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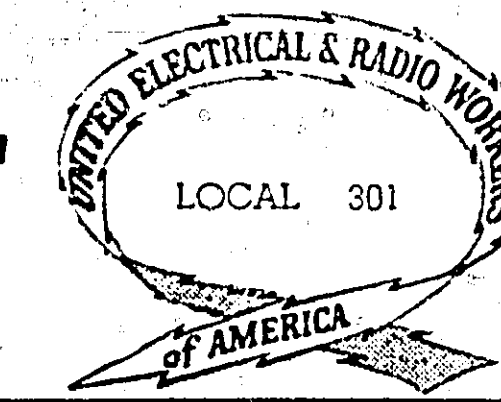
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ELECTRICAL UNION NEWS

THE VOICE OF THE UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO & MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA — Local 301 — CIO



Vol. 1

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. — DECEMBER, 1939

No. 4

...Christmas Greetings...

Local 301
NOMINATIONS
FOR
General Officers
GENERAL MEMBERSHIP
MEETING
Saturday, Jan. 6th
1940
2:30 P. M.

Local Organizing Drive Making Great Progress

The Financial Secretary's report to the General Membership on December 12th, revealed the great progress that was being made in the organizing drive now going on to make the Schenectady G. E. plant a one hundred per cent union shop.

The dues payments for November showed better than a 20 per cent increase over the month of October and the past three months showed an average increase of 13 per cent in dues paying members over the previous three months.

The total cash assets of the Local on December 1st, reached the highest point in the history of the union and is rapidly growing. The Local pays all its per capita for the month and general expenses currently and, therefore, at no time has any outstanding debts.

Outstanding organizational work during the month was done by the following shop committeemen: Bldg. 12—Mike Phillips, Abram Asch, John Niemiec and Edward Bauer. Bldg. 9—Sigmund Klein and V. Urbano. Bldg. 10—C. White and H. Baehler. Bldg. 17—R. H. Anderson, Michael Tadison and David Belott. Bldg. 37—Wilson Snyder and Fred Schoeffler. Bldg. 49—George Pendlebury. Bldg. 52—C. Campbell, A. Peterson, and A. Houck. Bldg. 53—A. Lenta, C. Herbeck, J. Corsetti, and P. DeSena. Bldg. 57—John Polak and Harry Ausiker.

Bldgs. 16 and 46 have both practically a 100 per cent dues collection. Bldg. 60 went away over the top with a 100 per cent organization and dues collectors doing exceptionally fine work. Brother Frank Hinkel in Bldg. 60 brought in the last application, making the building 100 per cent.

Buildings 16, 17, 46, and 60 have set an example for loyal responsible leadership. Brother Tom Casfield and Earl Hayes of Bldgs. 13 and 61, power houses, have brought their constituents to the top for the month. Brother E. Matthews of Bldg. 54 has brought in the most applications for

(Continued on Page Four)

Section C Christmas Banquet

Due to the Children's Christmas Party being held at C.I.O. Hall December 23rd, Section C will hold its banquet at the P.N.A. Hall on Crane Street, on Saturday, December 23rd, at 7:30 P. M.

To the Members of Local 301

The close of the Year 1939 finds our Union, Local 301, enjoying the utmost confidence of the great majority of the employees in the Schenectady Plant of the G. E. Company.

This confidence has been won through the hard, patient, and honest efforts of our officers, leaders in the shops and our broad membership to give the General Electric employees the most democratic and efficient Union organization in the Country.

Our Union was born in the hearts of the G. E. employees who for years have been aspiring for a Union whose living creed would be "all for one and one for all."

Our many negotiations with the company Management over employees problems on wages, working conditions, and reemployment have been conducted with dignity, harmony and efficiency. We, therefore, are proud to report that during the past three years as the sole-bargaining agency in the Schenectady Plant of the G. E. Company, not one minute was lost by any employee through labor trouble of any kind. The tolerance and patience exercised by our members during negotiations immeasurably aided the local to achieve this splendid record.

The local company management on their part have displayed a willingness to help us find a medium for fair settlement of our many problems, and we have reason to believe that this fair-minded attitude on the management's part has brought about a greater understanding on its part of the employees' problems, and a better understanding of the company's problems on the part of the employees through the Union. With this present mutual understanding, we are looking forward to years of peaceful contractual relationship with the G. E. Company.

OUTLOOK.—The outlook for the coming year is very bright. Most of the present employees in the Schenectady G. E. Plant are now working full time. Hundreds of our members have gone back to work during the past few months and it is our hope that hundreds more will go back during the months to come.

