization represents working America in more than one way.

Included in the texts and practices of the American Federation of Labor are the slogans "America first" and "Safety first." This means that the organization is far more than its official title implies, for it is regularly on guard duty to prevent the insistent "isms" from corrupting the organization itself or interfering with any of its major purposes. Theoretically, the American Federation is supposed to look out for its own very considerable membership and to remain rather close to the organized labor base. That is true in part, but the organization goes much further in promoting general welfare and looking out for basic and essential features of our national life.

The long campaign against child labor, for instance, has been a strong and persistent effort of the American Federation of Labor. This campaign was not directly in the interests of labor itself but more particularly for general and domestic welfare and the future of citizenship. Without question the long fight of this organization for prohibition of child labor has been a determining cause in abolition or reduction. This may be described as a fight for the American home, a subject reaching far beyond the authority of any group or organization. In the matter of wages the policy of the Federation has, of course, been more directly for the purpose of organized labor people but it has a very decided importance for the entire public.

Another long struggle bearing directly upon individual, domestic and general welfare has been that for shorter hours. When the Federation was formed more than a half century ago, man-killing, woman-killing and child-destroying employment was plentiful. The veriest children were forced to toil from twelve to sixteen hours a day for pittance. This Federation's voice was the one first effectively raised against this heathenism and it was through this organization that the fight took shape and direction. Without such an organization child slavery would still be in effect. The liberation of women from ruinous servitude was also a marked advance in the general scheme of civilization. The physical, moral and industrial blight of child labor and overworked womanhood were and are matters of first-class importance and the American Federation was and is on guard duty.

Through the greater part of its history the American Federation of Labor has been exposed, externally and internally, to un-American attacks. Socialism and communism repeatedly from the struggling days of Samuel Gompers and his new Federation attempted to use and corrupt the labor movement. In no case has these foreignisms been able to deflect the Federation from its purpose or to alienate it from its stalwart Americanism. At this particular time when foreign influences and alien methods are employed the Federation stands firmly for the old principal of peaceful bargaining and reputable suasion. It will be readily recalled that the Federation and its integral bodies have been absent from the fierce, distorted and so-called strike campaigns. The organization has always used peaceable means and advocated action within the law and with full respect for the public interest.

Representing, directly and indirectly, a great many millions of American people, the Federation feels and acknowledges its responsibility. It is not the tool of designing groups or alien agitators, and never has been. The Federation regards itself, and is commonly regarded, as a constructive force. Destructiveness is not in line with the policy of upbuilding so long followed by this organization.

There is no indication of any weakening Americanism in the American Federation of Labor. It carries no staff of discarded prophets, no wrecking crew of irresponsible alarmists. It has a liberty-loving, hard-working, home-building and law-respecting membership. This membership is an essential and dependable part of the citizenship of a vast majority of communities in the United States. We believe that attacks against the American Federation, whether they come from

capitalists and politicians under illusions or disturbers with a commission of constant trouble, or so-called labor men with destructive purposes, are understood by the vast American public generally and that its aims and policies are generally appreciated as sane, reasonable and progressive.

CHAS. P. HOWARD, PRES. OF THE TYPOGRAPHICAL INTERNATIONAL UNION DENIED SEAT IN THE DENVER CONVENTION ON PROTEST OF THE CARPENTERS



AFTER a thorough discussion, the convention of the American Federation of Labor, in Denver last October refused to seat Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union, as a delegate. The vote was 25,376 in favor of the report of the Committee on Credentials denying Howard's right to sit as a delegate to 1,245 votes in favor of seating him.

The arguments against Mr. Howard's right to be a delegate centered almost exclusively on the fact that he is secretary of the Committee for Industrial Organization, ten of whose component unions have been suspended by the American Federation of Labor, and that as secretary he took certain official actions which put him in definite opposition to the principles and policies of the A. F. of L. as decreed by the Federation conventions.

Frank Duffy, general secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and first vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, submitted documents to prove that as secretary of the C. I. O. Mr. Howard "signed a charter or certificate of affiliation for an international union of lumber, timber and sawmill workers of the Northwest, members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, under the title of 'International Wood Workers of America.'"

"Assisted in Creating Dual Union"

Secretary Duffy claimed that by this action Mr. Howard "assisted in creating a dual and rival international union to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in violation of the policy of the American Federation of Labor and of all the promises and pledges he made to the American Federation of Labor and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor."

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, submitted documents showing that Mr. Howard, as secretary of the Committee for Industrial Organization, had signed a charter issued to "a group of workers employed in a printing plant at Springfield, Massachusetts—splitting his own union."

"That charter," President Green continued, "was issued to printers, including pressmen, photo-engravers, and stereotypers employed by the Phelps Publishing Company at Springfield, Massachusetts. I wonder if the loyal members of the International Typographical Union approve of that action, splitting your own house, dividing your own. I don't believe the members of the International Typographical Union, if they are informed of this act, will approve it, and I challenge them to submit it to referendum vote for approval or disapproval."

These and other arguments challenging Mr. Howard's right to be a delegate to the convention were such overwhelming evidence against him that he was barred by the large majority of 25,376 votes to 1,245.

The transatlantic cable was laid in 1876 and the transpacific in 1902.

* * * * *

The best thing to give to your enemy is forgiveness; to an opponent, tolerance; to a friend, your heart; to your child, a good example; to a father, deference; to your mother, conduct that will make her proud of you; to yourself, respect; to all men, charity.—Balfour.

HOUSING SHORTAGE CREATES SERIOUS SOCIAL PROBLEMS



SERIOUS housing shortage exists in this country and is steadily becoming more acute. It constitutes the gravest and probably the most alarming social and economic problem confronting the nation.

That opinion was voiced this week by two recognized authorities on housing and was confirmed by a conservative spokesman for business.

The National Association of Housing Officials declared that merciless profiteering by landlords is made possible solely because there are not enough homes to go around.

Langdon W. Post, chairman of the New York Housing Authority, contended that unless a building program on an unprecedented scale is launched and carried through, there may be social consequences of the most alarming nature.

The "Wall Street Journal," which is publishing a series of articles on the housing situation, declared its survey had revealed that the country now needs not less than 2,400,000 new homes to make up the deficiency, and several more millions if people are to be decently housed.

Both Langdon and the National Association of Housing Officials were pessimistic about housing legislation enacted at the last session of Congress doing more than scratching the surface of the problem.

18 States Without Legislation

The law, they pointed out, is hedged about with restrictions—most of them inserted by Byrd of Virginia and other reactionary Senators—that will discourage the widest use of its beneficial provisions. Besides, they said, 18 states are without enabling legislation and will be barred entirely from whatever benefits the act offers.

Only 49 municipalities now have housing authorities, which the law requires, and many of them are without the tax-exemption provision which will enable them to participate in the national housing program.

How woefully building is lagging in this country is revealed by the "Wall Street Journal," which recalls that England, with only a third of the population, has for several years been putting up many more buildings than the United States.

Construction at present, which is at the highest level since 1929, represents not more than half our needs, the "Journal" contends, and emphasizes that this is the situation after a seven and a half year period in which home building was insignificant.

The "Journal" figures out that at least 400,000 new family units should be constructed every year, to properly take care of increasing population. This estimate, incidentally, appears conservative. A special committee on housing of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce recently stated that our annual housing need is from 475,000 to 500,000 homes, and that the housing act will never meet it.

Average Drops to 67,000 Since 1929

Between 1921 and 1929 an average of 385,000 families in 257 cities found new homes ready for them, while in the seven years since 1929 the average dropped to 67,000. In the three years 1932-34 only 25,000 units were put up a year.

"This means," the "Journal" says, "that construction fell about 1,900,000 homes short of caring for new families created in that period. To this must be added 500,000 for replacement of homes destroyed by fire or other causes, a total of around 2,400,000. This is the number of homes we lack, and we are falling further backward every day.

On top of that, 682,000 homes are unfit for habitation and should be replaced at once, while 4,744,000 need major structural changes. From this we get the startling figure of total home deficiency of more than 7,400,000!"

COURT DECISION ON BREWERY WORKERS AND TEAMSTERS JURISDICTION DENIED

Federal Judge Roche, in Ruling Handed Down in San Francisco, Recognizes Right of American Federation of Labor to Adjust Controversies

JURISDICTIONAL disputes between national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor must be settled by the Federation itself and not by either the Federal Courts or the National Labor Relations Board, Federal Judge Michael J. Roche held recently in San Francisco in dismissing the petition of the California State Brewers' Institute for a court decision on whether the Institute should recognize the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America or the International Union of the United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America in dealing with its employees. Both unions are affiliated with the A. F. of L.

The institution told the court that the dispute had arisen as to which of the two unions should represent the drivers of beer trucks with respect to negotiations covering wages, hours and working conditions.

Declares Board Properly Interpreted Act

Pointing out that both the petitioner and defendant, the Brewery Workers Union, had asked the court to hold that the jurisdictional dispute be determined by the National Labor Relations Board under the National Labor Relations Act, Judge Roche said:

"It is, however, the declared policy of Congress, as expressed in that act to protect the 'exercise by workers of full freedom of association, self-organization and designation of representatives of their own choosing.' Such freedom of association and self-organization includes self-management and self-discipline.

"The two unions here involved are members of the American Federation of Labor.

"The National Labor Relations Board in all cases which have arisen concerning jurisdictional disputes between members of the same labor organization has held that such dispute must be decided by that labor organization itself. This court holds that the National Labor Relations Board has, in this respect, properly interpreted the act.

"Decisions reached by labor unions according to their own constitution and by-laws of procedure are not to be invalidated by a court of law, provided that all parties have had an opportunity to be heard, that the decision has not been arbitrary and that the fundamental law of the association has not been violated.

"A court of law will, therefore, not interfere with the decision of the American Federation of Labor, with its internal organization, or with the method of its making or enforcing its awards.

A. F. of L. in Supreme Authority, Judge Holds

"The court recognizes the right of the American Federation of Labor to adjust jurisdictional disputes. The settlement of such controversies and the enforcement of such decisions is clearly the function of the Federation. That higher body to which these two labor organizations belong and of which they are members, must determine this matter and render and enforce a binding decision between them, and agreements reached recognizing the American Federation of Labor decisions would be valid and binding on the parties should such agreements be reached.

"Although petitioner asks for declaratory relief, the court has already pointed out that there is no contract now existing between the parties; that the National Labor Relations Act is not to be invoked by this court to decide this kind of dispute; that the proper tribunal for such decision is the labor organization of which these two defendants are constituent members.

"For the foregoing reasons, the bill of complaint of the California State Brewers' Institute, an association of employers, will be, and hereby is, dismissed; that the amended cross-complaint will be, and hereby is, dismissed; and that each of the parties hereto pay their own costs."

AMERICAN STORES "PUTS ON" UNION LABEL

(By John J. Cregan, Secretary-Treasurer Philadelphia District Council)



HE American Stores Company has signed an agreement with the Building Trades Council of Philadelphia, covering all members of the building trades employed in the manufacture and erection of store fixtures and all outside construction work.

This Company also has signed agreements with the printing trades, teamsters and retail clerks unions are now operating under 100 per cent union shop.

The American Stores operate approximately 1,500 retail grocery and meat stores in the Eastern part of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, and by adopting the Union Shop have placed in the pay envelope of the fellow trade unionist a substantial increase in the amount of money that can be spent in the locality.

For some time we have heard a great deal about the need of the industrialist and the business men to increase wages and increase purchasing power, but few have followed this sound economic advice, thus when an employer sees fit to increase wages all along the line and to deal with all unions in the spirit of sincere co-operation, it becomes the duty of every member of organized labor to patronize such an employer.

The American Stores Company is proud of the fact that it is operating a Union Shop, and is pleased to place the label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on all cases and fixtures manufactured in its plant.

For many years we have had notices printed in our monthly magazine advising that certain companies are having buildings erected and work performed with non-union men, while the same companies may, in other sections of the country, have their work done with union mechanics. We are all acquainted with the "matter of convenience" labor policy of some companies, who employ union labor only when it is necessary. Knowing that some of the competitors of the American Stores Company pursue this latter policy, we of Philadelphia are anxious to spread the information that the 100 per cent Union Shop of the American Stores Company is the real thing and not merely a "matter of convenience."

Every member should realize that this organization is only what the individual member makes it, and if you expect the employer to respect and honor your union, you in turn must patronize those employers who employ members of organized labor. Members of organized labor cannot expect, and will not receive consideration from the employer, unless those members prove by their patronage, that employers employing members of organized labor will receive the co-operation of the members of unions. We are of the opinion that it is now up to the members of the United Brotherhood, and their friends to prove to the American Stores Company, that it will be of benefit to the American Stores Company and to other employers to employ only members of organized labor.

Members should realize that all chain store companies should sign agreements with all trades, and it is the duty of each member to impress this thought on the owners of such chains. There is only one way in which to impress the owner, and that is through the sales receipts of the stores. Nothing should stand in the way of your desire to patronize the employers of union labor, neither friendship with some store manager or some other outside connection. You should realize that your pay envelope is dependent upon those employers who employ union mechanics, and you should adopt the same policy when spending your wages.

The Philadelphia District Council is extremely grateful to the General Office for the services of General Representative Blaier, who gladly gave his time and experience to Business Representative Kane and others of the committee in order that a satisfactory agreement could be accomplished. We also wish to express our appreciation to Mr. Fred Johnson, Personnel Manager of the American Stores Company, for the courtesies extended, and the sympathetic and genial manner in which he received the representatives of the various unions.

We in Philadelphia are pleased to report the unionization of the American Stores Company and it is our sincere desire that the American Stores Company will prosper under the 100 per cent Union Shop Agreement.

ters; James J. Knoud, Philadelphia A. F. of L. representative; John J. Cregan, Carpenters' secretary-treasurer; Gross, Fred W. Johnson, Asco labor relations chief; O. William Blair, general representative of Carpenters, Harry P. Fletcher, Carpenters' business agent.



Labor leaders and American Stores officials are shown watching Harry Gross, applying the label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America to a new showcase in the Asco shop at 20th St. and Montgomery Avenue. Left to right: Edward Kane, business agent of Carpen-

CARPENTERS INCLUDE ALL WOODWORKERS



ONE board from a northwest log may go into the making of a cradle while another board may become part of a casket, but cradle or casket, the board is prepared and handled by men affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

From the man who swings the axe to fall the tree, to the man who wields the sandpaper on the finished product, the wood is handled by men affiliated with the United Brotherhood. In every process from logging to cabinet making only Brotherhood men are employed.

Tracing a log from its beginning to its end reveals a continuous procession of men handling and processing the log and ultimate lumber.

A tree is cut down far back in the Oregon hills. Men connected with the Carpenters Union transform the tree into logs of more or less uniform length. The first stop for the logs is one of the sawmills on the Oregon coast. After the first break down by workers who are also affiliated with the Carpenters Union, the lumber is shipped to all parts of the country. One board from a log may become part of the column of a colonial mansion in Boston, while another board from the same log may become part of a mud sill in a tenement in San Francisco. In either case, however, the board is handled by a member of the Carpenters Union.

Some of the lumber goes to factories, where it may become venetian blinds, battery separators, pencils, or hope chests. The uses of wood are infinite, but the men who change it from mere wood into useful products are all affiliated with the Brotherhood.

