

THE GUILD REPORTER

Official Organ of the American Newspaper Guild, an Affiliate of the C. I. O.

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ITU, ANG Boards Jointly Ask Peace

In a joint meeting which set a precedent in current labor history, the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union and the International Executive Board of the American Newspaper Guild discussed their common problems at ANG headquarters on May 26.

The meeting, which preceded the regular three-day quarterly meeting of the IEB, was purely exploratory in character and will be followed by a second, at a date to be set. It was originally proposed by President Claude M. Baker of the ITU in a discussion of the two unions' relations with ANG Executive Vice President Eddy.

At the close of the session, which began at 10:15 A. M. and adjourned at 5:10 P. M., the joint group unanimously adopted a resolution urging upon the AFL-CIO peace conference committees the "fundamental justice and necessity of an expeditious peace in the American labor movement." Copies were ordered sent to President Roosevelt and Secretary of Labor Perkins as well as the members of the AFL-CIO conference committees. The resolution, proposed by ANG Vice President Klyman, was the first of its kind to come from a joint meeting of international boards of individual unions of the CIO and AFL since the split in the labor movement. It said:

Whereas the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union (affiliated with the American Federation of Labor) and the International Executive Board of the American Newspaper Guild (affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations) are met jointly for the better to consider their common (Continued on Page Seven)

Guild Auxiliary Also to Convene

The first Convention of Guild Auxiliaries will be held during two of the five days of the ANG Convention in San Francisco. The International Executive Board at its May meeting decided to issue the invitation to the auxiliaries on the motion of Secretary-Treasurer Pasche, which was carried unanimously.

Local bulletins from around the country show that the idea was already being widely advocated.

Crafts Help Chattanooga Strikers Win

CHATTANOOGA—The South's first white-collar strike ended with a victory for the Chattanooga Guild in which the Chattanooga News reinstated two persons fired prior to the strike call and signed a year's industrial contract prohibiting economy dismissals and allowing the Guild grievance committee to review firings for other causes. The contract guarantees the maintenance of present proportions of Guild membership in each department.

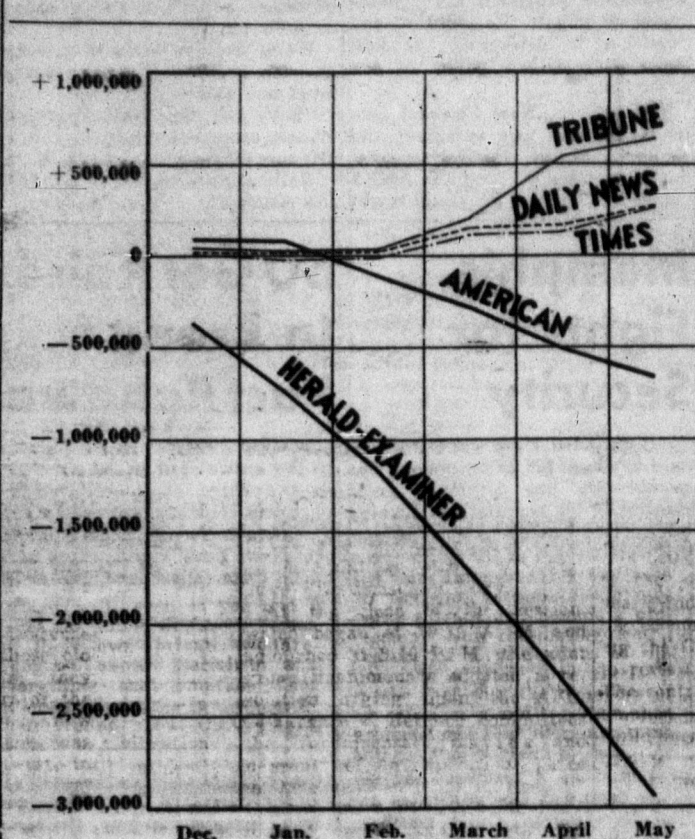
The five-day walkout of workers of the editorial, advertising, business, circulation and maintenance departments of George Fort Milton's "liberal" afternoon daily attracted the wholehearted support of the labor movement, including newspaper mechanical workers, of this union-minded city.