We take this opportunity to offer our sincerest thanks to the thousands of our members, to our shop committeemen and to our officers for the splendid cooperation and loyalty which was needed to forge our Local 301 into a great and honored union for the betterment of the lives of G. E. employees.

In celebrating the birth of the Prince of Peace, we derive new strength and new courage from the Peace and Goodwill He extended to men on earth.

With this new added strength, we shall devote ourselves more energetically in raising high the standard of the C.I.O. which has joined our members in a common weal of protection and brotherhood regardless of race, creed, color, and has given us new life, new hope and a new happiness—a new happiness born out of a greater confidence and respect in ourselves.

In the spirit of the season we wish our great membership and the management of the Schenectady plant of the G. E. Company a Merry Christmas with peace, contentment and friendly cheer; and a more Prosperous and Happy New Year.

Signed:
Executive Board
Local 301.

Children's Christmas Party

The Annual Christmas Party of Local 301 has become a tradition in Schenectady and the Local does not intend to disappoint the kiddies this year.

Saturday afternoon, December 23rd, at 2:30 P. M., the party will be held at C.I.O. Headquarters under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of Local 301.

A program has been arranged by Miss Belle Baxter, Local 301's dancing instructor.

Tickets are available at Union Headquarters and admittance will be by ticket only. Tickets are free to kiddies of union members.

Dairy Farmers Union

The Dairy Farmers are now doing active organizational work in the Schenectady area, and the Capital District Industrial Union Council has pledged them their fullest support.

Brother Carl Rood, the secretary for this area, in addressing the annual Council banquet at C.I.O. headquarters, Saturday, December 9th, said:

"Without the unstinted help of the C.I.O. in the State of New York, we would never have won our recent fight with the powerful Metropolitan milk shed, for a living price for our milk."

"For the first time in years, we milk producers have been able to buy decent clothes and farm implements."

"The milk industry is a \$4,000,000,000 business in this country, and is controlled by powerful interests through milk dealers associations, but we have learned that through unity—the kind of unity that the C.I.O. has taught us—we can win out against these powerful milk barons. We need the active support of organized labor in this area, who are the milk consumers, to make our present organizing drive a success."

It has been the dream of the organized industrial workers for years to unite with the farmers in organization. The Dairy Farmers Union has the utmost confidence in the C.I.O., and this confidence we cannot let down. We now have a great opportunity of marching side by side with the farmers in one great united American labor movement.

Let us start out by asking our milk dealers if they have recognized the Dairy Farmers Union.

All C.I.O. members please stand by for further developments.

Bldg. 10 Banquet

The employees of Bldg. 10 will hold their Annual Christmas Banquet on December 21st in the shop together with the supervision. It is good to know that a good relationship exists in the building between the supervision and the employees.

The editors extend the season's greeting to the section.

ORIGINAL TORN

... ELECTRICAL UNION NEWS ...

Published by:
UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO & MACHINE WORKERS
OF AMERICA, LOCAL 301
301 Liberty St., Schenectady, N. Y.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

DECEMBER 1939

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Editorial

THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF
OUR LOCAL 301

At our general membership meeting of November 14th, the Constitution of our Local as amended during the past two years by the membership from time to time was ratified as a whole. Printed copies of the Constitution are now available to our members in vest-pocket size. It is important that all our members request a copy from their shop representatives or dues collectors and become thoroughly familiar with rules that govern our union.

We often hear charges of dictatorship indiscriminately hurled by our membership against the leadership etc., or that small cliques or gangs are running the Union. When an irresponsible member makes such a charge, he should ask himself how many membership meetings he has attended or what he has done to help form our general policies.

A small minority of our great membership was present at the November 14th meeting to ratify the Constitution. The meeting was advertised on every bulletin board in the Schenectady Plant of the G. E. Company for over a month previous to the meeting—still only a small number of our membership came to the meeting. In short, this means that this small number have decided how the affairs of our Union shall be conducted.