The men who are driving the piles upon which the World's Fair in New York will rest are wearing buttons identifying them with a union affiliated with the Brotherhood. Visitors to the fair will sit in chairs and eat from tables made by members of unions under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood. All the materials that will go into the construction of fair buildings will be hauled over rails resting on ties produced by labor identified with the Carpenters Union.

From Maine to California, from the Canadian border to Mexico, countless numbers of men are engaged in reducing standing trees into a myriad of products upon which the happiness and welfare of the public depends. They all have one thing in common, these workers who earn their livelihood from wood—they are affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

PROGRESS OF OLD-AGE PENSIONS



THE influence of the American Federation of Labor in securing an approach to security for aged people whose economic condition does not enable them to live without private or public charity, including resort to public almshouses, is well illustrated in the field of old-age pensions.

After a broad study of the question of old-age security, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor made a report on the perilous condition of the needy aged, and the almost complete lack of public protection for them against want, to the 1929 convention of the Federation, held in Toronto, Canada.

On the general question of inadequate old age security, the Council said:

"In addition to the job which assures income from day to day, the next big fear in the wage earners' life is the possibility of old age without income. The savings margin of wages is usually not large enough to provide for family necessities and emergencies and also provide for income for old age."

Only eight years have elapsed since the American Federation of Labor adopted the report of the Federation's Executive Council favoring pensions for the needy aged and mobilized organized labor and other progressive forces in support of the old old-age pension plan. And now comes a report that 42 States, the District of Columbia and the Territory of Hawaii now have plans approved by the Social Security Board for assistance to the needy aged.

When You Join An AFL Union

- 1.** You are joining the movement of millions of American workers to better wages, hours and conditions of work.
- 2.** Your union gains from the workers' united achievements. You can add to these achievements and can pass them on to others workers.
- 3.** Union progress comes through collective bargaining. Other union activities are useful as they promote better living conditions.
- 4.** To successfully bargain collectively a union must be able to negotiate a satisfactory agreement and hold both the members and the employer to that agreement.
- 5.** An active union must have regular, prompt, well-attended and business-like meetings, with members who inform themselves about their rights and duties as union members and who participate in the meetings.
- 6.** Union members know the principles of unionism and the ways to build and to maintain a labor organization. The union provides opportunity for new members to learn these principles and ways.
- 7.** Union members know the facts about their industry; or they appoint a committee or study group to find out these facts and report back to the union meeting.
- 8.** Union members know their rights as workers and as citizens, and they are regularly informed, through a committee or a study group, about the laws to safeguard labor's right and the administration of those laws.
- 9.** An effective union co-operates with the employer in turning out products worthy of the union label.
- 10.** An effective union co-operates actively with affiliated labor organizations so as to strengthen and extend labor's bargaining power, to extend organized labor's influence in the community, to promote workmanship and production, and to help unify the labor movement.
- 11.** Join the local union of your craft and affiliate with the Central Labor Union.
- 12.** A successful union is not hasty in calling a strike. Every possibility of conference and mediation should be tried first. A strike is Labor's last weapon.

Editorial



FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Peace On Earth Good Will To Men

ANOTHER Christmas is upon us. It is time again to take stock of our blessings. Let us put aside our material desires and look upon things more spiritual.

We have not yet reached the goal for which we are striving. But we are making progress. Labor is ADVANCING, Labor is on the march. The American laboring man of law abiding intent stands higher in the hearts of American people today than at anytime in history. The nation has seen lawlessness, destruction and defiance from a minority claiming it represents American labor.

But the nation knows better. It has no sympathy for lawlessness. It does not condone seizure of property. Thus American business has placed the stamp of approval on the American Federation of Labor for its methods. Calm mediation without intimidation. Giving a point here to gain a point there. Labor progress and not strife, not bloodshed, not hatred. Progress builded slowly but surely. Progress that will stand for years to come. Progress advancing step by step but successfully toward its rightful place in the American picture.

Let us repeat. The goal has not been reached, but we are building on a bed-rock of security. And security comes at the head of our blessings. SECURITY. Think of the many things that word protects the laboring man against. Illness and injury which mean unemployment. Independence against a money-less old age. A place in the sun with fellow-craftsmen safe with the knowledge that you have builded an institution that insures these benefits for you.

Truly security should head the list of our blessings. Let time work its ravages. You can smile and calmly await the great reward because you have builded, and your Brother has builded an institution that stands like a Gibraltar, yes, a Gibraltar of security for you.

Peace on earth good will to men.

Let us pray for those men and nations today who do not have peace and security. Let us pray for peace and then let us hope that those men will find a way to build security, security through union and working for a common goal.

Let us be thankful for our blessing and let us work for progress and unity.

U. S. COURT HITS SIT-DOWN STRIKE

“C. I. O. sit-down strikes have received a severe jolt from United States District Judge Coleman at Baltimore, Maryland,” declared John Bley, agent for the Marine Firemen’s Union, in commenting on the action of the Judge, who, after listening to the complaint of owners of the freighter “Oakmar,” on which a C. I. O. crew had conducted a sixteen-day sit-down strike, instructed United States Marshal Klecka to proceed to the vessel without delay and evict the crew. The eviction was accomplished in a very few minutes.

“Classing the strike a ‘violation of all the principles on which the Government is founded,’ Judge Coleman roundly scored both the seamen and the attorneys for the National Maritime Union, C. I. O. affiliate,” Mr. Bley said.

“The Federal judge’s rebuke came with a decision in the legal action brought by the Calmar Steamship Company seeking to clear the vessel of the strikers.

"The strikers had no legal rights," said Judge Coleman, declaring "they are by their own admission trespassers, and members of a union whose direction they blindly follow. The owners owe them nothing."

"What is it the men want?" asked the Judge. Answering his own question, he went on: "To compel the owner to pay them and other members of the crew higher wages and other things they claim they are entitled to. They seek to do it by taking possession of the vessel and saying to the owners, 'You can't use her until you meet our demands.'"

"Criticizing the attorneys, I. Avnet and Wilfred T. McQuaid, a former Assistant United States District Attorney, Judge Coleman reminded them of their oath of office as members of the bar, with particular attention to the section which instructs them not to take into court any issue which is not honestly debatable or which has foundation at law."

AGE DISCRIMINATION IN EMPLOYMENT

THE wholly unwarranted and absolutely unjust victimization which employers under the profit system impose on those able and willing to work and capable of producing large quantities of commodities and render large amounts of service but who have reached the ages of forty to forty-five years is poignantly brought out in the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the 1937 convention of the Federation at Denver, Colorado.

In discussing the provisions in the Social Security Act designed to provide at least an approach to social security for the aged, the Council points out that according to the U. S. census of 1930 there were 6,500,000 persons sixty-five years of age or over out of a total population of 123,091,000, with the significant comment that "the ratio of those over sixty-five years of age to the total population" is rapidly increasing, adding:

Unless this steadily increasing group of persons over sixty-five is economically independent, society will be confronted with a very serious problem."

The problem is presented by the question: What are the chances that these persons sixty-five years of age or over will be able to provide an old age income for themselves? In considering this important problem, the Executive Council said:

In this connection we should note the increasing difficulties older workers have in securing employment. Testimony as to the hiring policies unfavorable to employing workers over 40 or 45 years of age accumulates and to it have been added studies in Massachusetts, Maryland, California, Pennsylvania and New York. The evidence points to developing practices which fix the hiring age limits within the ages of 20 to 40. With this contraction of the years during which good income can be earned, chances for savings decline. * * *

Inasmuch as the old age benefits under the provisions of the Federal Social Security Act are limited to those sixty-five years of age or over and State old age assistance subsidized by the Federal Government usually fixes the eligible age requirement at sixty-five, it is plain that there is little hope of a decent living for those millions of persons between forty and forty-five years and sixty-five years who are banned from employment by the constantly growing hiring age limits of employers.

The basic reason underlying the power of employers to make this unjust discrimination in terms of employment is the existence of a large army of unemployed working men and women now conservatively estimated to number 7,800,000.

With this surplus of workers in the so-called "labor market," employers have the power to select employees and to impose age limitations if they desire to do so.

Saturated with the profit psychology and with the irrational belief that persons over forty-five or even forty years of age are less productive than those

under these ages, this type of employers cast aside the older workers, who are compelled to pick up a living as best they can at odd jobs and irregular employment. Because they are not eligible for either Federal old age annuities or State old age assistance until they reach sixty-five years their condition is a tragedy both individually and socially.

An industrial system that stimulates the creation of an unemployed army composed of men and women in the prime of their productive lives is not a credit to American civilization.

SPECIFIC ADVANTAGES OF TRADE UNIONS

A SPECIFIC illustration of the tremendous advantages which the workers derive from membership in bona fide trade unions administered along constructive lines was contained in the report which W. D. Mahon, international president of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, made to the twenty-fifth convention of the Association recently held in San Francisco, California.

Pointing out that the Association had established its funds for payment of death, disability and old age benefits in 1896, Mr. Mahon reported that since then members of the Association and their dependents have drawn \$21,758,791.62 from these funds. In the last two years alone, he said, 2,315 death benefits claims, 445 old age benefit claims, and 14 disability benefit claims have been paid.

In addition, the Association has secured paid vacation periods ranging from seven to fourteen days annually for 60,000 members.

Moreover increased wages amounting to millions of dollars were secured for members of the Association during the last two years and in many instances the thirty-six hour and forty-hour week were obtained without reduction in weekly wages.

Trade unionism pays the workers!

FEDERAL HOUSING BILL

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

First on the legislative program of the American Federation of Labor is federal legislation to provide suitable and adequate housing for the lower income families. This is a field where there will be no competition with private initiative. Private initiative must be limited to profitable undertakings. So far as homes for wage-earners are concerned, private initiative has supplied the slums handed-down houses, jerry built additions, but its activity in this field is restricted by the fact that the financing methods of the construction industry preclude any profits on the construction of good homes for wage-earners and other small income groups.

Because the kind of home in which individuals live is one of the most important factors conditioning personality, housing is affected with public interest at all times and becomes a social responsibility when not taken care of otherwise. Only the Federal Government can utilize national resources to finance a balanced program for adequate homes for all. The lack of permanent, substantial housing is not limited to city slums, but makes the countryside hideous with slatternly, sagging shacks, cheaply constructed without redeeming beauty of outline.

Labor feels that chief among the rights to which every family is entitled is a home substantial enough to give a background of security and continuity to the family life. Under the Wagner-Steagall bill which Labor wants enacted into law all Federal housing activities will head up under a three man board responsible for developing long-range housing projects. The board would grant subsidies to local authorities, loans to limited dividend corporations, as well as construct special experimental undertakings.

Federal planning and leadership in this field of housing for the smaller income families will make possible the application of social standards in decisions on construction undertakings. Instead of asking what profits will it pay, we shall ask does family life need this new construction?

This housing measure is needed both for better housing for families and for more employment for those attached to the basic industries.



Let's
make it
a Merry
Union Label
Christmas!

LABEL OF UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA



This Label stands for a wage commensurate with the Labor performed, for Superior Workmanship, the Mechanical Training and Education of the Apprentice, Fair Working Conditions and Sufficient Earning to provide for old age. Be sure to see that it appears on all Wood Products.

Official Information



**General Officers of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD of CARPENTERS and JOINERS
of AMERICA**

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FRANK DUFFY
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GENERAL TREASURER
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Fifth District, R. E. ROBERTS
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3684 W. 136th St., Cleveland, O.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

OUR HOME

Brother T. M. Michelson, Financial Secretary of Local Union No. 1723, Columbus, Georgia, and Vice-President of the Georgia State Federation of Labor writes to us as follows:

"I visited our Home at Lakeland, Florida last August and I must say that the Manager of the Home is to be congratulated on the condition of the Home. I will venture to say that there is not a Hotel in the country as clean and spotless as our Home. Brother Underwood was our very capable Conductor and he allowed us a very thorough inspection. The Brothers living there seem to be satisfied. I am very proud of that fact and hope it continues that way."

NEW CHARTERS ISSUED

1238	Napanee, Ind.	2864	Bernalillo, N. M.
2857	Moser River, N. S., Can.	2081	Indio, Calif.
2858	Bessemer, Mich.	2082	Kingsport, Tenn.
2859	Rainier, Ore.	2865	Jemez Springs, N. M.
2860	Hartford, Wash.	2866	Vancouver, Wash.
2078	Oceanside, Calif.	2867	Albuquerque, N. M.
1213	Winston-Salem, N. C.	2868	Eureka, Calif.
2861	Bates, Ore.	2083	Red Wing, Minn.
2862	Hot Springs, Ark.	2084	Astoria, Ore.
2079	Aiken, S. C.	2869	Fernwood, Miss.
1992	Placerville, Calif.	2870	Grants, N. M.
2863	Baker, Ore.	2871	Laona, Wis.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE FIFTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board.

Greetings:

The Fifty-Seventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor opened at 10 o'clock, Monday morning, October 4, 1937, in the Municipal Auditorium, Denver, Colorado.

Four hundred and sixty-two delegates were present as shown in the following statement:

Number of Unions	Name	Number of Delegates	Number of Votes
83	National and International-----	256	27,094
4	Departments -----	4	4
34	State Bodies -----	34	34
101	Central Labor Unions-----	101	101
65	Trade and Federal Labor Unions-----	64	288
2	Fraternal Organizations -----	3	3
<hr/> 289		<hr/> 462	<hr/> 27,524

We protested the seating of Charles P. Howard the President of the International Typographical Union as a delegate for the reason that he as Secretary of the C. I. O. issued and signed a Certificate of Application to the designated Lumber, Timber and Sawmill Workers—members of our Brotherhood under the title International Woodworkers of America, thereby creating a dual and rival organization to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in violation of the policy of the American Federation of Labor.

This protest was made to the Credential Committee and after a lengthy hearing was reported on as follows:

Your Committee gave the protestants all the time they desired to present their case; likewise your Committee gave the person protested and his colleagues the opportunity to disclaim any of the charges attributed to his personal activities.

The representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America accused Mr. Howard of being Secretary of the Committee for Industrial Organization, a dual and rival organization to the American Federation of Labor, and as Secretary of the C. I. O. and on behalf of the C. I. O. he signed a charter, or certificate of affiliation granting an international union to Lumber, Timber and Saw Mill Workers of the Northwest, members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, under the title—"International Wood Workers of America." He thereby assisted in creating a dual and rival International Union to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in violation of the policy of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Howard did not deny any of these charges but emphatically challenged the right of this assembly, a duly constituted convention of the American Federation of Labor, to deny a person a seat as a delegate to the Convention if such person holds and presents proper credentials from a duly accredited and affiliated organization.

The first source for authority for an answer to this question is the constitution of the American Federation of Labor. Article III, Section 4, of the constitution provides for "the appointment of a committee to audit the accounts and report upon credentials immediately upon the opening of the Convention."

Article IV deals with Representation, and the basis for representation of affiliated organizations. Section 2 of this article provides "when delegates shall be elected and for notification of the election to the Secretary and Treasurer of the

American Federation of Labor." Section 5 of Article IV provides for specific denial of representation when certain situations exist, such as secession, suspension or expulsion of organizations or persons. Likewise, organizations officered or controlled by Communists or persons espousing Communism are subject to the ban.

The foregoing are practically all of the material provisions of your constitution which may have any bearing on the question under consideration.

An examination of the "Rules" adopted in this Convention, and which are set forth on pages 225 and 226 of the printed proceedings discloses nothing which bears on the question.

