LARRY: the railroad was only a few years old when you started on it, wasn't it?

BILL: The railroad was here in 1910!

LARRY: Ya, and you started on it in 1911?

BILL: 'Tis safe to say 1911. Ya, I had the senerity where that went!

Where did your area begin and end? How much territory did your section cover?

BILL: Lell ya, it averaged--when I started out va mile west of Mott and went fourteer, and a half east. Four and a half miles east of Bentley, that was the first, and then they would stretch these sections sometimes. Give us more! As a rule more, and then they'd shoot us somiles further west. Sometimes they'd take me off the west end and they'd put me east-average. They started out 15 and wound up with 57--57 mile. Ya, when I quit I had a pickup. I had a pickup, see, and I had 57 miles. I went New England to a mile west of Elgin; that was my territory. LARRY: In those early days, Bill, what would a section crew do?

Just patrol your territory and see that the ties were all good and that the snow fences were up and stuff?

BILL: Well, that's part of it. You see, in the '40s right around '42 they started to gravel and they cleaned out all the poor ties and they fixed this here branch up in problem good shape. Put in thousands and carload after carload of black ties. They eleaned LARRY: Yes.

BILL: Then they got gravel and they put it in pretty good shape. in the '40s and the '50s It run on up the '50s some. V'43 we had a flood set us back quite a lot and in '50 we had a bigger one. That set us back; we had a lot o' track foreed out. But when I left down here, we was about 80 percent black ties and gravel. I had a good railroad, ya. That is for a branch, mind ya! Like rail 65 pound steel.

LARRY: But now In the early days when you started in 1911 what would your

section crew do on a average day?

BILL: Pickin' up track. Pickin' up—it was all rough there. Just layin'.

I guess Milwaukee was—they laid it right on the ground. They went through some of the hills some instead of fillin' up in their lower places. They just run—it was up one hill and down another like that. And it was awful rough when I started there. Well, you can imagine how it would be, you know? They had untreated ties and they didn't last very long. We started tiein' then before '20. We started puttin' in new ties; they had untreated ties. It was a mess! More derailments, had a lot of gumbo track, soft track.

LARRY: The grade wasn't too strong? then, buh?

BILL: It was—well, they put it in. It was put in here; slopped in here, you might say. Now the NP up here they had a standard grade, see? Right straight but ours like this up one hill and down another. And when they want into a cut, as a rule, they run into the gumbo. And that gumbo that so when it gets dry you can't hardly do anything with it, either!

Bad stuff! And that's what you had to dovpick up track mostly. I didn't put in any ties when the ties started to go. They started to go around in thereabouts.

LARRY: Bill, I don't know that much about railroad talk. When you say, "I'll up ties," That do you mean?

BILL: Pick up track? Pick up track. Well, you raise the track up and poke dirt under it.

HARRY: Oh, I see.

ETH: See if there's a hole, well, you raise it up and you poke--you level it off. See that's sand; you try to keep it level to keep the trains up! You have a level board you put across!

LARRY: There were a lot of derailments in those early years, Bill?

BILL: Oh, jeez, a lot of 'em!

LARRY: What caused them?

BILL: Rough track.

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[make rocking motion]

Them cars were goin' like this, you know. Fee get in them engines and or in the caboose and just look up the train you'd see them cars goin' this way, one goin' that way, one goin' that way, one goin' this way, you know? Sometimes they go over and when they came back they don't go back on the rail!

LARRY: Oh, I see!

BILL: They're off!

LARRY: Dippety doin', halr?

was out lots of times! I never had much trouble! My track—I worked! I don't know whether I done anymore work, but I worked different! I had a way of doin' and I watched her close. As a rule, them days they didn't pay much and it was hard to get men to take interest in their work and they'd overlook. Well, they didn't care, see, and that's why they had so many of these here spills! Course they wasn't all to blame 'cause the company never furnished us anything! We never got no gravel until up there in the '40s a few cinders! It was the company's fault. They was to blame for it 'cause they didn't furnish nothin'! They didn't help us, you know, to keep it up.

LARRY: How many men were there on your section crew?

BILL: Well, I started out there with a handcart. And I used to have, oh, about eight in the summer; cut us down in the winter to one one or two. I used to have seven, six, eight. They used to ship 'em up every spring. They'd have on the passenger of they'd have a coach start on down the draw and each section would get so many men. They'd have a coach full of men!

LARRY. /I see.

And they'd come up through—now like Mott! They'd come up here and they'd unload some of them men and their baggage and all that stuff. Throw it off on the sidewalk! There was Bulgarians, Greeks, Italiansians

BILL: You All kinds of foreigners! All foreigners and then they'd furnish

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them a bunkhouse and a stove, coal to cook with and that. And so the average-they'd come out and stay all summer! I used to get some darn good

men.

LARRY. On?