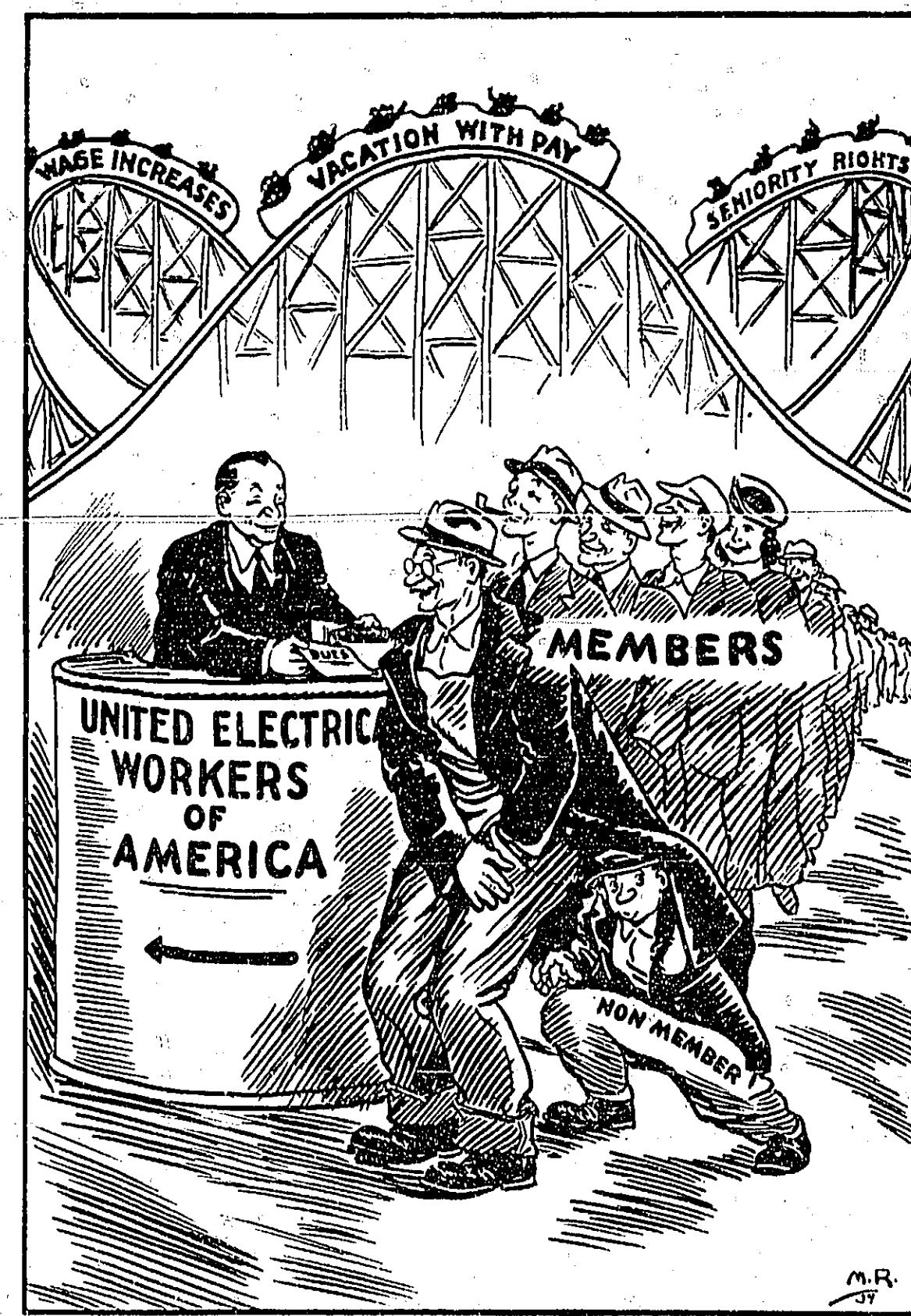
It is true, that our Constitution is possibly the most democratic in the American Labor movement as a reading will prove, but what guarantee have we that it will remain so. Men speak of freedom and democracy, but only too often carry this freedom and democracy lightly in a platter offering it to the first aggressive person or group that will snatch it from them. No—freedom is not to be maintained that lightly. He who wants to be free must assume his share of the responsibilities implied.

Working people from many lands have lost their freedom—have lost their democracy—have lost the right of free assemblage—and a voice in government. Most likely they never appreciated democracy until they lost it.

In these God-blessed United States of ours, we still enjoy the luxury of being able to freely assemble and express ourselves and we still have a voice in our government. We still have a powerful voice in the formation of laws beneficial to labor and the country in general. Yes, we have this right and voice, but do we exercise them?

Let us give this question of freedom and democracy some serious thought. Let us decide that at least our Local 301, shall remain an example of a genuine American democratic institution by every single member doing his share to maintain it so. Let us all read our Constitution carefully, and see to it that every member (shop representative, and officer lives up to its rules. Let us all be loyal to the Constitution; we have reason to be proud of it.

Attending membership meetings, learning all about our union at first hand, and taking full part in its activities is the guarantee that our Union shall belong to all of us and not a small clique.



