

Junior Department

Burton Bunch, Manager
Manuel Schwartz, Chairman

Youth

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT — AN OUTLET FOR ENERGIES OF YOUNGER MEN

Bunch, manager for Juniors, returns from St. Louis with title of First Vice President of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Vision

Chambers of Commerce in many cities are realizing more and more the advantage that may be derived from the existence of Junior Departments. Such subdivisions provide positive outlets for the energy of the young business men whose position or business hardly justifies extensive participation in the affairs of the parent body.

The General Manager proposed during the early Fall of 1919 that a campaign be conducted in conjunction with a general senior membership campaign, to obtain members for the initial organization of a Junior Department. Such a campaign was conducted, and resulted in a charter membership of about 60 names. This has been increased to more than 100.

The new membership was not called into meeting until December 9th, when about half of those on the list attended. The meeting took the turn of a "get together" and the manager announced the appointment of the following Committee of Management:

Manuel Schwartz, Chairman; The Popular D. G. Co.
Edmundson B. Link, vice-chairman; E. P. Bank & Trust Co.
H. F. Bisbee, American Bank & Trust Co.
George Evans, 3816 Hueco
Willis D. Ellis, 506 West Blvd.
Chas. W. Watts, Krakauer, Zork Co.
John W. Donahue, City National Bank.
A. S. Jacobs, The Popular D. G. Co.
Robert P. Harvey, 3200 Montana.
Robert L. Taft, 1003 Olive Street.
E. R. Hardage, The Popular D. G. Co.
H. Yeary, 1408 E. Missouri.

Hear Maj. Gen. Howze.

The Committee of Management held two meetings following the general meeting, in order to draft a program for a general meeting set for December 18th. After hearing a talk

by Major General Howze, Commanding General of the El Paso District, U. S. Army, and participating in Community Singing led by Kenneth S. Clark of the War Camp Community Service, the meeting discussed some plans of work to be followed before the holidays.

The meeting of December 18th, however, decided that time was too short for the department to make a successful showing by its efforts, and voted to suspend any special activity until after the holidays.

A schedule of meetings which was laid out for January, beginning with a meeting called for January 13th, was called off after receipt of an invitation from the Junior Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, to attend a National Caucus of Junior Chambers of Commerce, January 21 and 22.

Manager Attends Caucus.

It was decided that the manager of the department attend the caucus, and present to the El Paso Junior Department ideas for Junior activities that he might gain from the St. Louis trip. A report of the caucus, and the organization of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, of which the manager of this department was made First Vice-President, will be made to the Committee of Management early in March.

The St. Louis Caucus.

Twenty-seven cities of the country were represented at the Caucus in St. Louis. The important official acts were to elect temporary officers for the National, or United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, adopt tentatively a constitution, and decide upon St. Louis as the city in which the First National Convention shall be held in June, 1920. Every part of the country was represented among the delegates from Seattle, Washington to Springfield, Mass., and from El Paso to Galveston and New Orleans. Henry Giessenbier, Jr., of St. Louis

was named president; Burton Bunch of El Paso, first vice-president; Geo. O. Wilson of Dallas, 2nd vice-president; R. T. Wilber of Springfield, Mass., third vice-president; W. R. Simmons of Terre Haute, Indiana, secretary, and Thurman W. Payne, of St. Louis, treasurer. Twelve other men, from as many cities, with the officers, form the board of directors.

Many of the delegates were like the representative of the Junior Department in El Paso; they attended to gain ideas from others and but few of the men present were connected with Junior Chambers of Commerce of long standing. From these few, however, excellent ideas as to Junior activities were obtained, and some of them will be put into practical use in El Paso.

New Members.

The few names that have been added to the membership list were voluntary, since no special membership effort has been made. These additions, however, are of the highest type, and indicate a solid regard for the department, and a realization of its possibilities.

Inquiries from others among young business men, including employes of banks and business houses, give assurance that with the taking up of an active program, any membership campaign will at once interest many new men.

Program.

While no details of the program for the new year have been worked out by the Committee of Management, it will include, all or part of the following:

- Americanization work.
- Organization of Committees or Divisions for various activities, such as
 - Business
 - Production
 - Transportation
 - Industries
 - Public Utilities
 - City Plan
 - Public Speaking
 - Membership
 - Ward Congress
 - Athletics, Amusements, Social Life, etc.

Tourist Camp Shelter Soon to be Ready.

Work has already begun on the Tourists shelter at Washington Park. The structure will cost \$2100.00 and the contract for its erection has been let to John Goebel.

The building will be of brick and 20x40. It will contain three gas grates where food can be cooked and half a dozen auto parties can be taken care of simultaneously. Two kitchens equipped with running water, electric lights and gas are included in the plans, which were designed by city building engineer Percy Maghee, Jr.

The shelter will be ready for occupancy within a month, by which time the usual summer tourists will be passing through in large numbers. The camp will be called Camp Davis in honor of the Mayor.

Valuation.

"Do you think eggs will be worth 10 cents apiece this winter?"

"I haven't time to take up that side of the question," replied Farmer Cornntossel. "I've been studying a 10-cent price, an' wonderin' whether it's worth an egg."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

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were held during the summer and fall, but the meeting set for Feb. 14 was postponed.

Returns from these questionnaires up to February 26th, totaled 22.6 per cent. On February 25, a supplementary letter, enclosing a copy of the questionnaire and the digest of the minimum wage law was sent out to the retailers from whom no response had been received on that date. It is assumed that replies from this number will increase the percentage of response.

A record of the replies received showed that 13 out of 20 firms employ no women or minors, and that only 4 of the 29 employ minors, either male or female, in any capacity.

Average Wage Very Liberal.

Sixteen firms which reported, employ 301 females, at wages ranging from \$6.00 to \$50 a week, only one firm, however, reporting a wage as low as \$6.00 and only one a wage as high as \$50. The average low wage paid was \$10.75 a week, and average high wage \$22.53 a week, with a general average all classes of \$19.43 a week. Only two of the 16 firms pay girls as low as \$8 a week; only one pays \$9 a week, two pay \$10 a week, and others, \$12 to \$15.50 a week, excluding the higher priced office help and saleswomen. Only one or two firms reported a monthly method of paying.

No firm works the female employees more than 9 hours a day, while the average was 8½ hours, with at least two instances where hours required were 7½ a day. In every instance the

low wages were paid to Mexican girls engaged in work requiring no special skill. Some firms reported a greater number employed in certain seasons, but the average number of employees was given. One concern furnishes lunch free to a single female employee. Several others do not deduct from wages because of sickness, and others add a bonus of 1 per cent to gross sales of sales girls, in addition to weekly salary, this bonus averaging at one place from \$15 to \$25 a month to each girl. In one store girls work 8½ hours a day, except on Saturday, when they work 9 hours. One of the larger stores employ a maid in the girls rest room, provides stove and heating facilities for the preparation of warm lunches, and furnishes magazines free for the rest room. One woman's store permits each girl employee to take off several hours each week for shopping and personal business or pleasure.

Employees are Satisfied.

Every retailer reported that satisfactory conveniences are offered, and that employees are satisfied. In every instance the retailers indicated their opposition to the law. One firm which employs no women, and is therefore disinterested, characterized the law as the "first step in tying business hand and foot."

Copies of the questionnaires were sent to Chambers of Commerce over Texas, with request for exchange of ideas. So far definite response has come from but one, Waco, Texas, and this organization asked for a number of copies of the matter used here.