Rule 20, however, provides "Roberts Rules of Order shall be the guide on all matters not herein provided for."

From the foregoing it is clear that there is nothing in the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, nor nothing specific in the Rules of this Convention which provides for the situation presented by the question. It may be well at this point to dispose of any question which may arise in connection with Article IV, section 5, which provides for exclusions from representation in specific cases. The fact that this section makes such specific exclusions, does not deny the right and power of the Convention to deny representation or deny a person a seat as a delegate on other grounds than those specifically mentioned. The exclusions on these specific grounds are mandatory and directed to organizations and persons which come within the exclusions. They do not interfere in any way with the rights and powers of the American Federation of Labor in Convention assembled to seat or refuse to seat any person as a delegate.

There being no specific provisions in the constitution or rules governing the situation, the next inquiry is, what are the rights and powers based upon law, established precedents and implications from other provisions of the constitution.

The fact that Article III, section 4, of the constitution provides for a Credentials Committee and for a report of such Committee upon the opening of the Convention vests the power in this Committee in the first instance to certify or reject credentials. Its act of certification, or rejection, is subject to the affirmation or disaffirmance by the Convention since the report of the Committee is to the Convention. The acceptance or rejection of the report of the Committee on Credentials is no different than the acceptance or rejection of any other report of any other committee. It is subject to the same rules of the date and vote and whatever is taken thereon is final and binding.

The objection to the Committee's report for failure to certify as a delegate or who holds credentials is the equivalent of an objection to the Committee's report on any other grounds, as, for instance, a report on a contested delegation. Such report is subject to a motion to accept or reject the report and the action taken by the Convention disposes of the report.

The foregoing procedure is approved by Robert's Rules of Order dealing with contested delegations. (See Section 71, page 295, of the revised edition of Robert's Rules of Order.)

Robert's Rules of Order, under the title "Legal right of assemblies and trial of their members" states the following:

"A deliberative assembly has the inherent right to make and enforce its own laws and punish an offender. The extreme penalty, however, being expulsion from its own body." (Robert's Rules of Order, Section 72, page 299.) If it is within the power of an assembly to punish an offender by expulsion from its body after he has become a member thereof, how much stronger is its right to deny admission to its assembly to anyone who it deems has committed offenses against it before he has become a member thereof.

Since we are dealing with parliamentary law and precedents, it may be well to recall that all parliamentary law emanates from rules and customs for the conduct of business in the English Parliament. It is an historical fact that the English Parliament on many occasions exercises the prerogative of refusing admission to its body persons duly elected by their constituents and presenting proper certificates of election.

In our own country there is abundant precedence for such a course although the framers of the American Constitution saw fit to provide for it in the consti-

tution. Article I section 6, provides "Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members." This section of the Constitution has been interpreted to vest absolute power in the Congress to exclude from a seat in Congress any person, no matter if he was duly elected. Even though the exclusions were arbitrary, the courts are powerless to interfere.

While the matter is treated by a subsequent provision in the United States Constitution, as pointed out, the same power is by legal implication vested in any deliberative assembly or convention, unless specifically prohibited by the constitution or rules of the organization.

There being no specific prohibition in the constitution of the American Federation of Labor, or in its rules, your Committee on Credentials are of the opinion that—

The right and the power of a duly constituted convention to discipline a delegate is absolute;

The right and the power of a duly constituted convention to deny a person a seat as a delegate to the convention is absolute, even though such person presents proper credentials from a duly accredited and affiliated organization.

The merits of this particular case must be summed up in this manner. On one side we have a potential delegate being accused of committing serious offenses to the traditional policies pursued by the American Federation of Labor. On the other side we have the defendant basing his defense wholly upon the assumption that this democratic, deliberative body has not the right to prevent him from a seat in this Convention.

With the removal of any doubt as to the legality of this Convention to deny a person a seat as a delegate, your Committee feels there is no other course to pursue than to sustain the protest of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners instituted against the seating of Mr. Charles P. Howard.

After a lengthy and animated debate in which your delegates took an active part the report of the Credential Committee was adopted by roll call vote as follows:

For the Committees Report 25,376.

Against the Committees Report 1,245.

Charles P. Howard was denied a seat in the convention.

Charters Issued During the Year

National and International.....	3
Central Labor Unions.....	38
Local Trade Unions.....	586
Federal Labor Unions.....	283
Total	910

Make-up

The American Federation of Labor is made up as follows: 100 National and International Unions, 4 Departments, 49 State Bodies, 738 City Central Bodies, 1,406 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions, 712 Department Councils, 28,642 Local Unions with a membership of 3,271,726—an increase of 831,671 during the past twelve months.

The C. I. O.

The Executive Council reported in detail the correspondence and happenings that took place between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. during the past and wound up by saying our appeals for conferences were spurned and rejected. No conditions precedent to a conference were established by the Executive Council. The representatives of the C. I. O. were simply asked to meet and confer without stipulations or conditions. Entreaties, appeals and requests made by the Executive Council have been ignored. For two years we have pursued a policy of toleration. We have patiently and sincerely endeavored to promote a settlement through conference and negotiation. All of this has failed. Our efforts in this direction were rebuffed and defeated.

Now the Executive Council feels that the time has arrived when the American Federation of Labor must meet the issue created by the Committee for Industrial

Organization in a clear-cut and positive way. The interests of every national and international union affiliated with the American Federation must be protected and preserved. Confusion and misunderstanding regarding the relationship to the American Federation of Labor of organizations holding membership in the C. I. O. must be terminated. The issue which created the division within the ranks of Labor must be made clear.

In order to accomplish this purpose the Executive Council recommends that in conformity with the law and the Constitution of the American Federation of Labor, the Convention confer upon the Executive Council authority and power to revoke the charters of the international unions holding membership in the Committee for Industrial Organization which were suspended by the Council on September 5, 1936, and affirmed by the Tampa Convention in November, 1936, as provided for in Section 12 of Article 9 of the Constitution.

This part of the Executive Council's Report along with two resolutions on the same matter were referred to the Committee on Resolutions and reported on as follows:

It has been noted with extreme interest the detailed presentation of all that has taken place during the past year. It has been deeply moved by the tragic turn of events noted, the efforts made to re-unite the forces of labor and the fixed determination manifested by the leaders of the C. I. O. to hold to the path of ruthless rule and of maddening ruin.

In this connection your Committee has likewise considered resolutions numbered 6 and 17, both of which deal with and relate to this same subject.

In recommending approval of the Executive Council's report and recommendations contained therein, in commending the officers and Executive Council for the forceful and faithful yet tolerant and sympathetic conduct pursued and in lieu of all resolutions hereinbefore noted, your Committee offers the following observations and additional recommendations:

A year ago your Committee, having much the same subject under consideration, recommended to the convention a program believed by your Committee to be of such a nature that unity might be brought about in the ranks of the organized labor movement. The convention adopted that report. We then expressed the conviction that the unity of the trade union movement should be preserved at all costs. For unity is not only the basis of our strength; it is the very essence of trade unionism. We recalled to the delegates the words of our great founder, Samuel Gompers, who nearly twenty-five years ago proclaimed "Our Federation resting on a solid foundation is erecting a structure adapted at all times to its purposes and of a lasting character." He further stated that "all who would divert it from established principles are enemies working for the promotion of institutions foreign to its character," and added that "those who would change it, aim at its disintegration." These prophetic words deserve to be repeated upon the occasion of this momentous convention.

While the approved recommendations of a year ago have been carried out as far as possible and in good faith, unity has not been restored. The blame for this failure rests not with us but with the group known as the C. I. O. It not only failed to respond but refused under any circumstances to respond to overtures for discussion as to possible methods of bringing about unity.

Responsibility for the present condition rests squarely and solely upon the group known as the C. I. O., the main body of which is composed of unions now under suspension from membership in this body because of conduct leading to and creating the present condition.

A year ago, also, there had been practically no definite and determined effort made to invade the ranks of organized labor bodies by the C. I. O. At that time the activities of the C. I. O. were directed more particularly toward organization of the unorganized, an objective which the American Federation of Labor had throughout more than half a century regarded as its primary goal.

Almost immediately after our last convention, however, and so almost immediately after the adoption of our report of a year ago, the C. I. O. changed its tactics and launched upon a campaign directed at disruption of the membership of unions organized within the membership of the American Federation of Labor.

In other words, the C. I. O. began to raid our unions, confiscate our funds and intimidate and browbeat our members.

Most regrettable of all is the fact that the President of an International Union having membership in the American Federation of Labor, and who is and has been from the beginning the secretary of the C. I. O., made personal pledges as secretary of the C. I. O. that the membership of established unions would not be raided and that organization of the unorganized would continue as the sole objective of the C. I. O. However, not only have those promises been broken wholesale and on every hand, but this same officer who is President of an International Union having membership in the American Federation of Labor and who is secretary of the C. I. O., which stands branded as a dual movement, has himself caused or allowed his personal signature to appear on charters issued to unions created out of membership raided from our established unions, or unions formed dual to our bona fide organizations. More than that, we have every reason to believe that his signature appears on agreements between dual unions and employers in fields where bona fide unions of the American Federation of Labor exist, destructive of the achievements of the American Federation of Labor.

We cannot give too much emphasis to denunciation of these practices and procedures. They are the practices and procedures that have throughout all the ages been used by those wishing to retard progress, destroy human liberties and bring unwarranted contumely upon the heads of those who have sought to serve the people. They are the time-honored practices and procedures of the destroyers and no sanctimonious manner or unctious phrases can rob them of their true and dishonorable meaning.

Two years ago, we must say if we are to have the picture completely before us, there were a number of organizations within our ranks that were in deep sympathy with the point of view then proclaimed by those now in the C. I. O. They were of the belief that there was merit in the call for organization along broader lines, though perhaps doubtful of the methods then proposed. They were of the further belief that those promoting that idea were fully sincere. A year ago there were unions, though less in number, still inclined to the opinion that the leaders of the C. I. O. were sincerely animated by unselfish motives and that they sought the greater good of labor. That was indicated by the vote cast against our report.

But during the past year all this has changed. The pretense has been stripped away by the shameless actions of the C. I. O. itself, by the revelation of greed for power in action, riding ruthlessly and rough shod over all obstacles, including the obstacles of a democracy that still functions and clings to its faith.

Surely there is profound significance in the fact that even those who believed in the minority report of two years ago, expressive of the faith they then held, have, during this past year been completely disillusioned. Among them we now find some of the strongest and most uncompromising supporters of the position of the American Federation of Labor. The whole situation has been changed by the revelation of "the man on horseback" in real life and in action.

Had the C. I. O. run true to its first pronouncement, how then could any of those who then subscribed to its support have deserted their faith and thrown their full support against those with whom they then were allied. The answer is in the actions of the C. I. O., which has shown those who stood with the C. I. O. leaders a year ago and two years ago how painfully they were deceived and how hazardly it was sought to capitalize upon their honest desires and hopes for a greater and stronger labor movement.

The issue of industrial unionism, raised a year and two years ago as the banner of a holy crusade, has been shown to be nothing but a sham. It never was a genuine issue. It now is not even the shadow of an issue. The fact that the American Federation of Labor has faithfully and effectively carried out the instructions unanimously voted by the San Francisco convention, in which sat those now the leaders of the C. I. O.

Let us put it once more in the record that the American Federation of Labor organized the United Mine Workers of America and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and accepted into its fold the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union without change in its form of organization. It organized the

automobile workers as an industrial union. The American Federation of Labor organized the rubber workers as an industrial union. The American Federation of Labor organized great numbers of federal unions as industrial unions. The American Federation of Labor chartered the Newspaper Guild, which has since proven one of the most faithless traitors of them all and which now has sought to become an industrial union, while it seeks from the breastwork of the dual C. I. O. to win by sophistry and tears the support of American Federation of Labor trade unions in its efforts to win that which without that help it cannot gain.

Not only are these facts a vital part of the complete record, but we have this further vital fact: In the natural course of events, partly because of new laws upon the statute books, and partly because of natural evolution, all organizations have changed their form. This has been a natural thing. That has been the history of the development of American trade unionism as symbolized by the American Federation of Labor throughout its existence. Nobody can deny the fact that laws releasing workers from bondage to court injunctions and yellow dog contracts and company unions and other forms of dictation have been the great well-spring of organizational work in these past two years. And so all unions responding to the need and the urge and the inspiration of the time, have changed, as unions have always changed, to meet new conditions. Today there is no definite line anywhere that marks trade or craft unions apart from industrial unions. More or less every union is in one form or another an industrial union, or so-called industrial union.

Without benefit of publicity there has been going forward in mass production industries organization along industrial lines and in all other callings there has been noticeable a remarkable advance in joint action through joint council and other forms of co-operative labor combinations and activities. All are shaping themselves to meet new situations, new requirements. And finally, there is the culminating fact, well-known to us, but evidently not known generally, that there are far more industrial unions within the American Federation of Labor than there are of like character in the C. I. O.

If, in this picture of industrial unionism, reference is to be made to the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, let us recall that there, too, the present organization rests upon a charter issued by the American Federation of Labor and that it was captured as in warfare, by the C. I. O. which speaking symbolically put a gun to the heads of those in control of the Steel Workers' Union, driving them by a mixture of fear and mirage, to yield their sovereign rights, to gain in the end less than they might so easily have had, if they had remained true to their constitution and true to their solemn pledges.

During the past year a large number of unions within the American Federation of Labor have held conventions: Likewise State Federations have held conventions. Here we have had labor in democratic deliberation—the rank and file at work, carving out its own destiny upon the basis of its own convictions. And we find that only one of all the unions in the American Federation of Labor has decided to cast its lot with the C. I. O., with a second clinging dizzily to inability to make up its mind whether to desert or hold fast. State Federations have, with few exceptions, shown the same steadfast determination. Here is a record that is matchless in its convincing accumulation of evidence as to American labor's determination to stand by democracy.

After all of this, after all this record of indisputable fact, we find that the conflict has gone outside the realm of the unions. It has entered the field of politics.

We find that brother is being arrayed against brother not alone in workshop affairs but in political rivalry and dissension. We find that the thirst for power is being carried into cities and counties and states over a wide area. And we find, finally, that it is being carried into national institutions and to the very door of the White House itself.

This intrusion has shown its possibilities in the operation of the National Labor Relations Board, where for the first time in all our history, government intrudes its commanding hand into the determination of the form our unions shall take and with whom employers shall or shall not enter into agreement. Had this been predicted two years ago every American would have proclaimed,

"This cannot be." But we have it. It exists. It is the long, lean finger pointing forward to the possibilities that lie in a future dominated by dictatorship. It is a fact that we cannot ignore. And, it is especially and peculiarly significant that, whereas officers and leaders of the American Federation of Labor foresaw that danger and sought a change in the draft of the bill before its enactment, the leader of the C. I. O. demanded that the draft be left as it was then and as it was written into law. He stood for the first thrust of governmental domination. And that typifies the crux of the whole basic conflict.

America cannot fail to mark and labor cannot fail to feel a burning shame at the spectacle of the leader and dominating figure in the C. I. O., as he demands of the President of these United States obedience to his dictates, because he has laid gold upon the desks of the campaign managers. The brazen and outrageous command must remain upon the record, however much we might, as labor men, like to see it erased. It stands there like a scarlet mark upon the escutcheon of the wage earners. But the great majority of the wage earners repudiate it with dignity and with firmness. It was not of their making.