A True Story of a G. E. Employee and Compensation

Mr. X. worked for the company approximately 30 years. He is a member of the Quarter Century Club, and always considered himself as part of the G. E. family. He had learned to believe if he did the right thing he would always be looked after and the right thing would be done for him in return.

In July, while turning over a casting that weighed well over 100 lbs., he strained himself. He first felt a pain in his back. He reported the accident immediately to his foreman and then to the Works hospital. They questioned him and he answered to the best of his ability and especially tried to be honest and complete to the fullest detail. He was treated for the pain in his back for several weeks, meanwhile continuing to fulfill his assignment in the shop.

In September a soreness appeared in the region of his groin. He reported this at the hospital. They informed him that he had a hernia and they supplied him with a truss. They sent him to the compensation department to make out a compensation blank. He was again asked many questions by an investigator who was called in as a witness at the hearing by the company. He was informed that he would be notified by the State Department of Labor when his case would come before the referee at a hearing.

The truss that was supplied him apparently did not fit properly because it chafed his skin to the extent that he was confined to his bed during the weekend of inventory. Mr. X. claimed he did that in order that he would be in shape to report to work the following Monday morning and assume his regular duties.

One of his co-workers heard about his case and asked him why he did not try to get more information as to what might be expected as to the outcome of the case. He decided to drop in at Union Headquarters for some information. He informed those at the office that this business was all new to him, however, he wanted to do the right thing.

The interviewer at the office, after hearing his story, asked him if the company through any of its represen-

tatives expressed themselves as willing to accept responsibility for the injury. He said not to his knowledge.

The Union office then got in touch with the company's compensation department and asked if the company was going to accept responsibility. The Union interviewer was informed that the company contended they were not responsible for the accident. They claimed they desired to place their case in court and let the State decide.

The Union interviewer at that time pointed out to the compensation representative that this claimant's case was weak because of certain commitments made by him to officials of the company. The only medical testimony that was on record at that time was taken by company doctors and investigators. However, the compensation department representative was determined to go to court. The union office requested an investigation by higher officers of the company and they reported back that they would abide by whatever the court decided.

The hearing was held December 5th. The Company called one of its doctors who claimed the hernia was not present at the time of the back injury. The company called the investigator who testified Mr. X. had informed him that the first time he noticed the injury was when he coughed. The court decided the hernia was not related to the back injury, and the hernia was not established as a compensable accident.

As a result of this experience, Mr. X. is a much wiser but also a poorer man, because he will be compelled to either wear a truss the rest of his life or have an operation at his own expense, which involves doctors' bills and hospital bills and approximately nine weeks loss of wages.

This story proves the necessity for all employees whenever they are so unfortunate as to meet with an accident (regardless of how serious or slight it may be), they should be prepared with a thorough knowledge of the compensation law and procedure so they may be adequately protected.

Employees Covered
By Compensation

This is the second installment of a continuation of articles on workmen's compensation and how it affects you as employees. It is very important that everyone be familiar with the State Compensation Laws.

Compensation Benefits in Form of
Medical Treatment and Care

The injured worker receives two kinds of compensation benefits: money payments and medical treatment and care. Once it is established that the worker was injured by an industrial accident or occupational disease as an incident of an employment covered by the Workmen's Compensation Law, and that he has given proper notice and filed proper claim of his injury, then he must be given as a matter of right, and the employer must pay for, all necessary medical treatment. This means all treatment necessary to restore him to health and to effect his complete recovery from the injury. The employer may not force a doctor

is cured. The worker is entitled to medical treatment, if he needs it, even if he receives no money compensation, as in cases where his disability is less than seven days. And the obligation of the employer to provide treatment continues even after the claimant has received all the money payments to which he is entitled, even if these payments take the form of a lump sum full settlement of his claim.

Medical treatment includes the right of the worker to necessary medical, surgical or other attention and treatments, to nursing and hospital services, medicines, crutches, glasses, trusses and other curative appliances for as long a time as the nature of the injury or the process of recovery may require. If the worker has lost natural teeth in an accident, he may have them replaced at the expense of the employer. But artificial teeth are not replaced if they are broken. It is now provided, by a 1939 amendment to the law, that if a limb is lost in an accident the employer must replace it with an artificial one, but the employer is not liable for replacement or repairs of this artificial limb.

If authorized by the employer, and necessitated by the serious nature of the injury, the services of a mother, brother or other relative (but not a wife) as a practical nurse, is compensated. A worker totally disabled by an accident may be entitled to nurse or attendant to take care of him permanently.

After he is cured the worker is generally not entitled to further medical care. If the face and neck are injured, however, he is entitled to plastic surgery.