New Fight Now
Upon their return to work, however, the strikers found a spirit of vengeance and new campaign of intimidation in the plant which caused the Guild to file fresh Labor Board complaints and notify the labor movement and advertisers of the situation. A Federal labor conciliator was summoned and protest made to the paper's board of directors, which had taken the initiative in settling the strike. A Guild meeting was to be held as the GUILD REPORTER went to press.

The walkout on May 22 was the outgrowth of a long history of discrimination and intimidation. Several times previously the unit had been on the verge of a strike.

Printers Balk at Line
With a picket line of about 40 persons in front of the News building, printers remained out two hours, until they were ordered to (Continued on Page Eight)

ANG Tells Strike Facts To Hearst Stockholders



HEARST'S STRIKE LOSSES: The story of the 3,500,000 line advertising drop by struck Chicago papers while others were going up is pictured for Hearst stockholders and creditors by the ANG. Graph lines show the cumulative changes on all major Chicago papers, compared with year before. Hearst's loss in dollars is estimated at \$1,444,826 in advertising alone. Graph formed part of the presentation in letter ordered sent by IEB. Note how Hearst papers fall from zero dividing line while others go up.

Letter Bids Them Look Into Losses

The ANG's International Executive Board laid the facts of the Chicago Hearst strike before the chain's stockholders and creditors last week.

Summarizing the huge losses which the Guild in Chicago has been obliged to inflict on the struck papers, the Herald & Examiner and the American, the Board sent out a four-page leaflet suggesting that those who had money at stake should "in common prudence" look into the management's failure to settle the strike.

Illustrating the leaflet was a chart picturing the cumulative losses of each paper since the strike began, contrasted with the gains being registered by the three

The Chicago wallup shown in pictures as the strike passed its sixth month, page 5.

other major Chicago dailies. The chart appears in an adjoining column. Based on the figures in Media Records, it shows that up to late May the loss of the two papers in advertising linage alone was, conservatively, \$1,444,826.

Linage Keeps Dropping
This sum had increased considerably between the time of preparation of the printed leaflet and the end of the first week in June. The combined cumulative loss for both papers now stood at 3,816,196 agate lines, compared to the same period last year. During the six months period, Hearst's Chicago competitors, the Tribune, Daily News and Times, enjoyed increases in linage, as the graph reveals.

Circulation Drops 235,000
Circulation on the two Hearst papers meantime has declined more than 235,000 daily. The (Continued on Page Four)

Convention Will Get 'Frisco Aid

SAN FRANCISCO—Appropriation of \$1,000 for the Guild Convention has been promised from the city's publicity and advertising fund by A. J. Cleary, chief administrative officer.

Arrangements have been completed for entertainment of delegates and visitors by the California Commission of the Golden Gate (Continued on Page Eight)

Phila. Signs Up McLean's 'Bulletin'

PHILADELPHIA — The Philadelphia-Camden Guild has established contractual relations with the last remaining standard-size daily in its area by signing with the Evening Bulletin. The contract, covering the editorial department, increased pay for about 140 employees, retroactive to May 13.

The Bulletin (441,000 circulation) (Continued on Page Two)

'Pacific Reporter' Convention Issue

SAN FRANCISCO—A special Convention edition will be published by the Pacific Reporter, official organ of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild, and the editorial board asks that units throughout the country rush stories for the big tabloid.

The board wants feature stories about dues collection systems that work, special organization drives, names of delegates to the Convention, short, interesting items, auxiliary news, cartoons, etc.

The deadline is July 7. The board asks that copy be airmailed to the Pacific Reporter, room 611, 693 Mission Street, San Francisco.

The series of assessments to help finance the Chicago strike were continued by the IEB at its May meeting. They will now run up to the Convention, the Board's Finance Committee having power to lift them if the strike is won.