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BILL: Charal They'd come out here and stay all summer—work! And some of 'em would get sick and die or they'd go back—quit! They'd sign a contract to come out here the 1st of April as a rule and they were supposed to work until the 1st of October. Then they'd pass 'em back free to Chicago and allrover, see?

LARRY: Ya.

BILL: Ya:

LARRY: When you'd get bumped from being section leader or section

BILL: Section foreman.

LARRY: Section foreman I'm sorry!

BILL: You wanna get that foreman!"

LARRY: Right! When you'd get bumped to being section foreman, then you'd be section crew member, right?

BILL: Section laborer!

LARRY: Immean when bu'd get bumped, you wouldn't get layed off? You'd just get moved

BILL: No, I'd go back as a laborer, see, two Ya, \$.15 an hour!

LARRY: Is that what you started at?

BILL: Six days a week, ten hours a day, \$1.50 a day!

LARRY: So you'd be making about \$36 a month,

BILL: About that, ya.

LARRY: Was it hard work?

BILL: Oh, boy! I worked hard! A lot of 'em didn't 'eause a lot of 'em didn't-they worked accordin' to pay. See they-I'll tell ya a little thing happened one time. I had some Bulgarians and this one fella's name was

Pete and he was cuttin' off his shovel. Now this happened--I've heard this told so many times since! I said, "What the hell you doin', Pete?" He

says, "Railroad cut me, cut pay! I cut shovel!" See, they cut his salary! Haybe, you see, they'd start to pay them laborers sometimes -- oh, they'd give 'em maybe \$.17, \$.18 in the summer, see? Section foreman got \$55 a month, no, \$57.50 a month! That's what the fella got that run the section. The section laborers would get \$.15 in the winter and in the summer they'd pay 'em 17, sometimes \$.18. They'd raise 'em a little and sometimes they'd cut 'em off to \$.15. Ah, they So this Bulgarian was cuttin' off this shovel and I asked him what he was doin' and he says, "Railroad They'd cut him see? / Well, anyway, it was no good! Course, them times was hard, man! I tell ya you could buy things so much cheaper. A in them days was quite a lot, you know, and work was hard to get! You couldn't get no work anyplace! Out on a farm You'd re and work for your board; that's about all that you'd get out of it! So them Bulgarians, they'd ship 'em up here and they'd give 'em a car and a stove and bunks and they would cook their own meals, see. And some of 'em lived pretty good and some of 'em didn't: They'd come out on a section, you know, and they'd have a hunk of flat pork and a piece o' bread, a onion, a piece o' garlic or somethin' like that put in there. the That's right! They tickled to death to get it, too! Hungry, boy, I'm tellin' ya! So that's the way it was. Boy, I'm tellin' you when I himmat started in, it was rough! we had a bunch of roadmasters, Irish, from the than rough. Oh gee, they was tough! I tell ya they was a tough bunch to work for, too. And they wasn't only in track; they was in train service! They was in everything! Everything that you wanted to get into; but, of course, the track the where you lost wages! It didn't pay anything! now, if you was a conductor, maybe you'd get, well, \$150 a month. 200 would be big wages! Nour roadmaster ## got \$75 a month. 1944 got \$57.50 and he got 75. Well, they paid his expenses, though, when he was gone. How much responsibility did a roadmaster have? Well, he had so much track, see? Now like ours he had 134 mile and

he was responsibile for that track. He used to run up and down or watch his track, watch the bad spots and all that stuff, see?

LARRY: Would he raise hell, Bill, if you had missed a spot?

BILL: He used to watch pretty close, ya! Ya, he used to get rough! Well, we had different roadmasters, too, you know. We had several of 'em. Well, they didn't wanna see 'm go in the ditch, see? If they got off too often, it didn't look good. And, of course, they tried to keep 'em on was and they'd ride over on the train, back and forth. They'd maybe hit a pretty rough spot and they'd wire ya, send ya a message or write ya or maybe they'd come out on a motorcar. After awhile they got a motorcar, extends to the state of the second to the second

LARRY: Yes.

own motorcar our own engine!

LARRY: Is that right?

BILL: That's right! I paid \$130 and some for a Friend engine and, of course, they furnished the pushcar. And I had to pay the freight from Fairmont, Minnesota! But they paid that afterwards; they give me that freight afterwards. But that motor I paid \$130 and some over \$130. I had to buy it myself and all of 'em did it that had motorcars! That's what they done.

LARRY: What year was that you got a motorcar for your crew?

BILL: Well, that must been Amound '15, '16, somewhere.

LARRY: Oh? You used a handcar 'til then?

BILL: Started in on a handcar, ya. We used to go along the track 15 miles, that is, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles east, with a handcar. Pump a handcar up the hills and down like that. And if we had a wind sometimes—but the wind here, as a rule, comes from the northwest. But comin' in at night we'd come in abuckin' that wind, see? And sometimes we could just make it up them hills and, shoot, it was hard work! As a rule, if the wind's we'd your back, it ain't too bad, see?