We find on the one hand the dominating and fulminating Caesar of the C. I. O., marching his Roman legions to the White House, with bludgeoning threats, while on the other hand we find the Machiaevelli of the same C. I. O. pursuing the methods typical of that old master of cunning and conniving, working through the catacombs of politics, pouring oil upon the troubled machinery of national politics, so that where the one smashes through in ruthless effort at conquest, the other follows after with soft words, with the trappings of intellectualism and the tenuous and slithering tactics of the ancient masters of deception and ensnaring. We refer to one called Sidney Hillman. To reduce this to its modern expression, the C. I. O. in politics, seeks to play both ends against the middle, while Caesar and Machiavelli pursue the same end by diverse practices. But every such team must reach the end of its rope and again furnish America with a demonstration that you can fool some of the politicians some of the time, but you can neither fool all of the politicians nor all of the people all of the time.

We feel that the great rank and file of the United Mine Workers of America, who owe everything they have had, up to two years ago, to the American Federation of Labor and who have been through all the years a special concern of the American Federation of Labor when mine owners cowed them with guns and racked their bodies and souls in the pain of brutal oppression, cannot and will not give approval to the action of officers who levy upon them huge assessments for the serving of personal ends.

We cannot believe that the rank and file of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, who entered the great family in the American Federation of Labor with such obvious joy and who were received with such rejoicing as brothers in all the deep meaning of the term, can approve the policy of a leader who requires of them undue special assessments, for purposes of political aggrandizement. We cannot believe that the membership of this union will want their leader to become their political overlord, to dominate them, to rule them, to ride rough shod over them because of the strength which he draws from being their industrial ruler, the overlord of their union. Here, too, we are convinced, there is faith in democracy, a clinging love for freedom, a deep, inner conviction that the American ideals of freedom are the most priceless heritage of men and women.

We cannot believe that the membership of the Ladies Garment Workers' International Union can long continue to give their approval to these actions and these policies of the C. I. O. Every tradition in their past and every fiber of their being must revolt against dictatorship, selfish grasping for power and its ruthless exercise. We cannot believe that the officers and members of the Ladies Garment Workers can or will long tolerate invasion of their jurisdiction, the ignoring and belittling of their officers, the whispered and undercover ridicule of their leaders and their trusted representatives by those who have done these things to serve purposes never contemplated by any honorable labor movement as a part of its functions. We cannot do otherwise than believe that their great membership wishes above all to be again within the fold of the American Federation of Labor, honored as a part of the American Federation, their rights and liberties respected, as they were through all the years, within the American Federation of Labor.

It is the American Federation of Labor which, through more than half a century, has struggled for the liberties of workers, protected those liberties, sought constantly for their just enlargement and kept its faith with its own people and with the American nation.

We cannot believe that the membership of the United Textile Workers of America can approve the action which in their case is peculiarly startling and especially naked in its tempestuous disregard for right and autonomous self-government. For, in this case a treasury was confiscated, a constitution torn to shreds, officers driven to abdicate—a union demolished and made into a vassal province of the Prince Machiavelli who is now its overlord. We cannot believe that any rank and file, save in helplessness, could or would countenance such a ruthless and barbarous procedure. Never were the Goths and Vandals more conscienceless in their wars of conquest.

Finally, this dream of ever-expanding power is not confined to our own land, but reaches far beyond our borders. Lurking within the midst of the C. I. O. is not only an alien philosophy but a most cunning and ruthless design that would have our workers and our abilities and power to produce and transport to bow to the will of an alien government especially in time of war.

Already, it has been said, should there be a war in the Far East broader in scope than it is now, and involve Russia, it would be possible for the Pacific representative and leader of the C. I. O. maritime group of workers to stop the shipments of all materials to whichever of the contesting nations he disliked or his superiors liked least. It is freely predicted that in the event Japan and Russia were to have war, as a sympathizer of Russia, this representative of the C. I. O. could stop all shipments to Japan. Thus it is increasingly evident that this internal conflict is not merely a struggle between two groups of workers. The issues involved are by far deeper and greater. It is becoming clearer with each succeeding year that vital American principles are at stake embracing not alone the security of our domestic institutions but to our continued peaceful, friendly and equitable relations to the rest of the nations of the world.

With all of the facts in mind, and because we believe there is a great rank and file that ardently wishes to return to the fold of the American Federation of Labor, we recommend, first, that our special committee for peaceful negotiations be continued.

We refused a year ago to take any irrevocable step against those unions which might seek to become re-united with the Federation. We hesitate today to take such action against those organizations within the C. I. O. that desire to preserve the unity of the movement and who may wish for re-affiliation.

Secondly, and with these same facts in mind, we recommend that the Executive Council be given full power as provided in Section 12, Article 9, of the Constitution to revoke the charters of any or all of the organizations which refuse to return to the ranks of our movement, so that this power may be used constitutionally and with discretion but without hesitation the moment its use becomes necessary, and we so direct the observance and enforcement of this procedure and requirement.

Third, we recommend the enlargement and strengthening of our machinery of non-partisan political activities so that the political strength of the American Federation of Labor and its renewed determination to support its friends and defeat those in public office who would oppose its policies and programs will embrace all who would in any way favor, encourage or support the C. I. O.

Fourth, we call upon all, whether among employers or among political leaders to have due regard for the condition that exists, for the facts we have presented, and that they choose for themselves which philosophy and which practices to support. We call upon them to decide whether to submit themselves to the evils of a dictatorship which is no less repugnant because it springs from greedy leaders of labor who have forsaken their trust.

President Green said, in addressing the opening session of this convention, "the hour has struck" and in full truth that is the inescapable and irrefutable fact. The hour for choice has struck. The hour to elect whether to walk freely or

with head bowed in cowardly submission has struck for our workers and for our country.

Finally, if, with all efforts proved unavailing, the die is cast for war against autocracy, against rebellion, against an alliance of American greed and alien communism, then we pledge our movement to bring to a quick and decisive close so far as lies within our power this internecine warfare. The nation must not be long punished by the appalling state of affairs created by the C. I. O. We shall, if need then be, marshal the forces of labor everywhere and to a degree and extent heretofore unknown and by such united and militant action we shall conquer where all appeal to reason has failed. We must and we will have freedom. We must and we will have one united labor movement. We must and we will stand true to the faith and in that faith we shall do the things marked out for us to do in order that American liberty and democracy may justify itself and pass its heritage down through time to the generations to come.

The debate on this report occupied the whole day. After which a roll call vote was demanded resulting as follows:

In favor of the Committee's Report 25,616.

Against the Committee's Report 1,227.

Coopers-Carpenters

Under this head the Executive Council reported as follows:

Through the introduction of a resolution at the Tampa Convention of the American Federation of Labor the representative of the Coopers International Union brought before the Convention a claim of encroachment upon the jurisdiction of that organization by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The statement was made that the Carpenters have taken into their organization men and women engaged at coopering in the cities of Seattle and Tacoma, Washington; Portland, Oregon; and Eureka, California, and that the officers of the Coopers' organization had endeavored to adjust these encroachments on their trade with the officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, but without success. The resolution requested that the convention instruct the Executive Council to make an investigation and adjustment of the complaints submitted. The convention referred this resolution to the Executive Council.

In conformity with instructions of the Executive Council an effort was made to arrange for the holding of a conference between representatives of the two organizations. It was stated by the representative of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters that inasmuch as they had no knowledge of coopers being taken into the organization there appeared to be no necessity for holding a conference. Representatives of the Coopers International Union were then requested to submit a specific statement of instances where coopers had been admitted to membership in local unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

Up to the time of the preparation of this report no statement had been submitted by the officers of the Coopers' International Union showing when and where coopers had been admitted to membership in local unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

This was referred to the Committee on Executive Councils report and was reported on as follows:

At the Tampa Convention in 1936 the Coopers, in a resolution, alleged that the Carpenters were encroaching upon their jurisdiction.

The Executive Council requested the Coopers' International to submit a specific statement of instances of such encroachment. Up to date, this has not been done by the Coopers' International Union.

Moreover, no credentials have been submitted to this Convention and no representatives of the Coopers' International Union appeared before this Committee. For these reasons your Committee recommends that the complaint of the Coopers' International Union be dismissed.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

The Executive Council also dealt with many other matters in its report. We enumerate some of them:

Trade Union Benefits,	Unemployment Compensation,
Vacations with Pay,	Labor Standards under Government
Discipline and Orderly Procedure,	Contracts,
The Committee for Industrial Organiza-	National Legislation,
tion,	Child Labor,
Amendments to the Constitution of the	Convict Labor,
A. F. of L.	Workmens Compensation,
Organization Campaign,	Credit Unions,
Charters to International Unions,	Education,
Jurisdictional Disputes;	Apprenticeship Training,
Attack on the Fundamental Structure	Vocation Education,
of the A. F. of L.,	Affiliation with the International Fed-
National Labor Relations Board,	eration of Trade Unions,
Social Security,	Railroad Retirement Act and Railroad
Old Age Pensions,	Legislation, etc.

Resolutions

The following resolutions were introduced in which we are interested:

Upholsterers Request Transfer of Federal Labor Unions in Upholstered Furniture, Mattress and Bedding Industry

Resolution No. 1—By Delegates Sal B. Hoffmann, Morris Muster, Alfred Rota, Upholsterers' International Union of North America.

WHEREAS, At the present time there are a number of Federal Local Unions which were chartered by the American Federation of Labor composed of workers engaged in the Upholstered Furniture, Mattress and Bedding Industry, and

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' International Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, has jurisdiction over the Upholstered Furniture, Mattress and Bedding industries, be it

RESOLVED, That it be recognized that these existing Federal Local Unions properly belong with the Upholsterers' International Union, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor issue no more charters to Federal Local Unions in the upholstered furniture, mattress and bedding industries, and upon receipt of application for charters from such groups of workers, that they be at once turned over to the Upholsterers' International Union.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Upholsterers Request Recognition of Jurisdiction Claims

Resolution No. 2—By Delegates Sal B. Hoffmann, Morris Muster, Alfred Rota, Upholsterers' International Union of North America.

WHEREAS, At the present time there exists a chaotic condition in the upholstered furniture industry because of the fact that various International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor are all issuing charters to the workers in this industry irrespective of the jurisdictional limitations of these International Unions, and

WHEREAS, Because of this situation, there is quite a confusion which is added by the activities of the C. I. O. Tens of thousands of unorganized workers are placed in a dilemma when appealed to to unionize, as they are unable to determine which organization they should join, and

WHEREAS, It is desirable for the interest of the workers involved, as well as the American Federation of Labor, that this situation be eliminated and that the one hundred per cent organization of the upholstered furniture, bedding and mattress industry be accomplished as quickly as possible, and

WHEREAS, The Upholsterers' International Union legitimately engaged in the organizing of the workers in these industries, has been by far, most conspicuously successful in so doing, and.

WHEREAS, In the large factories and shops where upholstered furniture, mattresses and bedding are manufactured, there is also made other articles of furniture or merchandise, and

WHEREAS, It is impossible to organize the upholsterers, mattress and bedding workers in these large shops and factories without also organizing the workers engaged on the other articles that are being manufactured in these same plants, and

WHEREAS, The various classifications of workers in these plants do not want to be divided into several unions but respond heartily when informed they will be organized as a group with all of their fellow-workers in their particular plant, irrespective of the work they may be engaged in, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the organization of those particular work-shops which employ upholsterers, mattress and bedding workers, and also at the same time other workers, throughout the United States and Canada, be recognized by the American Federation of Labor, as being exclusively under the jurisdiction of the Upholsterers' International Union, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the American Federation of Labor, give the Upholsterers' International Union full backing and every possible aid and assistance in the organizing campaign in the upholstered furniture, mattress and bedding industries, now being waged by the Upholsterers' International Union.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions and reported on as follows:

Resolutions Nos. 1 and 2 involve the question of extending the jurisdiction of the Upholstery Workers to include furniture where upholstering work ends. Your committee is advised the American Federation of Labor has not at any time thus far granted such jurisdiction to the Upholsterers' Union, and therefore refers these resolutions to the Executive Council for such consideration as it deems they merit.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

A one cent assessment per month was levied for organizing purposes and to combat the activities of the C. I. O.

The present set of officers were re-elected without opposition and Houston, Texas was selected as the city in which to hold the convention in 1938.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
CHAS. HANSON,
CHAS. SANDS,
JNO. BLAIER,
G. E. WARREN,
GEO. LANE,
WM. J. KELLY,

Delegates.

LOCAL UNION 993, MIAMI, FLORIDA

Carpenters Local Union No. 993 is the oldest Local Union in Miami. Since being chartered in 1902, it has taken a foremost part not only in the development of the Miami of today but has found time to devote much of its time and money to charity. At present eight aged members of the local union are being cared for at the Brotherhood of Carpenters' Home at Lakeland, Fla.

Carpenters' Local No. 993, with a membership of over 1,600, ranks as the fourth largest Local in the Brotherhood. It is one of the few in the country to own its home, a substantial three-story structure at 47 N. W. Third street. The building was built in 1922 with \$15,000 of borrowed money. It is now cleared of all indebtedness, and is a meeting place for 12 other organizations besides housing a large private commercial enterprise on the ground floor.

Most of the major building developments in Greater Miami have been entrusted to union carpenters. Present officers of 993 are: President, George Wright; vice-president, John M. Hurtt; recording secretary, Clarence E. Miller; financial secretary, Franklin Pimbley; business agent, C. H. Bailey; treasurer, R. G. Dickhaus.

KANSAS CITY, MO., COUNCIL CALLS ATTENTION TO SHEFFIELD STEEL

President Braton of the Kansas City, Mo., District Council wishes our members to know that the Sheffield Steel Corporation of that city contemplates building a large addition to their present plant with non-union building tradesmen.

This firm manufactures miscellaneous iron and steel products and particularly nails of all descriptions which are sold all over the country.

For years the representatives of the Building Trades have tried to persuade the Sheffield Steel Corporation to employ union men on their construction work, but without success. As a last resort they have declared this firm unfair.

CIRCULAR FROM PRESSMEN'S UNION

To All Organized Labor in the United States and Canada

Greetings:

For a matter of several years, the Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of Cincinnati has waged a strenuous fight to organize the Multi Color Type Company, one of the largest non-union label plants in America.

This concern is notorious in its efforts to resist invasion of the Union. It is also notorious in resisting efforts to establish Union wages and Union conditions within its domain, and resorts to intimidation, coercion and other well known non-union methods to keep its employes tied to their exploiting policy.

Employes of this plant, through fear of losing their jobs, cannot even talk to Union Organizers. They are hounded inside the plant by "Company Stools," and outside the plant their movements are checked by "Private Detectives" who report back to the Company everything they do, even to what brands of merchandise they purchase for home consumption. Even the private lives of these employes are not sacred to this Employer, because these employes must be very careful that Union men do not visit them.

Let us all join hands in this humanitarian work to correct the exploitation of American Workers at the hands of "Kings and Tyrants."

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

Joe A. Wilson, Representative.

THANKS FROM CONTRACTING FIRM

Under date of October 7, 1937, Local Union No. 494, Windsor, Ontario, Canada, received a letter from the Allan Construction Company, Ltd., thanking the Local for its cooperation in helping that firm complete a contract it had in Windsor and also thanking Business Agent Breeze for the assistance he rendered while the work was under way. At the request of Local Union No. 494 we are glad to publish this information.

FORTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF L. U. 12, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

On Thursday, October 14th, Local No. 12 celebrated its 41st Anniversary by a dinner at the Tuscarora. A large attendance of the members of the Local, their friends and families participated in the celebration. Because of the success the event will remain a memorable one to the members and all others who attended.

The committee on arrangements were President Wm. Goldthorpe, Theo. C. Boutin, Wm. Luvadis, Frank Henry. President Goldthorpe welcomed the guests and members and their friends. Brother W. S. Quinn was toastmaster and seated at the speakers table were the Mayor of Syracuse, State Senator Francis McElroy, State Assemblyman Frank J. Costello, Judge Homer V. Walsh, Thomas Cocoran, Councilman at Large, John E. McGarry, Labor Director of W. P. A., Joseph Teatom, President of the Syracuse Federation of Labor, P. J. Sullivan, President of E. D. Edwards Stores and many representatives and officers of the other unions.

The Veterans, honor guests, were A. W. Hammond, eighty-eight years old; and Jerry Carroll; Charter Members Neil Hilgert, Robert Magee, Wm. Owens,

Jesse Wilcock, Max Bragman, John Sova, Leonard Flisinger, Jacob F. Fralich and Jacob Metzgar.

These veterans were praised by the State and City officials for their record as union men.

Board Member Brother Guerin represented the General Office and ably did so with an enlightening talk on the Home and Pension which was well received.

Many letters were received from other unions complimenting the affair as a credit to the union members of Syracuse. A general good time was enjoyed by all.

LOCAL 549 HONORS SECRETARY C. H. JOHNSON

A carpenter for sixty years and secretary of Local 549, Greenfield, Mass., since he first became a member thirty years ago!

That is the record of C. H. Johnson who was honored by his Local recently on his 82nd birthday.

Mr. Johnson never has missed a meeting and never has been behind in his dues. He has been a faithful worker and wise counsellor in troubled times and his sound judgment has repeatedly aided his Local to success.



Retired from active work, Mr. Johnson owns his home and other property. He now lives with his children, his wife having died two years ago.

An enthusiastic hunter and fisherman, he is known for his amusing stories pertaining to his hobbies.

Said President Edward Swenson of Local 549 in paying tribute to Mr. Johnson: "We wish all men were of his caliber. What a different world we would have and enjoy."

In honor of his faithful service Local 549 presented Mr. Johnson with a carpenter's emblem pin, other gifts and a sum of money.

On the program which honored Mr. Johnson were speakers Albert Preul, Fred Miner and Arthur Church, past presidents; Charles Bitters, recording secretary; Maurice Pitkin, financial secretary; Mr. Swenson; Ray Atherton, Dan Van Valkenberg and Bill Hogan of Springfield.

Letters of congratulation were read from Members A. C. Warren of South Deerfield, and C. S. Waltz of Hyde Park.

Entertainment, refreshments and a social hour also were on the program.

40th ANNIVERSARY OF LOCAL UNION NO. 210, STAMFORD, CONN.

The 40th Anniversary of Local Union No. 210, Stamford, Conn., was celebrated Saturday, October 23 in Carpenters Hall, with a banquet, speeches and entertainment. General Secretary Duffy was the guest of the evening and the principal speaker. When he was Business Agent in New York City, forty years ago, he organized Local Union No. 210. The officers and members insisted that he attend this anniversary.

Four charter members survive the group he organized forty years ago; each of these charter members was presented with an honor badge by the General Secretary. The four are:

John Flynn
George Reed
William Murray
Vic. Sacrison

Congressman Phillips congratulated the Local Union on its anniversary, assuring them that it was organized Labor that made America a better place to live in.

Other speakers were Mayor Edward Gonnond,

First Selectman—John T. Hanrahan

Second Selectman—Paul Pavia

Chief of Town Police—Frank McMahon, Attorney Charles Moore and General Representative Sullivan who came from Philadelphia, Pa.

Special guests were:

Thomas Shea, President of the Connecticut Federation of Labor.

John Egan, Secretary-Treasurer of the Connecticut Federation of Labor and representatives of Local No. 196, Greenwich, Local Union No. 746, Norwalk and Local Union No. 409, New Canaan.

Brother E. I. Morrell was a very busy man and made an excellent and capable Toastmaster.

The Arrangement Committee consisted of Geo. Robinson, President of the Local Union, A. W. Bradt, Business Agent and F. B. Barry, Carl Olson and E. I. Morrell. The members turned out in large numbers.

The Anniversary was a great success and the officers and committees are to be congratulated for their efforts in making the affair an enjoyable and pleasant one.

WE PASS BUT ONCE

One is here his allotted time and then is gone.

Most of us gather little to leave behind us except perhaps a good name. Which in itself is well, but does not seem enough.

Some may attain a good record by sitting quietly with idle hands.

Others may fail in an attempt to accomplish something worthwhile, but at least they will have experienced the joy of endeavor.

We—all members of union organizations—have opportunity to embellish the good record we might have attained.

We may have been loyal to our organization, but not boisterously so. Our loyalty may have been of that meek and mild variety that arouses little attention and attains less results.

We may have lived a blameless life; have faithfully performed our debt to society; have cared for our own and built up in our small circle of acquaintances a reputation for steadiness that is commendable.

But what have we done for others less fortunately situated than ourselves?

Have we ever undertaken to convince that non-member in our neighborhood that membership in a union organization is most desirable for him and his family?

Have we given the chosen officers of our local organization the moral support we pledged when we elected them?

Have we given visible evidence of our faith and belief in unionism?

Have we striven to promote the use of union-made goods and articles produced by members of other union crafts?

Have we done either or any of these things, or otherwise aided the organized labor movement beyond maintaining our good standing in our organization?

Have we?

If we have not, then the good record we may leave behind will not be as good as it might have been, and unfortunately we have but one try at it—so far as we know.

DEATH ROLL

EDGAR BROOKE—L. U. 1725, Daytona Beach, Fla.

CHARLES DOERR—L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.

CHARLES JOLLEY—L. U. 2172, Boston, Mass.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Romance

*"Romance is dead?" The foreman smiled
As he would at the words of a foolish child.
" 'Romance is dead? Why, man, you're blind—
If you listen and learn, with an open mind
Instead of speaking in parrot phrase
Of the 'grand old times' and the 'good old days;'
If you'd look about you and see—you'd find
Romance is living right now and here—
Not dead and gone with the yesteryear.*

*"Man, O man! can't you look and see
What thousands of wonders have come to be?
These bolts and shafting that whirl and whirr,
These chunky motors that hum and purr,
These lathes and punches which fill the floor,
These hammers pounding, these rolls that roar—
Why, they're Romance, and they make it, too,
By the magic spell of the work they do.
These tools of ours, and the men who run them—
Don't dream of miracles—they've done them.
They've put Romance in the shape of steel,
They've turned the shafts, and they've forged the keel
Of many a ship that fights her way
Through surging combers and flying spray;
The train that thunders along the rails,
The ax that blazes the new-made trails
The cages that carry the miners down,
The dynamos lighting the clanging town,
The aeroplane in the sky's blue dome,
The plowshare turning the good brown loam,
The myriad wonders of the time,
Have sprung to life from the workshop's grime;
And yet you sigh and shake your head
And murmur sadly, 'Romance is dead!'"*

—"American Machinist."

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

STAYAWAY NOTICES

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Local Union 302, Huntington, W. V., call attention to the fact that there are plenty of carpenters in the vicinity to take care of all present and future work there, and ask members of the Brotherhood to take notice and act accordingly.

Fraternally yours,

Byron J. Keeney, Secretary.

Local Union No. 302.

Huntington, W. Va.

* * * * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Due to the lack of building at this time of year, we do not have enough work here for our own members. We ask that Brothers do not come here expecting to get work, but visitors are always welcome.

We meet each Tuesday night at Central Labor Hall, corner King and Vanderhorst St.

Fraternally yours,

R. C. Poque, Recording Secretary.

Local Union No. 159.

Charleston, S. C.

NO WORK IN DALLAS FOR TRAVELING MEMBERS

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The volume of our work has decreased considerably lately, and prospects for the future are not very good for the next three or four months at least. There are enough members in our organization here to take care of all the work that we have. Would appreciate your carrying an article in "The Carpenter" to this effect, so that other members seeking employment will go elsewhere. We make this request because we have recently had quite a few men in here from the North and the East looking for work.

Fraternally yours,

Carpenters Local Union No. 198.

C. H. Culpepper.

PHOENIX DOES NOT NEED YOU

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been instructed to inform you, and to request you to cause to be published in "The Carpenter" the following facts:

Phoenix, Arizona is flooded with carpenters. Work is scarce. There are no new jobs of any size contemplated at this time. Work on the various dams require by law at least 1 year's bona fide residence of this state. This requirement is strictly enforced. Traveling brothers should avoid Phoenix.

Fraternally,

Jerry Hofman, Rec. Sec'y.

Carpenters Local No. 1089,

Rt. 10, Box 226-B., Phoenix, Ariz.

LOCAL REMEMBERS ITS VETERANS

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Local Union 246, in a meeting assembled November 15, remembered its heroes of the World War, by again having the Honor Roll on display and roll called of its roster.

For 17 years past, this has been the custom of each meeting following Armistice Day, to show our members "We Do Not Forget" and that when called to the colors they did not shirk their duty and were a credit to our country and our organization.

Of 35 names on roll, we still have 13 within our ranks. Sixteen have resigned and six have passed away, namely:

John Agresta	William Bell	Geo. Schick
Wm. Matthews	Al Schick	Henry Lang

Chairman Sam Sutherland, called upon Gus Darmstadt as the father of these ceremonies to outline how this came about and to call the roll, after which a rising vote of remembrance and silent prayer was offered for our departed heroes.

In conclusion, as a token of esteem, three months dues was donated from the contingent fund to each remaining member on roll.

Fraternally yours,

A. Darmstadt, Secretary, L. U. 246, N. Y. C., N. Y.

53rd ANNIVERSARY OF L. U. 78, TROY AND L. U. 99, COHOES, NEW YORK

Families and friends of Local Union 78, Troy, N. Y. and 99, Cohoes, were guests of these Unions October 29, at the fifty-third anniversary celebration of the granting of their charters by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The success of the celebration was far beyond expectations.

The program arranged by the committee included dinner, dance music, refreshments and a floor show presented under the direction of Brother Murray, also a talented musician.

Among the many guests present were Assemblyman Philip J. Casey, who holds a membership card in the Troy Building Trades Council; County Judge Breaton, Judge Sweeney, John Forster, mediator New York state labor department who spoke on "What Union Labor has done to Benefit the Working Class Employed by the State;" J. Casaboune, president of the General Contractors Association of Troy and vicinity; Frank Maloney, also a member of the Contractors Association, both of whom worked hard for the agreement now existing between the Troy District Council and association.

Brother T. M. Guerin, member of Local Union 78, spoke on "The Early Conditions of L. U. 78 In Troy."

Chief speaker of the evening was Brother Frank Duffy, General Secretary of the Carpenters and Joiners, who found time between important meetings of the Executive Board, the American Federation of Labor convention and other pressing duties of the General Office to make the trip to Troy to attend this special occasion.

Brother Duffy spoke on the early history of the organization in Troy and Cohoes and called attention to the fact that Local Union 78 established the eight-hour day four years before the A. F. of L. selected our international organization to lead the way in that enterprise.

Thirty of our pension members were present, but all of our charter members are either deceased or departed for other sections of the country.

Brother Duffy had the pleasure of meeting the third generation of Carpenters in one family—Thomas Forster, Sr., John N. Forster, John N. Forster, Jr., all active members.

The trade union and fraternal spirit expounded by our charter and pension members lingers with us still. It is a heritage which we of today are privileged

to share to be proud that we can belong to such a high calibre organization of mechanics and gentlemen.

It is the opinion of the members that one could travel far before finding two Locals to compare with either Local 78 or 99. They boast of a fine, orderly and respectful meeting with business conducted in a business like manner. Each member is ever ready to do his utmost for his Brother members and his Local Union and all take great pleasure in showing the trophies and banners won in Labor Day parades from competitive organizations.

It always has been and always will be the duty of each member to maintain the fraternal spirit and to strive to strengthen the organization just as our older members of both Locals have done for the last fifty years.

The next event will be a Christmas party for the children of the members.

Joseph M. Bond, Recording Secretary.

Carpenters Rival Has Much Discouragement

The attempt of C. I. O. adherents of Portland, Ore., to promote a rival to the Carpenters' Union known as the International Woodworkers of America, is reported as meeting with stiff resistance all along the Pacific Coast, where C. I. O. activities in this line have been centered.

A growing boycott threatens to tie up the entire lumber industry of the Northwest, it is revealed. The strong Portland Local of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, affiliated with the A. F. of L., has joined with other Northwest Locals in declaring that they would not handle products manufactured by members of the C. I. O. organization.

Higher Building Cost Is Threat to Construction

Higher building costs threaten to retard construction, experts contended today.

As analysts review the climb out of depression they stress the fact that the automobile industry helped to get the business motor off dead center. Momentum imparted from this source spread to other fields. The steel industry then surged ahead and lent its strength to the movement.

It remained for the building industry to shake off the doldrums and swing into heavy activity with an accompanying increased use of men, dollars and materials.

How briskly this important division picked up is illustrated by a compilation which showed private money spent in construction in the first eight months of 1937 rose to \$809,858,000 from \$405,467,000 in the like period of 1936, an upturn of 105 per cent.

As some observers see it, increased building costs may soon slow down the rate of gain in the building industry. A comparison of current prices with a year ago shows lumber up 7 per cent, brick up 3 and steel 19 per cent ahead. On the other hand, cement was 2 per cent lower than September, 1936, and sand was down 5 per cent.

August building construction awards in thirty-seven Eastern states totaled \$285,104,100, a decline of 11 per cent under July but a gain of 4 per cent over August, 1936, F. W. Dodge reported today.

The August volume was made up of \$73,448,300 residential building awards, \$117,209,800 nonresidential building and \$94,446,000 public works and utilities contracts.

About two-thirds of the July to August decline was due to decrease in the amount of public-financed work, T. S. Holden, vice-president, pointed out.

The tattooed man connected with a circus died and the manager of the show telegraphed his wife as follows: "Your husband, John, died suddenly today. Advise as to disposition."

In a few hours the answer was received. It read "His disposition was mighty onery."

HERE AND THERE

Confectionery Workers Win Wage Raise Strike

Brooklyn, N. Y.—At the conclusion of an 11-day strike against Rockwood and Company, manufacturers of chocolate products, Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union Local No. 405 picked up a settlement which provides for the union shop, wage increases, time and one-half for overtime and other standard union shop conditions.

36-Hour Week to be Asked for All Postal Employees

Kansas City, Mo.—A 36-hour week for all postal employees will be sought by Representative James M. Mead, of New York, at the next meeting of Congress, he announced here in a speech before the annual convention of the National Association of Letter Carriers.

Mead sponsored legislation reducing the work week of postal employees from 44 to 40 hours. He said he planned to seek the reduced work week because the "only hope of economic development of America lies in shorter hours and higher pay."

Musical Artists Get A. F. of L. Charter

New York City, N. Y.—A charter from the American Federation of Labor has been granted to the American Guild of Musical Artists. This action followed the merger of the Guild and the Grand Opera Artists Association, and the grant was made by the Associated Actors and Artists of America governing board.