They become due on the 15th and last days of each month.

Memphis Fights for Job Security, Guild Shop as Scripps Cut Looms

MEMPHIS—In the face of a reported plan to move the Press-Scimitar and Commercial Appeal, both Scripps-Howard papers, into a single plant and make other economies through firings, the Memphis Guild has adopted a determined stand for a Guild shop and other contract clauses designed to protect jobs.

After weeks of negotiation, during which the management had rejected virtually every Guild suggestion, the Guild was offered provisions as follows:

That no dismissals take effect until the joint housing is effective; that employees to be dismissed shall be given six weeks' notice in addition to severance pay provided in the contract; that the severance pay in no case will be less than four weeks; that dismissed employees shall be given preferential rehiring status, and that the Guild shall be advised upon request of the total number of employees on dismissal notice at any time.

The Guild membership tentatively approved the proposal as a protective measure, but voted not to consider it as a substitute for the Guild shop. The Guild had previously instructed its negotiators to confine discussion to the protective provisions and the Guild shop. At the last meeting, it instructed the committee to continue pressure for

the Guild shop. The management, which had consistently opposed the clause, at the latest conference denied that its "no" was a final answer.

Want Conditional Pact
The Guild is also proposing termination of the contract in the event of a consolidation of the two papers, arguing that consolidation would materially change working conditions and therefore a new contract should be made to meet them.

The management saw in this a threat on the Guild's part, which was not denied by the committee, to strike in protest against whole-

(Continued on Page Two)

This Hearst Man Spilled the Fact

This is just the way it happened and if Rodney Boone, head of the Hearst national advertising department, doesn't believe it, he can check on it:

S. B. Levin, of the Hampden Sales Corporation, 251 Fifth Ave., New York, is planning a national advertising campaign for "Powder-R-Base," a cosmetic. The Hearst papers in Chicago were on the schedule. Mr. Levin was persuaded to kick them off.

He was immediately visited by a Hearst national advertising agent with an armful of "jurisdiction dispute," "the strike is over," and "just a bunch of reds and bums" pamphlets. Merely to test the salesman's knowledge of what is actually happening in Chicago, Mr. Levin asked:

"But you've lost 66 per cent of your circulation, haven't you?" The salesman replied: "Oh, no, Mr. Levin. It's not more than 30 per cent."

You can have him, Mr. Boone,

Mooney Stresses Labor Press Need

small labor papers, most of them struggling for their lives. Your effort should be directed toward the consolidation, strengthening and improvement of these. I think that eventually we should strive to have centrally located daily papers. And we should try to have labor radio stations.

The distortion and suppression prevailing in most of the commercialized dailies, Mooney saw as the "trial of the people." Their only defense against this, he said, is the labor press.

In my own case [he continued] the daily papers, with very few exceptions, tried me, sent me to prison, 'condemned to die. In another sense, they' are literally condemning many Americans to a death of another kind by fighting the industrialists' battle for lower pay, longer hours, poor working conditions in the mines, mills and fields.

'I Want 25 Years'

It took me 22 years to undo, with the aid of the liberal and labor press, what the daily press did to me in a few weeks. I would not be here today if it were not for the labor press.

Now I am asking for 25 years of life, of real life, to devote to the labor movement. Twenty two and one-half years of it is to pay me back for the time I spent in prison, two and one-half years I claim as interest. That is the time I want to devote to efforts to bring about labor unity, freedom for Warren K. Billings, who is as innocent as I am, and to the fight for those who create the good things of life but don't share in them.

THE RECORD... Facts That Concern You

REMEMBER?..



REMEMBER—that quarter section that the farmer was going to sell off in 1933 after it had been in his family since his great-grandfather's time? If it is paying him a nice profit, planted in crops for the growing trade, REER now makes

REMEMBER—that fellow who was living off his folks in 1933? He's got a good job now in a parts factory that supplies a truck factory that supplies trucks especially

for the brewing industry. **BEER HAS
CREATED 1,000,000 JOBS IN 100 INDUSTRIES**


REMEMBER—
BEER PAYS A MILLION
DOLLARS A DAY IN TAXES


REMEMBER—
those nearly-empty tax treasures
in 1933? TODAY, through federal
state and local agencies, a share
of the nation's huge \$400 million

NATION-WIDE

...yearly beer revenue comes back to benefit every community.