The worker is entitled to necessary specialist-consultations, surgical operations, or therapeutic procedure; also to X-rays and other tests of his condition. If the fee for the specialist or the operation is less than \$25.00 and the fee for the X-ray or other tests is less than \$10.00, then his doctor can arrange for them without notifying the employer. If the fees are more expensive, then permission must first be obtained from the employer, the insurance carrier, or the Compensation Department. In an emergency or if such permission is unreasonably withheld by the insurance company, the workers' doctor can go ahead in procuring such services without waiting for further developments. In fact he should do so to protect the injured person from ill effects of non-treatment or non-consultation, since the doctor has done all that is required of him if he calls the insurance company and asks for authorization in such cases.

Choice of Doctor
Except in the case of persons injured outside the State, the injured worker has a first and exclusive right to select the doctor to treat him. He must, however, choose a doctor authorized to practice under the Workmen's Compensation Law. No other physician is authorized to render medical care, except in cases of first aid or hospital treatment. At present, of 22,000 doctors in the State, 17,135 are authorized to practice in compensation cases.

ANOTHER C. I. O. VICTORY



THEY SETTLED THE CHRYSLER STRIKE

Management and labor officials who negotiated the agreement which ended the 54-day dispute between the Chrysler Corp. and the United Automobile Workers (C.I.O.). Seated, left to right: Federal Conciliator James F. Dewey, President K. T. Keller of the Chrysler Corp. and Vice President Phillip Murray of the C.I.O. Standing: President R. J. Thomas of the UAW and H. L. Weckler, Chrysler Vice President

A 1935 amendment of the law, passed after a commission had found many abuses under the old system, shifted the choice of doctor from the employer to the worker, and the worker should avail himself of his new right. Every claim involves a medical question, and many claims are lost or won by the doctor's verified reports. It is therefore important that the worker has treating him a physician who is sympathetic rather than antagonistic to his claim. The worker's own physician will give him the correct treatment. He will not send the worker back to work before his strength is recovered, and will protect his compensation interest.

The employer may recommend a doctor to the injured, but the worker need not act on the recommendation. If the employer has a doctor or medical department on the factory premises, the worker does not have to take treatment there. If first-aid treatment is rendered on the factory premises, the worker may then change premises, the worker may then change to a doctor of his own choosing. This is the advisable procedure to follow. The insurance company has no right whatever to pick the doctor for the worker or to provide any medical treatment for him.

If the worker is so badly injured he cannot select the physician or if he wishes the privilege in writing, the employer must make such selection for the employee and otherwise provide treatment and care. Where the worker is injured outside the State, the employer has the first right to choose the doctor.

Transfer of Physicians
The worker has the right to transfer treatment and care from one physician to another at any time. The employer in certain cases, where rules are being violated, etc., may transfer, but he takes the chance of having to pay additional fees to the physician from whom he takes the case.

(Continued in next issue.)

Fifty thousand Chrysler Corp. employees went back to work after a smashing union victory had brought them \$6,000,000 yearly pay increases and the best contract in the auto industry.

The local papers did not hesitate to point out the loss of wages amounting to \$15,000,000 since 1937. However, the union pointed out and was well served in the local papers that the employees gained over \$67,000,000 in wage increases due exclusively to the union.

The press did not give the high lights of the contract and because of the many requests for information, we are listing the many advantages of the new contract:

1. The differential between Detroit plants and plants outside Detroit will be made smaller.
2. General wage increase of 3c per hour to all hourly rated employees.
3. Seniority; lay off in reverse order to hiring.
4. Promotion in accordance to merit and ability, where these are equal, strictly in accordance to seniority. Seniority list to be posted in shops every 90 days.
5. Special consideration for skilled workers—those who have served four years of learning.
6. Bulletin boards to be used by union.
7. One year contract with automatic extension thereafter unless denounced by either party.
8. Plant grievance committee shall be paid by the company for time lost in attending meetings with management at their regular earnings.
9. Management agrees to notify union immediately upon any dismissals in order to give the bargaining machinery opportunity to get into action.
10. If an employee complains that the rate of production is too fast and the foreman is unable to adjust the matter—first, there will be an examination with a union representative from the plant. All of the facts shall be made available for the committee dealing with the grievance. The management in the plant is authorized to settle such matters.
11. An employee shall not lose his seniority unless he quits, or is discharged or if he does not return to work when called. If an employee is

UNION BUTTONS

New blue and white buttons are now available to all those members who have paid dues for January 1940. Have you paid your dues for January 1940? Are you wearing a 1940 button? If you are—ask your fellow worker for his button.