Lawrence Tibbett, famous baritone singer, is president of the Guild; and the organization brings into the A. F. of L. fold some of the best known concert and operatic stars of the country.

St. Louis Unions Win 20,000 Members

St. Louis, Mo.—Continued growth of established A. F. of L. unions here, together with organization of several new locals, has given the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Union a big increase in membership, despite the fact that 12 local unions and one joint board associated with the C. I. O. were dropped from membership.

Notable gains have been made in the moving picture industry, the building trades, teamsters and chauffeurs, and other unions, bringing over 20,000 new members into the A. F. of L. fold and giving the local central body a net gain of over 10,000 members since the beginning of this year.

Indiana C. I. O. Unions Ousted

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Executive Committee of the Indiana State Federation of Labor unanimously adopted a resolution ousting the locals of twelve CIO, national and international unions from membership in the State body and sent a communication to all central groups and local unions notifying them of the committee's action, which the letter said, was in compliance with "mandates of the American Federation of Labor."

The Executive Committee directed that the section of the American Federation of Labor constitution concerning ineligible unions be "applied immediately" and said that all local unions ineligible to affiliation under the provisions of the section "must be immediately dissociated from membership."

Farm Income Gains Over Last Year

For their toil and sweat this year American farmers will receive \$9,000,000,000, according to the bureau of agricultural economics. That is a billion more than last year, more than twice as much as in 1933 and \$1,400,000,000 less than in 1929.

The increased flow of dollars, the bureau said, resulted from improved demand for farm products, due to general business recovery, reduction in supplies by drought and new deal farm programs.

Letter Carriers Reaffirm Loyalty to Federation

Kansas City, Mo.—The National Association of Letter Carriers in convention here, reaffirmed their "faith" in the A. F. of L., and passed a resolution stating they would never "amalgamate with any other organization that would cause them to lose their autonomy."

Speakers, urging the resolution, asserted the organization's success was due to the efforts of its own officers working in conjunction with the A. F. of L.

A. F. of L. Gains in New England

Boston, Mass.—American Federation of Labor organizers from the New England states and Canada met in conference at the Parker House here under the direction of Lewis G. Hines, director of organization.

In addition to the A. F. of L. organizers the meeting was attended by many representatives of international unions and officials of state and city central bodies.

The conference was held to discuss organization problems and plans for further progress.

It was reported by those participating in the meeting that the Committee for Industrial Organization in this territory had made practically no headway, while the American Federation of Labor was recording significant gains in all sections.

The conference was attended by approximately 65 persons.

Minneapolis Labor Gains

Minneapolis, Minn.—Much progress is being reported throughout the labor movement here, with A. F. of L. locals far in the lead in gains made.

Among recent victories was that of General Drivers No. 544, which won a 5-day strike at the Williams Hardware Company and the Minneapolis Iron Store. Agreements secured granted all demands of the workers, including wage increases running from 10 cents an hour to \$65 a month, with all other provisions of the standard agreement of Local No. 544.

Hotels Sign Laundry Union Pact

Laundry and Dry Cleaners' Local Union, which recently reached a splendid agreement with the Hotel Managers' Committee, covering laundry work, is planning an intensive campaign, with the object of eventually gaining closed shop agreements with the entire laundry and dry cleaning industry.

Paintmakers Win Strike

The two-weeks strike at the Glidden Paint Company's plant resulted in a smashing victory for the Twin City Paint, Varnish, Lacquer Makers and Glass Handlers' Union No. 1083. The union obtained not only recognition, but substantial wage increases and seniority rights. The tie-up at the plant was 100 per cent effective and officials of the International Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators have indicated that the victory here may lead to signing up other Glidden plants in different parts of the country. Several other agreements have also been secured by No. 1083 with paint and varnish concerns here.

Unions Double Pay Rates of Members

The department of labor recently published overwhelming evidence that union membership pays dividends in pay envelope dollars.

In September, October and November, 1936, the department's bureau of labor statistics sent trained representatives to all parts of the country to "obtain a representative cross-section of wages in the building industry." In all, they gathered the wage figures of 186,145 building trades employees.

About two-thirds of these were union members and one-third non-union, the report says.

The average hourly wage for union members was found to be \$1.06, and for non-union workers only 61 cents. In other words, union men got 73 per cent more pay than workers who thought they did not need unions.

Even this comparison, however, was found to be unfair to the unions, because the survey covered an unduly large proportion of common laborers and helpers, two classifications in which union members got "only" 49 per cent and 45 per cent more pay than non-union workers.

In the skilled trades, the report shows, union members got twice as much as non-union workers in the same locality.

For example, in New York City, union electricians were paid \$1.70 an hour, while non-union electricians got 88 cents.

Exports of Automotive Products Up 73 Per Cent

Washington, D. C.—The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce reported exports of automotive products from the United States in July were valued at 73 per cent more than exports in July, 1936.

Last July's exports totaled \$30,669,383, compared with \$17,754,406 in the same month of 1936. This country exported 19,115 passenger cars, valued at \$10,531,006 last July, compared with 12,531 cars valued at \$6,576,588 in the corresponding month of 1936.

Lumber Production Falls 10% in Holiday Week

Washington—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reported that lumber production for the holiday week ended September 11 was 10 per cent less than for the preceding week. Shipments declined 16 per cent and new orders 15 per cent. The Labor Day holiday accounted for a large share of the decline, the report said. A total of 536 mills produced 231,823,000 feet, shipped 199,529,000 feet and booked new orders for 178,008,000 feet. In the preceding week, 553 mills produced 258,913,000 feet, shipped 236,821,000 feet and took new orders for 209,416,000 feet.

Front-Seat Auto Riders

Lincoln, Neb.—Don't cross your legs if you are riding in the front seat of an automobile with a reckless driver. That is the advice of Dr. Robert Funsten, professor of orthopedic surgery at the University of Virginia. He read a paper on "Dashboard Dislocations of the Hip" at the fiftieth annual convention of the American Orthopedic association here.

This type of injury is a frequent result of automobile collisions and presents a serious surgical problem, he said. The passenger in the front seat can avoid it by planting both feet on the floor boards and leaning well back in the seat.

If he crosses his legs, he is likely to dislocate his hip as well as injure his knee. That means confinement in a hospital for eight or ten weeks, Dr. Funsten said.

Union Pact Signed Covering Meat Workers in 30,000 Retail Stores Throughout Nation

Chicago—An agreement between the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America and the National Retail Meat Dealers' Association, covering 30,000 retail stores, has been signed. Under it the union will become the sole bargaining agency.

The pact is the most far reaching ever entered into by the Amalgamated and is the first of its kind ever negotiated on a thorough national scale. It was secured through the combined efforts of secretary-treasurer, and the vice-president of the international union.

Local unions affiliated with the Meat Cutters and local retail meat dealers' associations in different cities, notably San Francisco, Calif., Seattle, Wash., St.

Louis, Mo., and Memphis, Tenn., have been on friendly terms and in thorough accord for many years. Because such set-ups in these localities brought good results, the executive council of the national dealers' association deemed it advisable to negotiate a contract on a national basis. Together with union representatives, they drew up an agreement which was accepted by the union.

The employers gave their consent to the signing of the contract, almost without opposition, on the first day of the association's annual convention. Five hundred delegates were in attendance.

Under the contract, both parties agreed to "cooperate to enlarge and widen their respective organizations." Both also agreed to cooperate on legislative programs advanced by either organization calculated to be of aid or value to the industry or to remedy certain unfair trade practices designated in the agreement.

Wages, hours and conditions are to be given local treatment but both national organizations are to give their "aid and good offices to the execution of fair and reasonable contracts." Provision is made for a national board of labor relations which is to act as "a supreme court on matters of importance that cannot be settled locally."

PERSONALITY

Take time and make occasions to inquire into the purposes of life; think on sound and basic principles. Emancipate yourself from all that is unreal, dogmatic, hysterical. Be natural—be yourself. Do not blight your soul with words or vows you cannot live up to. Realize that all men are needful of but one thing—kindness; and that what the world needs most to effect its salvation is simple sincerity in motives and actions. To bring these things about, you need to know, not believe. Repudiate that sort of faith which asks you to believe what you know to be false. We stand alone, we develop ourselves, though we are responsible to our fellow men for the sort of lives we live. Nothing is ever given to us—we create. Others cannot create good in us; God himself cannot. Through nature and men we get our lessons; this is the true revelation. The truth is in us. It is not controlled, or dispensed exclusively by any organization or institution. Such ideas develop dependence and selfishness. Truth lives on independence; and it is universal, because it is the most personal thing in the world. Therefore prize your personality.—David Leslie Brown.

Doubling Trouble

You must be firm with worry and realize that worry never yet solved anything—and never will. It only begets more worry, and those who are its wretched victims simply "double trouble, and trouble others, too," asserts a writer in *Tid-Bits Magazine*. Trouble, after all, presents a problem to be solved—a crisis to be met and passed. To examine it as coolly as possible, to see it in its true perspective, to contrast it against its true background and not the background of a fearful imagination, to sit down and map a course of action, to be practical, and sensible, to be positive—not passive and negative—do these things . . . and very often you find that the thing you were worrying about has ceased to be.

Make a great deal more of your right to praise the good than of your right to blame the bad. Never let a brave and serious struggle after truth and goodness, however weak it may be, pass unrecognized. Do not be chary of appreciation. Hearts are unconsciously hungry for it.—Phillips Brooks.

Drink to the Union Label. We now have Union-roasted coffee as well as Union-brewed beer.

Bad Shot

Husband: "I sure miss the old cuspidor."

Wife: "You missed it before, that's why it's gone."

CHEER UP!

(By James Edward Hungerford)

The thing that makes a fellow feel
Some better, when he's "down and out",
Is just a little LAUGHTER real,
And seeing SMILING folks about!
When things go wrong, and bitterness
Just seems to fill his mortal cup,
There are no healing words to bless
Like those old loving ones—"CHEER UP!"

When he has lost out on his luck,
And all the world's chockfull of gloom,
And those "blue"-devils, "Nip-an-Tuck"
Are pressing him for elbow-room,
There is no better medicine
Than when he sees some "Sunny Jim"
Who's trying to be game, and grin—
A fellow lots WORSE-OFF than HIM!

And when he's feeling "body-broke",
And nothing seems to be worth-while,
And he can't laugh, or see a joke,
Or even force a would-be smile,
There's nothing quite as cheering, when
He hears some worse-off fellow say:
"I'm floored—but I can START AGAIN
RIGHT NOW!—this here's another day!"

Craft Problems



CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON CX

In the history of architecture, there is nothing of so long standing as the door. In its prehistoric origin the door was no more than an opening, perhaps to a cave, which was closed by rolling a stone into it, either from the inside or from the outside. From that time down to this, the door has undergone many changes and improvements, and will, no doubt, undergo many more changes and see many improvements that are as yet undreamed of.

The nomads used the door in their tents, the Indians used it on their Tee-Pees, and the Cliff Dwellers used it in their dwelling places and in their temples. Those uses of the door were mostly crude, so crude that if they were con-

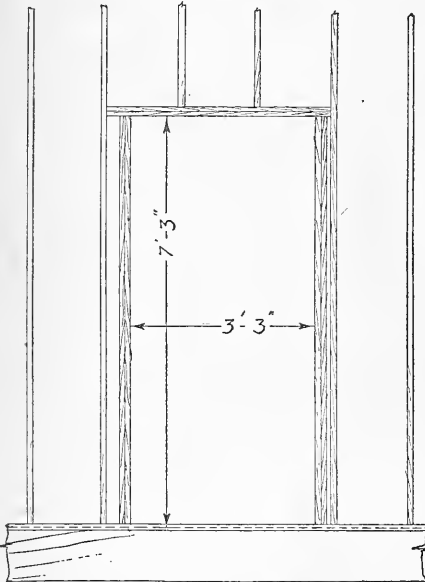


Fig. 661

sidered in the light of doors of today, they would hardly be called doors at all. But coming down to our modern civilization, there are so many, many things which must be equipped with some form

of door or doors that, as civilization advances, the door is multiplied and re-multiplied until we have, doors, more doors and still more doors.

Aside from its material use, the door has been and still is used as a figure of speech. "The open door," "The door was shut," and many other similar expressions are examples of its figurative use. And in the spiritual realm, the

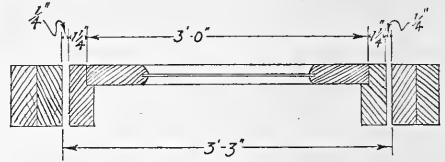


Fig. 662

Carpenter of Nazareth gave it a sacred place in religious literature, when he applied it to himself by saying, "I am the door."

In its relationship to a building, the door is one of the most important, if not the most important feature of the whole structure. Its size should be governed by the purpose for which it is intended. Where the traffic is heavy, as in large public buildings, the width of the entrance door should be sufficient to prevent a traffic jam. Such doors, speaking of the opening, should not be less than 6 feet wide. A rule adopted for classic structures proportions the width to the height of doors for main entrances, as 1 to 2. That is, the door should be twice as high as it is wide. In its application to public buildings this rule should not be taken as a hard-and-fast one. For instance, there are many small public buildings where a 3-foot wide door is sufficient, but who would want such a door only 6 feet high. On the other hand, there are public buildings that need such wide entrances that the width necessarily must exceed the height, or at least, be on a par with it. The same authority gives this rule:

For single doors of residences or office rooms, the proportion should be 1 to 2½; or, the height should be 2½ times as high as the door is wide. Ap-

plying this to stock sizes, as 2'8" by 6'8" and 3'0" by 7'0" doors, we again see that such rules are not strictly reliable. Perhaps the best rule for governing the height of doors, especially

were intended, measuring sticks, rather than as guides.

Our illustrations in this lesson deal with job-made door frames, which are more or less standard.

Fig. 661, to begin with, shows a rough door opening, for a 3' 0" by 7' 0" door, giving in figures the size of it. These figures are based on jambs that are 1 1/4 inches thick. Where thinner

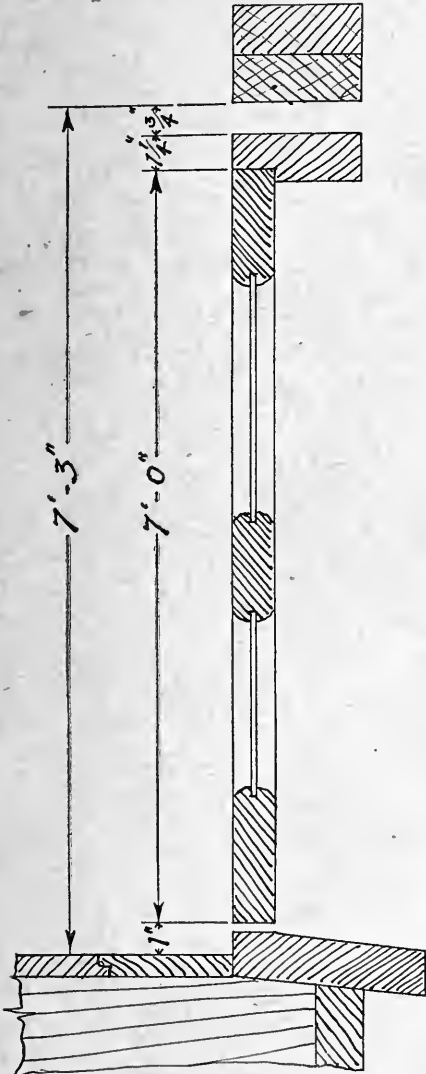


Fig. 663

for residences and offices, is to make all the doors the same in height, regardless of the width. But here again, one must not stick to firmly to the rule, for there are circumstances that often come up, which render all rules useless. The best rule of rules that we have found, whether they are written rules or pocket rules, is to use them for what they

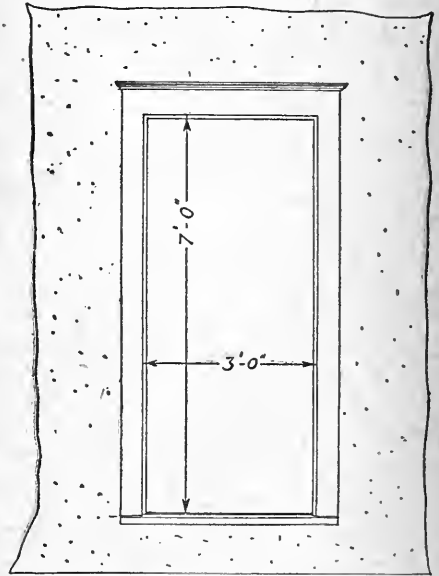


Fig. 664

material is used, the opening should be reduced in size accordingly.