BEER taxes have helped many a school board.

Six years ago, nothing. Today, a source of a million jobs, of real farm income, of huge tax revenues.

they can—and will support all law enforcement everywhere—to keep beer retailing as acceptable as beer itself.

...the story of their forward-

The brewers are here to stay as long as beer retailing offends no one.

True, brewers can enforce no laws. But

BEER...a beverage of moderation

...a special program of cooperation discussed in a special booklet? United Brewers Industrial Foundation, Dept. G4, 21 E. 40th St., New York.



WHEN ITU, ANG BOARDS MET

A black and white photograph of a group of approximately 15 men in suits, standing and seated in rows, likely a formal group portrait. The men are arranged in three rows, with some standing in the back and others seated or kneeling in the front. They are all wearing dark suits and ties. The background is dark and indistinct. The photograph is framed by a thin white border.

Representative Alfred G. Whittle; standing: ANG Secretary-Treasurer Victor Pasche, ANG Representative H. Richard Seller, ANG Vice Presidents Harry Martin, Roger Irwin, Philip M. Connelly and Julius H. Klyman, New York Guild Executive Secretary Milton Kaufman, ITU Second Vice President John J. Conley, and ANG

In Labor Peace Anti-Guild Noted by Boards Typos Lose

In Chicago

CHICAGO — Ernest A. Patzke was elected secretary-treasurer of

The main topic of discussion is the status of such groups of newspaper workers as composing room helpers who work in composing rooms, but are ineligible for the Typographical Union and have become members of the Guild.

In addition to Baker, Eddy and ANG President Brown, were present at the joint session those, for

the ITU, Secretary-Treasurer Woodruff Randolph, First Vice President F. G. Barret, who acted as chairman of the meeting; Sec-

want the term of unity without questions. I say kill of a controversy between the American Newspaper and the Council and the ANG International Executive Board in New York.

Urge Drive To Stiffen Canada Act

A strong campaign to strengthen the new Canadian criminal code amendments protecting the right of organization in the Dominion, and also to secure good provincial legislation, particularly in the important province of Ontario, was recommended before the IEB by ANG Vice President Roger Irwin of Toronto.

Irwin pointed out that the likelihood of a federal election this year increased the necessity for early action.

Executive Vice President Eddy undertook to place the matter before the CIO Executive Board at the meeting just held in Washington.

Irwin's report said the new federal amendments, which have now received royal assent—the King signed the bill on his recent visit—appeared to be restricted in scope because an italicized phrase prohibits an employer from “wrongfully and without lawful authority” intimidating and discriminating

Study of the federal legislation has convinced our legal advisers that no protection is provided unless provincial legislation is brought into effect. The phrase in italics, which can have no other purpose than a restrictive one, is regarded as nullifying the act at least so far as Ontario is

To make doubly sure, Irwin said, the provincial bill introduced in Ontario last year to assure protection should be revived. The bill was allowed to die because vitiating amendments were tacked onto it and because labor at the time

To work up these campaigns, Erwin said, it is necessary to begin preparations immediately.

**FUND FOR HOWARD
MEMORIAL**
An appropriation of \$50 toward
the fund for the erection of a
mausoleum in honor of the late

Charles P. Howard, for many years president of the International Typographical Union and secretary of the CIO from its inception, was elected by the IEB at its May meeting. The manuscript will be

in a plot adjoining Union Printers
home in Evergreen Cemetery,
Colorado Springs, Col. The treas-
urer of the fund is Woodruff Ran-
olph, secretary-treasurer of the

Moved by Watson and carried
unanimously.