C.I.O. SCORES HEAVILY

Quotation from "Business Week" December 9th, 1939

A flock of court decisions and NLRB rulings that ran counter to craft-union hopes deepened the gloom at A.F.L. headquarters and added to C.I.O.'s joy.

NLRB announce that it was planning to void the A.F.L. closed-shop contract with Condenser Corp. so that 1,300 employees could vote between the federation and C.I.O. and the Supreme Court upheld C.I.O. claims and NLRB rulings in ordering the Newport News Shipbuilding Co. to disestablish its company union. The court was also frosty to A.F.L. unions in its milk decision.

To round out a fast-breaking series of events C.I.O. claimed that Bethlehem Steel had invited it to come in and talk about labor relations, but Bethlehem did not confirm the report.

out of work due to lay off for a period of more than one year, he will retain his seniority and shall be called back to work in his turn.

12. Agree to transfer employees from one plant to another in times of lack of work. When operations or departments are transferred from one plant to another, employees engaged on such operations may be transferred without loss of seniority if they desire to do so.

13. When an employee is transferred to a higher paid classification he will be paid the working rate of the new classification for 30 days after which he will receive the top rate. If he had worked on the higher rated job before transfer, he will receive top rate immediately.

14. Leaves of absence of one year shall be granted to employees without loss of service.

ORIGINAL TORN

Labor's News In Brief

By Federated Press

WASHINGTON (FP).—President Roosevelt said at a press conference that the administration is considering plans to provide for seamen unemployed because of the neutrality act.

WASHINGTON (FP).—After separately discussing labor unity with Pres. Roosevelt, AFL Pres. William Green said that his committee was ready to resume peace negotiations, while CIO Pres. John L. Lewis declined comment.

PHILADELPHIA (FP).—The federal district court of appeals has unanimously upheld an NLRB order calling upon Tom Girdler's Republic Steel Corp. to reinstate 5,000 workers with \$7,500,000 back pay. The company will appeal.

CHICAGO (FP).—A suit to collect more than \$2,000,000 back pay due under the wage-hour law for several thousand red caps employed by five railroads has been filed in district court by the Intl. Bro. of Red Caps (unaffiliated).

AKRON (FP).—A temporary victory against censorship was won when Station WJW rescinded an order cancelling the weekly Voice of Labor program of the United Rubber Workers (CIO). The program will continue until expiration of the contract in February.

TORONTO (FP).—A strike of 550 members of the Amalgamated Assn. of Iron Steel & Tin Workers (CIO) against General Steel Wares Ltd. ended in 6 days with wage increases and a 14-month contract. The walk-out was the first in Canada since war began.

NEW YORK (FP).—A move by steamship companies to transfer their ships from American to foreign registry, to escape the neutrality law prohibition of trade in the war zone, was condemned by Pres. Joseph Curran of the Natl. Maritime Union (CIO) as "not only an anti-labor move but also a step toward drawing the U.S. into war."

SIoux CITY, Ia. (FP).—James Porter, organizer for the Packinghouse Workers Organizing Committee (CIO) in the southwest, has been sentenced to five years in the Iowa reformatory by a district court judge here as a result of the 1935 Swift strike.

FAIRMONT, W. Va. (FP).—Shopping by foremen-stoolpigeons of the Domestic Coke Corp., a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, has made it necessary for union employes to padlock their lunch boxes. The United Mine Workers (CIO) has warned that unless the espionage stops, it will dissolve its contract.

PHILADELPHIA (FP).—The NLRB has ordered the Berkshire Hosiery Co., operating the world's largest hosiery mill at Reading, to reinstate with more than \$500,000 back pay 540 workers who took part in the 1936 strike of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers (CIO).