Figs. 662 and 663 are illustrations with no attempt made to bring them to any given scale. In this way we are able to bring out the points we want to make more clearly. The figures are the only things that count, the drawings are more nearly on a basis of sectional pictures. The first of these illustrations, namely Fig. 662, shows why 3 inches are added to the width of the door, in order to get the necessary width of the rough opening. Here we have 1/4 inch on either side of the door jamb for plumbing clearance, 1 1/4 inches on either side for jambs, and 3 feet for door, —a total of 3 feet, 3 inches. The other, or Fig. 663, shows why 3 inches is added to the height of a door to get the correct height of the rough opening. Starting at the top and reading down we have, 3/4 inch for clearance, 1 1/4 inches for head jamb, as it is often

called, (the right name is yoke); 7 feet for door and 1 inch for floor and threshold clearance,—a total of 7 feet, 3 inches, as shown by figures. These unsealed drawings should be studied in connection with the scaled drawing of the completed door frame shown by Fig. 664.

Fig. 665 gives cross sections of the head of the frame and of the sill with the jamb shown cut. This drawing gives all the figures necessary to make a

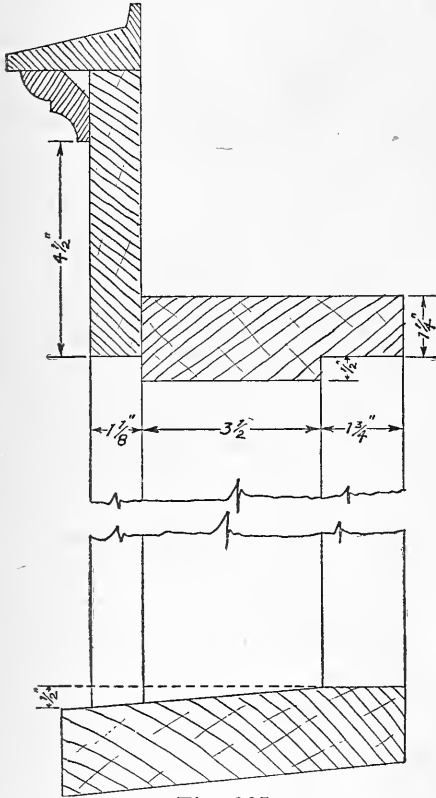


Fig. 665

standard job-made door frame, excepting, of course, the size of the door. Fig. 666 shows the front elevation of what is shown by Fig. 665, with supplementary figures.

Fig. 667 shows a head and a sill joint ready to be made, and by the projections, other details are shown. The inside edge of the top and the bottom parts of a jamb are shown at A; B shows the face of these parts. C gives the inside edge of a part of the head, while D shows the face of it, and E shows the inside edge of the sill. F is a detail of the jamb, showing the rab-

bet. These parts put together are shown by Fig. 668, where A, E and C represent the same parts they do in Fig. 667.

In putting together a door frame, it should be kept in a level position, either

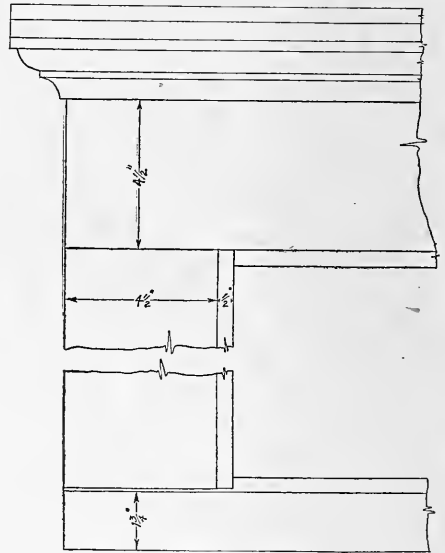


Fig. 666

resting on trestles, or lying on the floor. The exposed part of the joints should be kept tight,—sometimes the

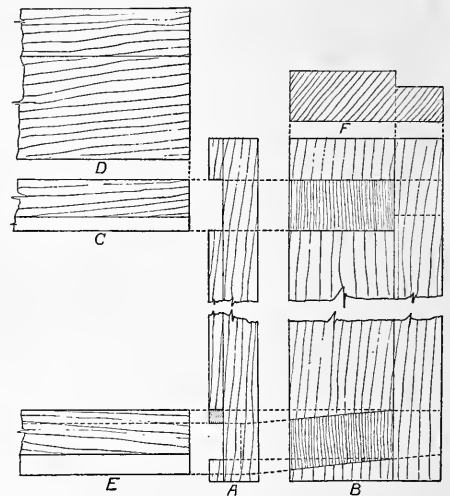


Fig. 667

point of a chisel is driven into the joint at the back in order to keep it closed until the nailing is done. 8d nails are usually used, but smaller or larger nails are also used, depending on the thick-

ness of the material the frame is made of. When the jambs are together, the side casings are put on, nailing them with 10d casing nails. The head casing is put on last. (Occasionally a carpenter is found who puts on the head casing first, and then the side casings).

If a frame must be handled a great deal before it is set, it should be squared up and braced, but if it is set without much moving, the bracing can be dispensed with.

In conclusion we quote the definitions Webster gives of the noun, "Door.

BLUE PRINT READING AND ESTIMATING

(By L. Perth)

CHAPTER TWENTY

Conventions in Structural Steel

The general principles of structural steel were elucidated in the previous articles. It has been emphasized that structural steel is a very important phase of building construction and consequently cannot be neglected by most of the representatives of the building trades.

There are building mechanics who are inclined to think that in the matter of plan reading they may confine themselves within the limits of their trade. That is, carpenters, for instance, might think that they do not have to know anything contained in a set of construction drawings outside of what pertains strictly to carpentry.

Plumbers may take the same attitude and so the electricians, masons, bricklayers.

Those who honestly undertake the study of plan reading should guard against this attitude. There is no such a thing as construction drawings for carpenters only, or bricklayers, or plumbers.

Architects do not prepare special drawings for any particular building trade. A set of plans contains all the drawings required for the complete erection of a structure. They contain complete and specific information pertaining to every building operation involved in the procedure of construction and the representatives of every trade are expected to be able to interpret every drawing in the set, irrespective of what their trade is.

The ordinary set of plans is composed of floor plans, elevations cross sections, longitudinal sections and details covering every phase of construction on the particular job.

The foundation plan contains specific instructions for the excavators, masons, form carpenters, bricklayers, sewer men, plumbers and those handling the installation of the heating and ventilating systems. The electricians also have a certain amount of work to do here. The foundation drawings show all the information necessary for every one of the above mentioned building trades and that means that every operative must

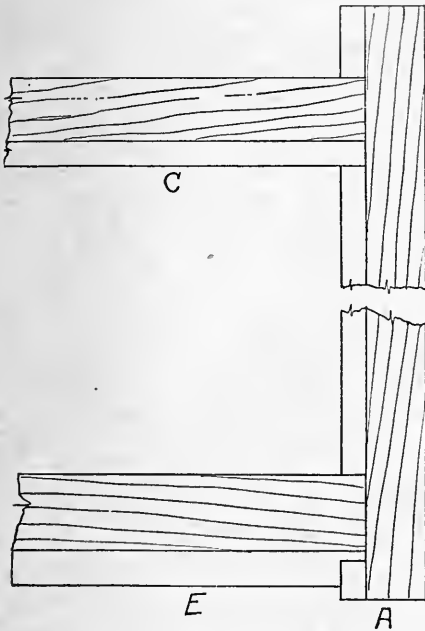


Fig. 668

"1. An opening in the wall of a house or of an apartment, by which to go in and out; an entrance way.

"2. The frame or barrier of boards, or other material, usually turning on hinges, by which an entrance way into a house or partment is closed and opened.

"3. Passage; means of approach or access.

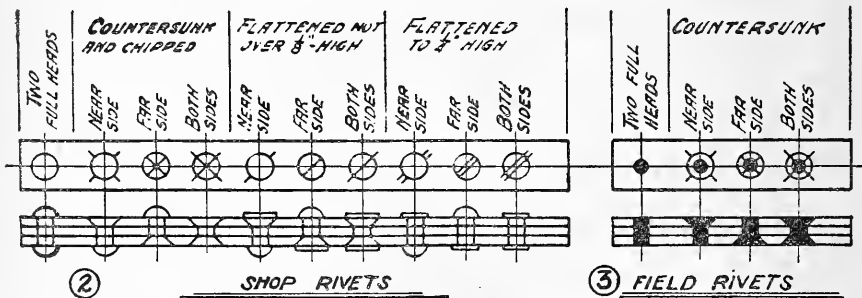
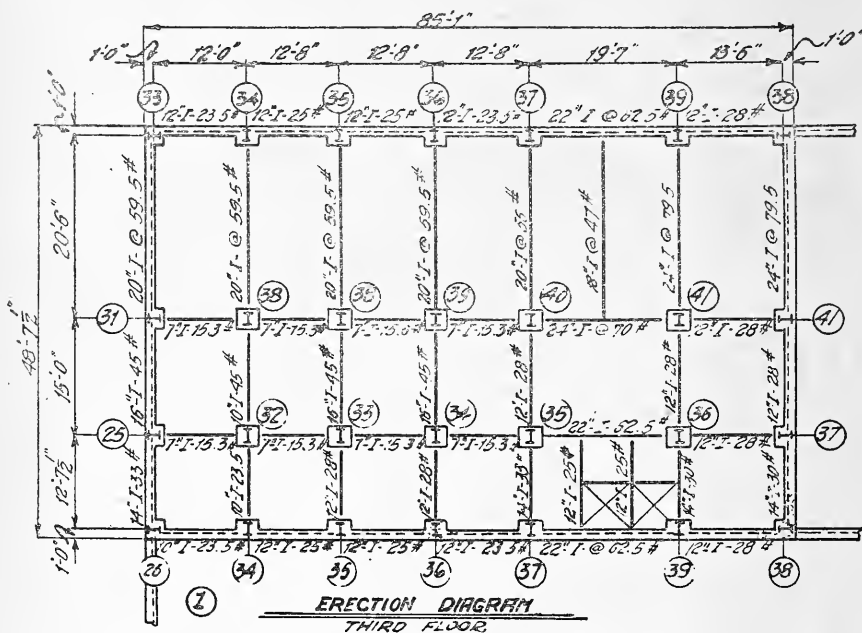
"4. An entrance way, but taken in the sense of the house or apartment to which it leads."

Examples of the fourth sense in which the word is used, are: "Blind door; in doors; next door to; out of doors; to lay on one's door."

be able intelligently to read and understand the contents of these plans and not attempt to confine himself to his particular branch. This refers to floor plans, elevations and all other drawings.

In monumental structures, such as

since on large buildings the whole skeleton is built of steel it necessitates the making of numerous details for the fabricating shops, separate plans, elevations and sections for the erection crews and complete specifications and bills of material which would facilitate



STRUCTURAL STEEL.—CONVENTIONS AND SYMBOLS.

office buildings, hotels, theaters, churches, schools and hospitals, structural steel drawings represent a separate part of the complete set of architectural drawings. By a "separate part" we do not mean to infer that these drawings are absolutely independent of the general set.

The structural engineer is usually delegated to prepare these drawings and

the estimating of the cost of the building.

All these drawings, however, are very essential not only to the structural steel workers but to every building operative on the job. They should know the meaning of every line, figure, symbol, convention and abbreviation on these drawings if they aspire to become really proficient in blue print reading.

Structural steel drawings like architectural plans have numerous abbreviations which are peculiar to this branch of building construction and the student should diligently study the accompanying chart entitled: "Abbreviations" and commit them to memory. This chart contains the terms most commonly used.

However it very often happens that new abbreviations or symbols are being

39, etc. Their shape is represented by "H" which means they are made of "H"-Beams. The horizontal members such as girders and floor beams, joists are described as to shape and weight. Thus, the girder connecting columns 38 and 41 is a 24" I-Beam weighing 79.5 pounds per lineal foot. The member connecting 31 and 38 is a 7" I-Beam weighing 15.3 pounds per lineal foot. The dotted lines inside the walls also

L	ANGLE - $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ L	COV. PL	COVER PLATE
LS	ANGLES - $2 - 6\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ LS	T. CH.	TOP CHORD
I	I-BEAM - 12"-I-28#	B. CH.	BOTTOM CHORD
Is	I-BEAMS - 3-10Is-30#	COL.S	COLUMN. COLUMNS
C	CHANNEL	@	FT. - 3 SPACES @ 5" = 15"
LB	CHANNELS - 2LB 9"-25.4#	#	POUNDS - 12"-I-28#
Z	Z-BAR - ZEE BAR	b.b	BACK TO BACK
CL	CENTER LINE	DIA.	DIAMETER
T	TEE BAR	R.	RADIUS. ALSO RAD
PL.	PLATE. ALSO P.	MK.	MARK. - MARK "b"
RIV.	RIVET RIVETS	WF	WIDE FLANGE.
GA.	GAUGE. - GA. - $1\frac{3}{4}$ "	H	H-BEAM.
SYMM.	SYMMETRICAL	RM.	REAM
ABT.	ABOUT	CAM.	CAMBER.

introduced on the drawings and it is the duty of the workman to find out the meaning of these new terms from someone who is competent to give the required information.

Figure 1—represents an "Erection Diagram" of a floor plan. This is not a complete floor plan as indicated by the broken off extensions of the walls.

On erection diagrams of this nature the location only of the various structural members is indicated. The members, therefore, are indicated by straight lines or by their shape in section.

Columns are usually identified by number enclosed in circles, thus 33, 41,

represent structural steel members, as in the case of columns 38 and 41.

Conventions for rivets are shown in Figs. 3 and 4. Structural shapes are fastened together by means of rivets. These are being divided into two classes: Shop rivets and Field rivets. Shop rivets are those which are driven in the shop in the process of fabrication of the various steel members. Field rivets are those driven in the "field" or on the building site during the assembly of the various units into one whole which is the process of erection.

Shop and field rivets are being classified as: Full heads, Countersunk heads

and Flattened heads, and are identified by the different symbols.

In connection with riveting and many other features of construction in structural steel there are two very important notations very often used on drawings. These are: N.S. and F.S. which mean: "Near side" and "Far Side" respectively.