LOCAL NAME CHANGED

The Calumet Guild's request to change its name to the Northwestern Indiana Newspaper Guild, retaining the same charter number, was approved by the IEB on motion.

AT THE MEETING
IEB members attending the reg-
ular sessions from May 27 to 29 at
NC headquarters.

Executive Vice President Eddy, Secretary-Treasurer Pasche, and Vice Presidents Watson, Martin, Kenen, Larson, Klyman, Irwin, Connelly, Sullivan and Camozzi.

ALL-UNION BOOKS
All books published by Modern Age Books, Inc., carry the following colonon:

"This book has been produced wholly under union conditions. The paper was made, the type set, the plates electrotyped, and the printing and binding done in union."

Modern Age Books, Inc., are members of the Book and Magazine Guild, Local No. 18 of the United Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

ited and Professional Workers
America, affiliated with the
Committee for Industrial Organi-
zation."

1878

WHOSE PRESS IS IT?

Two Views on Possible Control by the People Voiced in Free Press Talk

Government control of newspapers has cropped up as a topic in the widening public discussion over the press. G. Barry Bingham, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal, warns his fellow publishers to abandon their freedom-of-the-press shibboleth, lest the people "prefer a press controlled by the government . . . although nothing could be more injurious to democracy." Willmoore Kendall, a former United Press correspondent in Spain who found newspaper work degrading and gave it up to become instructor in government at Louisiana State University, feels, without reservation, that the government should buy up the newspapers "as an investment in national security and public welfare."

Seek Roads to Honesty

Both speak for honesty in the news. Bingham urges that the publishers clean house to achieve it. Kendall believes that only government impartiality can give democracy impartiality in the news—"as matters now stand, its news is poisoned at the source." Bingham made his statement at the University of Missouri School of Journalism, in response to the presentation of an award to the Courier-Journal. Kendall spoke at Louisiana State, before Sigma Delta Chi, the professional journalistic fraternity.

Bingham is critical of the "tendency on the part of American publishers to appropriate that part of the Bill of Rights which guarantees freedom of the press to themselves as their own precious possession." He finds a corresponding fear on the publishers' part "that somebody is going to try to take that possession away from them." If freedom of the press were really the exclusive possession of a small group of men who own newspapers [he says], there is every likelihood that it would be taken away from them in short order. But the truth is that freedom of the press is a possession of the American public at large, and not of any small group. The far-sighted patriots who drew up the Bill of Rights had no idea of granting a special privilege to one class, to use as they saw fit. . . .

Publisher Responsibility

Instead of giving the publishers of America an exclusive possession in press freedom, the authors of the Bill of Rights actually placed on the publishers a special responsibility, to provide the country with a free press. The right to a free press belongs to the people of America, not to the publishers of America. There are other methods besides government censorship to produce a controlled, censored press, methods that some newspapers themselves have been willing to adopt. Americans who read distorted news stories, biased reports and unfair presentation of daily happenings in their newspapers are being denied their constitutional right to a free press, for such a press cannot be free, regardless of where the control lies. Such papers are fortunately few, but their readers have a right to assail them for denying them a privilege guaranteed to them in the constitution.

People Can Will It

Nothing could be more injurious to American democracy, heaven knows, than a press controlled by the government. But the government could control the press only if the people of the United States willed it, and they will never will such a thing unless they feel that the press has already sacrificed its freedom by its own dereliction of duty. In other words, if the American people should ever become convinced that their press was actually controlled by forces within itself, they would probably take the logical step and transfer control of the press to the government. . . .

The Foe Within

The job for American newspapers to do, I believe, is not to fight off some shadowy foe on the outside who is believed to threaten press freedom. The fight is an internal one, and the foe

is the type of publisher who is controlling his news columns for his own purposes. Such warping of the function of the press breaks down public confidence in newspapers at large. Public confidence is the bulwark on which the press must maintain its freedom. If the public ever loses entire confidence in newspapers, it will institute controls.