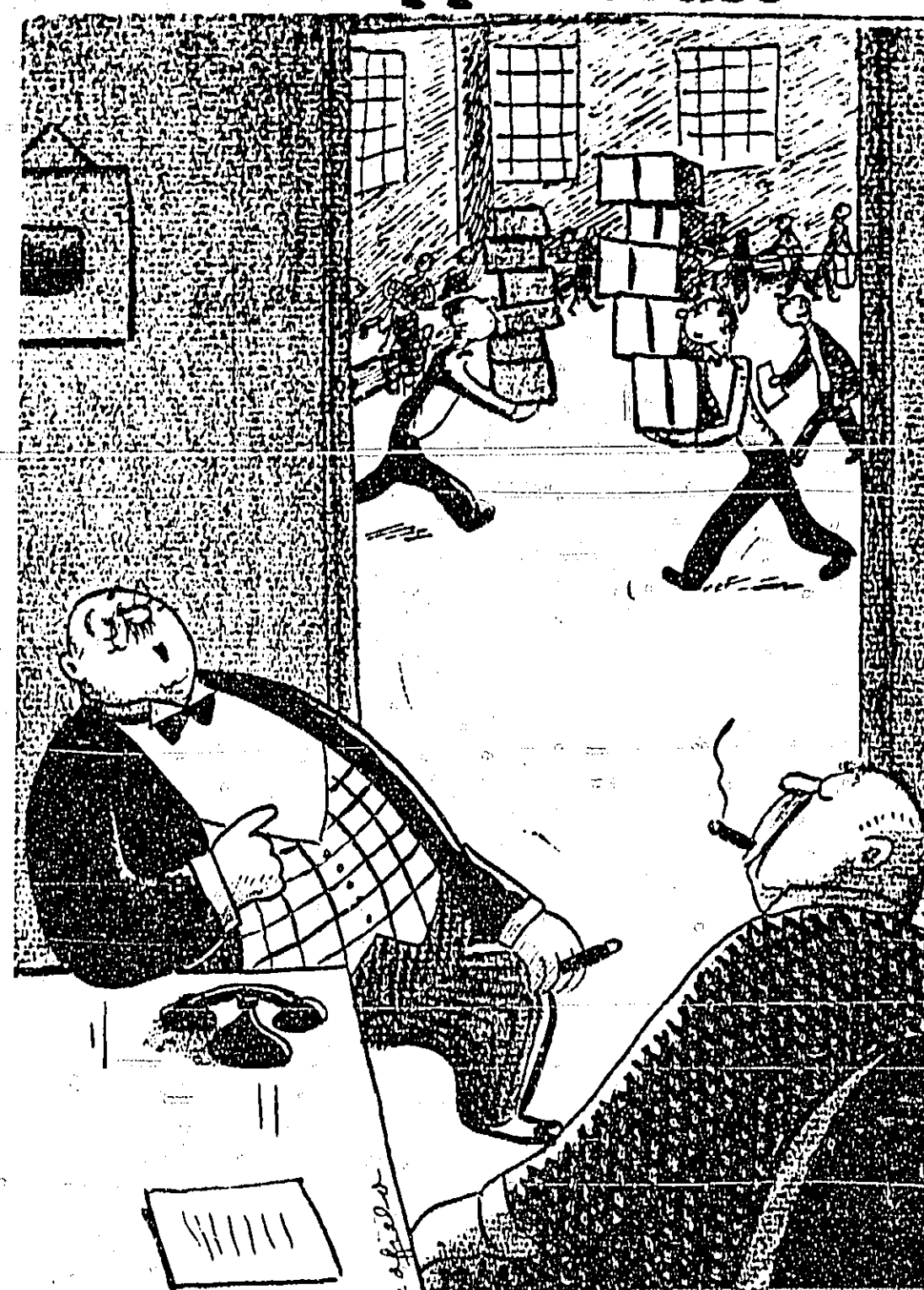
ST. PAUL (FP).—Labor spying must stop in the St. Paul plant of Montgomery Ward, the NLRB has ordered. The decision was based on charges brought by the Warehouse Workers Union, an AFL local.

NEW YORK (FP).—An average of 100 workers a week have been organized in the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.'s local stores during the month following amalgamation of the AFL and CIO locals in the field.

BUILDING 85

Happy days are here again. Say why is one of the Union representatives sporting a big smile these days? Congratulations Brother Cameron, how's it feel being a grandpa!

The Upper Crust



"Yes sir, I built the business with my own two hands."

MEMBERS' PRIVILEGE

A member may appeal to the Executive Board of the local on any grievance that has not been taken up by the Shop Representative, or on any grievance that has not been satisfactorily settled.

Many times a member is dissatisfied with the disposition of a case because he is not fully informed as to the facts surrounding the case. Rumors are sometimes the cause of discontent that cannot be fully answered by the Shop Representative. The reason for this is that he is assigned to the respective job the same as you, making it impossible to know what is going on in the plant at all times.

The members' privilege of visiting Union Headquarters for information or anything else should be exercised without the slightest hesitation.

SMOKING IN WASHROOMS

The Executive Board requests the members not to misuse the privilege of smoking in the washrooms. We have had complaints from the management on several occasions as well as from our own members.

The privilege of a smoke during working hours is something that many of us have hoped for for many years. We have this as a recognized right today, so let's all try to maintain this right by using good judgment. Remember the permission was granted only to the extent of being incidental to the using of the washrooms.