In riveting operations these terms are represented by different symbols as shown in Fig. 2 and the meaning is that the particular rivet is counter-sunk or flattened on the side next to the observer of "N.S. or on the side away from the observer if it calls for F. S."

When the construction of the sides of a structural member, however differ in one or more ways then the notation N. S. and F. S. is applied. Thus: "3 x 4" x 1/2" L—F.S." means that angle 3" x 4" x 1/2" is placed on the far side of the member only. Otherwise the construction is identically the same.

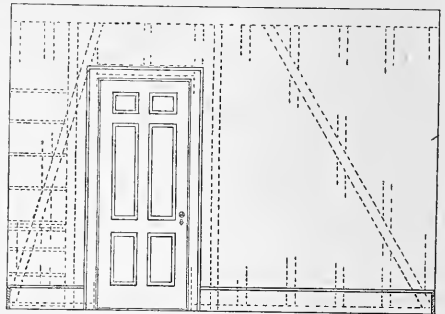
This concludes the series of lectures on "Structural Steel." It is advisable that the student review the whole subject as a whole and make positive that all the principles, terms and definitions are properly understood and the assimilated information may be readily applied on the job.

THREE NEW CLOSETS

(By Charles A. King)

Nothing is more effectively convincing of the differences in standards of living during Post Revolutionary times and of today, than the scarcity of closet equipment of an unimproved, though well cared for house built and occupied by one's ancestors. So thought Everett and Mildred after the family homestead had become theirs through a long delayed court decision. This addition to their worldly possessions had followed closely upon a visit of the stork which carried a double cargo of two little pink baby girls. They had carefully prepared to adjust their lives in a restricted city apartment to the advent of one infant, sex not important, but the second one proved to be a wrench in their carefully laid plans. Some solution of their spatial problem must soon transpire and this unexpected way out was apparently an act of a beneficent Providence, for the old house was within mortoring distance of the city.

The residential portion of the city was developing in the direction of the old home so the financing of necessary repairs and improvements, heating and water systems etc. was made easy by the sale of surplus land and by the auction of useless farm equipment, buildings and carefully culled articles of house furnishings. The only dark spot in Mildred's perfect contentment was the almost total lack of closet room, for curtained shelves and wooden pegs for clothing had satisfied the needs of the household of the venerable bachelor uncle, who had passed to his reward. Only in the kitchen was ample closet



TRUSS PARTITIONS TO SUPPORT 3RD FLOOR JOISTS

room provided for farm culinary needs, for farm interests had always prevailed.

Mildred, a city girl with a lifelong yearning for a roomy old fashioned house was overwhelmed with the abundance of room, for the large bed room and the adjoining room assigned to the twins were appreciably larger than the entire apartment they were preparing to leave. But no closets! How could they be created? For have them she must and would.

With great expectations of fun in planning and bossing the work themselves, they decided an architect would be a decorative appendage only for it seemed so simple to do one thing at a time and be sure they had just what they wanted, and his fee would be a needless expense, beside other arguments so self convincing to the inexperienced. It seemed that the logical beginning would be to lay new hard wood floors in all the important rooms of the lower floor. Mr. Jackman, a local carpenter had been engaged to do the work and our two friends were much surprised to learn from him that in

the interest of permanence, partially decayed sills and some floor joists should be replaced, and that girders carrying partitions should be jacked up before a straight and fairly good floor could be laid. These defects were out of sight and had not received even a passing thought. After this was done and the new floor laid they wanted to tear out the old high risered, narrow stairway and replace it with a wider flight of better proportioned steps, with a flight of cellar stairs under them. Their idea of doing one thing at a time received a shock then, for they learned that some of the new floor must be torn up and a header put in to support the floor joists and a partition moved before the new stairs could be built. Not until then did they humbly confess to each other the vastness of their mutual lack of building wisdom.

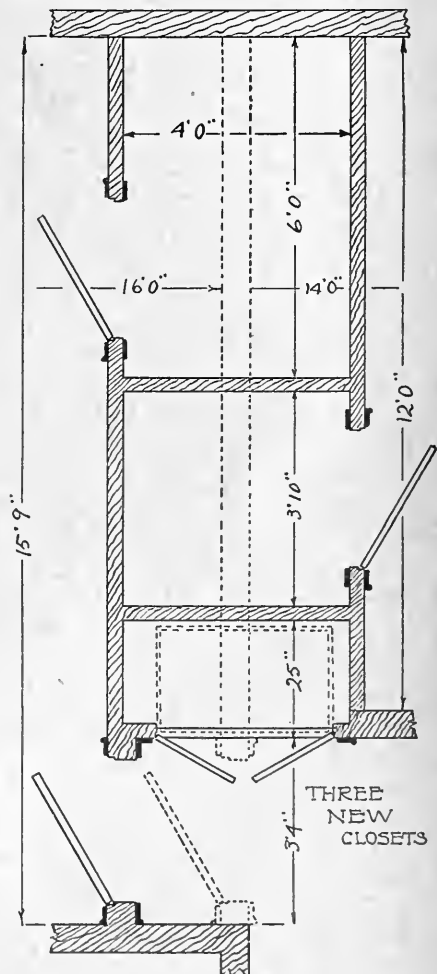
Then the closet proposition showed its teeth and they tried in vain to plan closets that would not mar the simplicity of the rooms. As they were now willing to ask advice, pleasant faced Mr. Jackman was called into conference. His eyes twinkled as he listened, for he remembered their previous cocksureness and independence, and none knew better than he how expensive their previous building experience had been. After a few minutes of scanning the construction of the house at the rooms involved he drew some sketches on a piece of board and said, "I think this will give you all the closet room you will want here. The dotted lines show the present partition which is over that of the first floor and supports the attic floor. Two partitions say four feet apart which will clear the windows easily, may be built of 2" x 4" studs placed flatways and covered with plaster board skim coated for a finish. These would be trussed as shown by the dotted lines so that after the original partition is removed most of the weight of the new partitions and of the attic floor resting on the old partition would be carried by the lower hall partition instead of by the second floor. By moving the door back flush with the partition we will have plain walls with no more angles than now and will look as though they were built that way in the first place."

"But that will make each room more than two feet smaller," objected Everett.

"We can't take closet floor space without cutting down the size of the rooms an equal amount; but even then each room will be quite a bit larger than the rooms of your city apartment."

"That is certainly so," grinned Everett.

"O, Rett, the rooms will be so large even then that I am afraid I shall be lost in them, but the closets will be



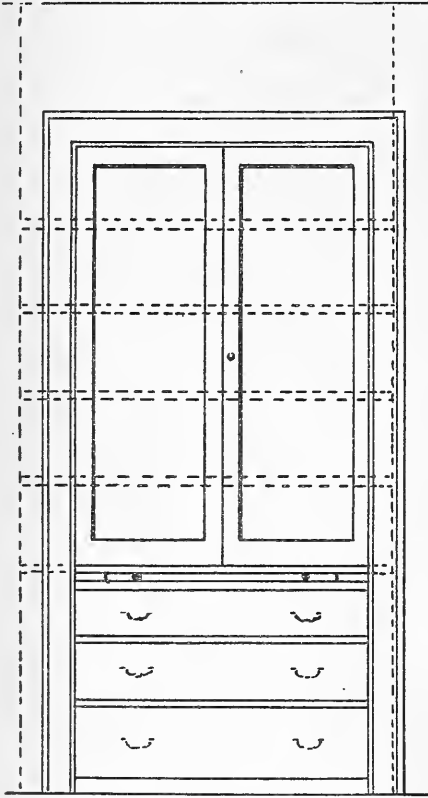
fine. Wouldn't it be a good plan to make a passage way with two doors through one of the closets for the twins will soon be in their own room?"

"That could be done and would be a convenience for a while, but twins grow up and the extra door in the master's room will destroy closet space and be a

permanent eyesore. It will be but a step through the hall anyway," counseled Mr. Jackman.

"I guess that is right; I can put the bed linen on shelves in one closet but I wish there were a linen closet in the hall instead."

Mr. Jackman made a new sketch and said, "we can set a partition about two feet into the closet of the small room and still have a closet large enough for



LINEN CLOSET

a room of that size, and leave the closet of the corner room the full size. With a case of drawers and a slide below, and shelves and panelled doors above, you will have a good roomy linen closet opening from the hall."

"That will be just fine," enthused Mildred. "Here we have been thinking and dreaming closets for days and Mr. Jackman settles the matter off hand. You know you said last night, Ret, that we might have saved ourselves a great deal of worry if nothing else if we

had hired an architect at the beginning. But I don't believe he would have improved Mr. Jackman's idea for closets very much."

"That is so," agreed Everett heartily. "Do you think, Mr Jackman, if an architect had planned all the changes we want we would have saved his fee?"

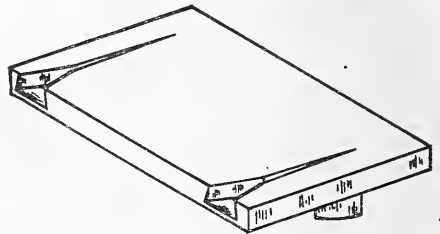
"He would have been a poor architect if he could not have done more than that. You know I have had to do work over twice and have done work that would have cost less if we had had later work in mind, but we knew nothing about it. If the important work had been laid out and we could have worked it all along together the labor cost would have been much less."

"Well," said Everett, "We have gone thus far on our own and with Mr. Jackman's help so as there is not a great deal more to do, we had better tell Mr. Jackman all we have in mind and let him plan it for us. Instead of trying to give a double impersonation act of the big boss we will admit that we know no more about building than the babes in the woods."

Tee-Head Shore Hanger Patented By Ray Schnieder, Local 58, Chicago

The R-way patented tee-head shore hanger relates to concrete form erection and stripping.

The typical construction job of today uses large expensive equipment and machinery. The difference between profit and loss can readily be found in the economical and efficient handling and operation of these units. This leads di-



rectly to the matter of modern cost-reducing construction equipment and accessories.

The R-way patented tee-head shore hanger provides simple attachment to a tee-head shore such as is continuously used in building construction; the hanger having a slot formation especially arranged so that the tee-head may

be slid into position on an attaching member or duplex nail, and which is provided with a collar, this collar serving to limit the distance which the nail can be driven into a member and assuring that the head will always be exposed for engagement by the hanger, whereby the tee-head and its load may be raised or lowered at will, without danger of the head moving out of supporting relation with the load.

The advantages of the R-way tee-head shore hanger are well known. They eliminate delays, lower shoring costs, both in erection and stripping, save lumber and nails. It is the better method of construction in preference to the old way of driving spikes down through the wood bottoms and marring the face side of the form or toe-nailing and breaking the bottoms when stripping.

Tight Fits

(By H. H. Siegele)

There are on the market many kinds of wall board, which are more and more being used in the building industry, especially on the cheaper classes of work and for making alterations or repairs. While, in general, this material is easy to put into place, there are nevertheless problems to be solved that require skill. For instance, fitting a piece of wall board between two walls and against the ceiling so as to have a tight fit on both ends and at the top,

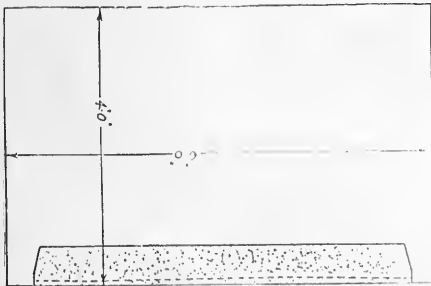


Fig. 1

is not so easy, unless the workman knows how to do it, and this knowledge constitutes skill.

Fig. 1 shows a piece of wall board 4 feet wide and 6 feet long. This board is to be fit to the ceiling and between two walls about 5 feet 4 inches apart,

which are plastered and have rather uneven surfaces. The first operation is to scribe the ceiling. This is done by placing a scrap piece of the material in the angle near the ceiling perfectly level and scribing it. Then place the scribed strip on the wall board to be used, keeping the straight edge parallel with the edge of the board, and fasten it with brads, in the position shown by Fig. 1. The dotted line represents the scribing. Now with a saw cut both the scrap and the board, being guided by the scribing on the scrap piece. With the top edge cut, transfer the exact distance between

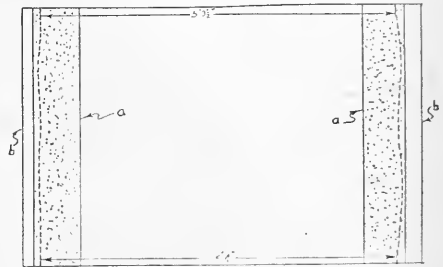


Fig. 2

the wall at the angle, to the top edge of the board, which in this case would be 5 feet 3 1/2 inches, as shown by Fig. 2. Now proceed to scribe the two ends in much the same way, excepting that instead of keeping the scrap pieces level, they are to be kept perfectly plumb. When the scribing is completed, fasten the pieces of the board, as shown by Fig. 2, to the right and to the left. The dotted lines indicate the scribing. The straight edges of the scraps pointed out at a and a, must be kept parallel with the two ends of the board, b and b. If this is painstakingly done, keeping the scribes at the top 5 feet 3 1/2 inches apart, the bottom will, in this case, be 5 feet 4 inches apart, as shown by the drawing. Now cut the ends, being guided by the scribing. The ends cut, take off the pieces and the board is ready to be put into place. This method applied with accuracy will insure tight fits all around.

FLOOD MINIATURE

In March, 1936, spring rains coursed down Pennsylvania hills, swelling streams to many times their normal size. By the time the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers had reached their meeting point at Pittsburgh, they were

roaring, intractable masses of water which swirled at an eighteen-foot depth in the heart of the Smoky City's business district. Many cities farther south along the Ohio valley were inundated. When brackish flood waters receded, they left behind more than 100 persons dead and millions of dollars lost in property damages.

In January and February, 1937, it happened again. But this time the torrents were stronger and struck terror along river banks as far west as Illinois Property damage, as before, was great; 400 died.

Recently, United States Army engineers and scientists from the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh were watching another flood along the upper Ohio valley. But their valley was a miniature—an 85-foot series of troughs which started at the ceiling of an Institute room and ran down to the floor into a single large trough representing the Ohio river.

By pouring measured amounts of water into their wood and concrete channels, engineers were beginning to

find out just how much rainfall makes a flood; how powerful flood waters are when they flow through certain sections of the Ohio valley; and where flood waters eventually go. What they eventually hoped to find was how to deal with the run-off water which constitutes a flood threat to the lowlands of western Pennsylvania.

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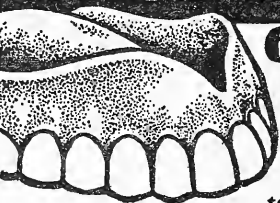
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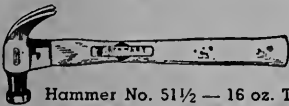
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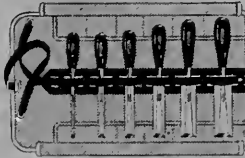
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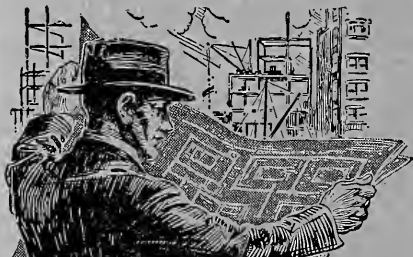
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