Nothing to Fear

Freedom of the press, as I have tried to express it, does not belong to the publishers of America as a group, but it is within their power to destroy freedom for themselves and all the American people. Absolute honesty in the handling of news is the key to perpetual freedom for our press. If the publishers of America will devote themselves wholeheartedly to that ideal, I believe they will have nothing to fear now or at any time from outside enemies. The American public will defend us if we serve the public justly.

Kendall makes the statement that he will quit teaching and return to his chosen profession only when the newspaper business, "like the school system," has been placed under public ownership. He would rather be a foreign correspondent than a school teacher if he could be a foreign correspondent "on my own terms of decency and self-respect." As a foreign correspondent, he earned thrice his present salary.

The Critic Defined

He emphasizes that, as "a critic of the newspaper business as it is run today," he is not an advocate of socialism "as an all-embracing panacea for the world's ills." He further stresses that he does not propose confiscation of the newspaper industry; he suggests that the papers be bought at a price upon which the publishers would agree, leaving the owners free to "invest their money in any way not prohibited by public enactment."

He sums up his argument thus:

Our country is a democracy, built on the notion that government belongs to the people, who consequently have the right to do with it what they please. We have agreed that they are entitled to accurate, unbiased news, which they can with perfect confidence employ as evidence in making up their minds on public questions.

When Control Is Private

Can they hope for such news from privately owned newspapers in times like ours? I say that they cannot. . . .

Private ownership means, in the long run, private control over the matter published; but it means more than that; it means private control of a kind that makes it possible to predict not only that the matter published will be prejudiced, but the very direction in which the prejudice will point.

Even a small newspaper plant represents a generous investment of money—a large one, sums

The Growing Monopoly in the News

The threat to real freedom of the press that lies in the steadily disappearing competition from the daily newspaper field was discussed by Dr. Alfred McC. Lee, author of "The Daily Newspaper in America" and lecturer in General Sociology in the School of Commerce, New York University. The discussion was broadcast by WEAU and the Red network of NBC as part of a program given recently on "Who Creates Public Opinion?"

Competition has been disappearing steadily from the daily newspaper field for at least forty years, [said Dr. Lee.] Advertisers, the source of the large share of newspaper revenue, do not approve of newspaper competition; they do not want to pay for "overlapping" circulation. Editors and publishers have strengthened the monopolistic value of Associated Press membership, of the franchises for other news-gathering agencies, and of contracts with feature



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"... It shall be the duty of the GUILD REPORTER, under the supervision of the IEB, to promote in every legitimate way the policies of the ANG as established in Convention, and to confine its editorial policies to that specific program. All notices printed in the REPORTER shall constitute notices to the entire membership."—From Art. XX, Sec. 1, ANG Constitution.

GUILD REPORTER deadlines: Issue of the 15th—Letters and features, 7th of the month; news and ads, 8th; news bulletins, 9th. Issue of the 1st—Letters and features, 22nd; news and ads, 23rd; news bulletins, 24th.

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Executive Vice President: Jonathan Eddy

Secretary-Treasurer: Victor Pascho

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June 15, 1939

119

Vol. VI—No. 13

running up into the millions. The owners will, as a group, belong to the wealthier class in the community; and as members of that class they will see things from the point of view of that class.

As They See Things

They will—even as you and I—see the public welfare in terms of their own private welfare. They will regard Socialism, and everything that smacks of it, however slightly—as a witness of their feeling about C.I.O.) as a menace to civilization.

They will ruthlessly suppress news likely to implement the case for socialism, and they will overemphasize news likely to implement the case against it.

They will do these things not because they are wicked or selfish men—no one who has ever known one of them will believe that about them—but because, being only men, they will see things in the light of their own experience, their own view of right and wrong, their own ideas on political and economic questions.

Control of Schools

They will place in key positions men who see eye to eye with themselves, and find ways of silencing men who dare to question their wisdom. They will endow schools of journalism which turn out the kind of men they want; and where schools of journalism are state-supported, they will naturally exercise their undisputed right to favor, by their employment policy, those schools which offer them the "soundest men."