Water Company To Hire Through Union

By Federated Press

MORGANTOWN, W. Va. (FP).—A new agreement providing several gains has been signed between Local 122, Utility Workers Organizing Committee (CIO), and the Morgantown Water Co.

The company has agreed to give the union five days' notice in cases of vacancies or staff increases so that the union may suggest suitable replacements, to list workers with more than 60 days' service as regular employes, and to eliminate manual work done by general foremen.

IT'S A GREAT SYSTEM

By John Paine
Federated Press

TRUE-FALSE TEST

Pick the false statement from the five below:

A young man in Pittsburgh proposed to his girl while they were riding his motorcycle, and married her immediately afterward in the hospital.

A huntsman in Ohio shot a squirrel, which fell to the ground and broke the back of a rabbit.

A Pennsylvanian was indicted for mailing Pres. Roosevelt a safety razor and a tube of shaving cream, insured for \$15,000,000.

A Swiss taxidermist has been hired in Kansas to overhaul the single horse that survived the Custer massacre of 1876.

A newspaper publisher rejected his employes' demands for minimum wages because they were too low to permit a decent living.

The Manhattan telephone directory lists 8 subscribers named Boss and 11 named Workman.

There are also 11 Strykers, 71 Nobles, 126 Pinks and 3 Ratz. The book, incidentally, is set in type by nonunion printers.

THE REAL DANGER

Governors of the New York Stock very shows that only 1 person out of 4 understands the function of the exchange.

They would worry more if a majority of the people thoroughly understood.

Our Division of Telephone Directory Research & Comment reports (without comment) that Stone & Stone of New York are masons, and that a man named A. Kiss of Irvington, N. J., is a purveyor of window shades.

ASK TOM

Tom Girdler says that the Wagner act "has done more to disturb industrial relations than any other legislation in the history of the country."

You may disagree with the man's opinions, but you've got to admit that he's an expert on disturbing industrial relations.

Local Organizing Drive Making Great Progress

(Continued from Page One)

the month and made his section 1 per cent.

The good organizational record of Bldg. 85 is due to the persistent work of Brothers E. LeMoine, H. MacNicol, and V. Pione.

Bldg. 89 is rapidly approaching the top and the credit for this goes to the two hard working union leaders—William Muddle and C. Selke.

Bldg. 95 is coming back strongly with Brother Crossley at the helm; and Bldg. 109 is holding its own due to Brothers C. Seigler and E. Creasy.

Brother S. M. Vottis gave unstinted praise to those rank and file workers who have formed special organizing groups in each department to aid the drive. A fine example of what these committees can do was demonstrated in the clean up job these committees did in Bldg. 12, second shift, where Milk Phillips is committeeman and in the Bldg. 17 toolroom. Brother Vottis in speaking on this question said: "We may choose the finest leaders to head our departments, but without the active interest of each and every member in the department we cannot hope to have a successful union. Every single member must make this organizing drive his or her personal job."

Brother Leo Jandreau, speaking on the present organizing drive, said:

"Our Union has brought to the G. E. employes a great measure of the better things in life through better working conditions, higher wages, vacations, etc., and if you bring these facts home to the men in the shops, I am sure that no self-respecting honest man will conscientiously be able to refuse one of our application cards. From all reports, we can look forward to a prosperous year in the electrical industry, which means that the time is now ripe to make our Schenectady G. E. plant a 100 per cent union-shop."

POWER HOUSE Bldgs. 13 and 61

The boys from the Power House met on Thursday, December 7th, and had a very good turnout for the second consecutive month.

A few shop problems were ironed out satisfactorily. After the business meeting, refreshments were enjoyed and "I mean enjoyed."

Everybody is looking forward to the January meeting.

Which reminds us of the question asked a few days ago by Little Amos: "Pop, what is labor trouble?"

"Labor trouble, my boy, is a newspaper term to describe the results of employer trouble."

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Our New Orleans correspondent reports that the city is suffering from a plague of rats and that 175 men have been hired to exterminate all those that can't be depended upon to vote the right way in the forthcoming state election.

Magistrate Henry H. Curran of New York has decreed \$2 fines for unleashed dogs in Central Park when the dog has a pedigree. For mutts, the fine is only \$1.

Now that the city has a poor dog's court, how about a poor man's court?

HE OUGHT TO KNOW

A St. Louis man, vice president of a cleaning establishment headed by his brother, has joined in a strike for higher pay.

His picket sign might read: "Brother can you spare a wage increase?"

ORIGINAL TORN