The Guild has never taken a position on the theory of public

ownership of newspapers, but Kendall brings it into the discussion with the statement that editorial workers perhaps have more to gain from public ownership than the public itself.

Their ambition [he says]—a worthy one I think—is to quit being a trade and become a profession. Now the distinguishing feature of a profession, as opposed to a trade, lies precisely in the fact that the members of a profession stand together upon an insistence that there are some things too sacred to sell for money. . . .

How Teachers Got There

If they are to become a profession, newspapermen will have to achieve working conditions of that as well. They will have to bring about a situation in which they cannot only write the truth as they see it, but send it to the composing room in exactly the shape in which they have written it. . . .

Towards all of this the Newspaper Guild represents—I like to think—an interesting beginning. But . . . the Guildsmen can no more do the job than a man can pull himself up by his own bootstraps. They will be obliged—as the teaching profession long ago found itself obliged—to seek public aid. . . . They will be obliged to ask for what the teachers have—for public ownership as a guarantee of professional integrity.

JOSEPH L. SCHWIMER, member of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Herald staff and Guildsman, has been appointed judge of the Town Court of Trumbull, Conn.

Hark! A Statesman Speaks

WASHINGTON (FP)—Statesmen and citizens, people of all description, come to Washington to give the benefit of their knowledge and experience to Congressional committees and to influence as much as they can the course of legislation.

Washington has seen, it is acknowledged, some strange witnesses in its day. But a new mark of some kind was set when Charles H. Martin, until last fall governor of Oregon, came from that state to testify before the Senate Labor and Education Committee on the National Labor Relations Act. The ex-governor said he wanted amendments, and wanted them bad.

Here is one reason why. The Labor Board complained against the Oregon Worsteds Mills. The mills, testified Martin, "are run by a couple of young boys by the name of Bishop. The name of Bishop, that family, is a sacred name in Oregon."

The Right Kind of People

"The grandfather was a young Englishman," said Martin, "who established the woolen industry in Oregon in the early days. His blankets for years were celebrated. Probably Senator Borah over in Idaho got some of the Bishop blankets. That is the grandfather of these boys."

"The father is a large merchant in Salem and the uncle for years and years and years was a member of our Board of Control, Secretary of State, and died at his desk."

"And so I say that to accuse people of that ancestry, those old thoroughgoing Methodists, they were all Methodists, pillars of the church in Oregon; and you know that was where Methodism was started, out in the northwest, in Oregon, that is where the first Methodist missionaries were sent."

The Humiliation of It

After the board had accused such people of unfair labor practices it had the temerity to find them guilty and order notices posted that the company would cease such practices. "Such a humiliation . . ." Martin cried.

Of course, one of the troubles with the Labor Board is that it has "long-haired professors." Listen to the kind of people Martin chose to handle labor disputes.

"Early in this needless and senseless quarrel," he proclaimed, "I turned the case over to the State Conciliation Board, headed by the president of the McNinville College, a very distinguished man of national character representing the public."

His Hair Was Cut

Senator Ellender: "Was he a college professor of the long-haired kind?"

Martin: "No sir, he was a corporal, he started out as a corporal in an Indiana National Guard regiment, and when he was a corporal they made him trim his hair and he learned to trim it all during his life. I think, taking it all in all, he was a colonel in France so much so that he was afterwards appointed in charge of the militia bureau, the National Guard bureau here in Washington and served four years there."

"Senator, he is a real genuine Christian soldier. He is a distinguished Baptist divine. He is such a soldier that he don't let war interfere with his Christianity."

DRIVE IN CAFETERIAS

In a drive to complete organization of cafeteria employees in New York City, Local 302, Cafeteria Employees Union, is advertising in labor union organs, and carrying on a placard campaign. Signs proclaiming that "All workers in this shop are members" of the union are now posted at 400 cafeterias. Automats, Waldorfs and Bickford's are the only remaining non-union cafeterias in New York.

Only 200 cities now have al-