TADDV. Vo

That's what we done; we had t' do it! 'We had to get on the track, stop now and then, and pick up a hole and so forth.

LARRY: Was that the kind of handcar that went....

BILL: That's right!

LARRY: Ya.

BILL: That's right. Handear that's right. If they'd'all work and if they'd all pump, it'd make it easier; but some of them, you know, would pretend they was pumpin' and they wasn't!

LARRY: Ya, ya.

after awhile they got a... They come up with the inspection car one day and the superintendent was on. They used to come up with their own car read with some backup handlers, you see. So the roadmaster got off he says, "Bill, was as "is that your engine?" I says, "Ya!" He says, "We're gonna send you a motorcar, a was a big one." I was doin' a lot o' runnin' back and forth these other sections. Well, anyway, they did! And then they took it away from me afterwards. Some other guy wanted it.

Some bridge foreman, I guess, it was that wanted it, had to have it 'cause' had more men, you know? And then, smaller motorcars, and from then on they furnished gasoline and cars.

LARRY: But you had to buy the engine?

BILL: 130, over \$130 I paid and never got a nickel! A lot of 'em owned; a lot of the foremans bought 'em! A lot of 'em did ya.

LARRY: Did it ever reach the point, Bill, where the railroad bought the engines for the sections? I mean in the future bid they finally reach the point where they would buy the engines if yours wore out continuation.

BILL: No, no, they wouldn't!

LARRY: Is that right?

No, no, you had to keep ordering parts! I used to order parts from the Fairment people and the company paid it. That's all the parts

that I kept.... A lot of stuff I ordered for mine 'cause I was runnin' it a lot and the railroad paid it. I put that on my report; I'd make out a monthly report, send it in and they'd ship it and they'd pay it! Outside of buying the engine, why, they paid for all the parts, see? Oh, hell, that amounted to a lot o' money, you know?

LARRY: Bill, how did a section laborer's salary compare to somebody working in a store or working out on a farm or working in a lumberyard?

BILL: Well, a section laborer was at least about as small a pay as anybody could get!

LARRY: Is that right?

BILL: Ta, that's right. As a rule you could always get a job on a section, [riwas] see, cause they was always short! VMard to get men, they had to ship in them foreigners and a lot of time them foreigners wouldn't come back and they'd be short o' men! And you could always go and hire out to any of these sections 'cause they was short of men and the wages were s-small! See that's the reason, see? \$.15 an hour, well, you know that ain't much.

BILL: Oh, God!

LARRY:

LARRY: What were the chances of working of your way up? I mean if some-body in town here wasn't able to get a job and they came to you and you put them on your section crew, here long would they have to work on a section crew as a laborer before bey would have a chance of becoming a foreman?

BILL: Oh, not very long!

-LARRY: Oh?

BILL: That is, I started out I don't know how many of 'em! I started out, altogether, eight different men! Well, there's one over hore new that worked under me! He has my job.

IARRY: Oh?

And most of the foremen, see, they wouldn't do it! They wouldn't do [Theirmen], [The men] it; they didn't care nothin' about see. If they wanted t' work, alright and If they didn't, get off, see! And it didn't pay enough and most

[the men] of 🗫 didn't want to take it up anyway! See they didn't care much about it, but I always tried to talk 'em in.... Oh, I worked A of men, of course, but in later years when they paid more I got 'em to stay. 'em 'til I got 'em a section, see? I done that. I got eight of 'em, I think, altogether. Course, it started to pay better, see? There's more money in Itvand they stuck with it, but before that there was nothin' in it so they didn't care about it. They didn't care about stayin': ther they was a bunch o' a.... You know, as I say, if I'd o' went into anything different, I'd of made more money. Still there's that you're away from home all the LARRY. la. You know vou're gone most this train service that wour record? No, i don't think much anyway

BILL: Well, I ain't sayin' much anyway so it don't make much difference!

LARRY: No, you're doin' line, Bill! This is the best interview I've had on railreads.

BILL: I'm doin! all the talkin!!

IARRY: Well, I don't have much to say, you know, so

BILL: That's the kind that Nixon had, huh?

LARRY: I don't know! Hay, Bill; What kind of ties did the railroad use?

Were those North Dakota-cut or were they from out of state?

BILL: Well, no, they were shipped from different places! There boxeders, alless mostly, and cedar.

LARRY: Oh?

[people said the ties would last]

BILL: They was just untreated! Well, some said five years, but not over Boxelders seven years. That's about as long as they would last. Be alders they was hewed ties and cedars were sawed out square.

LARRY: Which were better? box alder: or cedars?

[The collroad bought]

BILL: Neither one was any good! VI he cheapest thing that they could buy.

Well, they had some fir, untreated! See they had fir untreated. And

then they got a treatment for ties, them square ones, and they is good for quite awhile. That's the kind they should of had nown the start! They last for quite awhile, but they're a soft wood tie, too, you know. Where they had curves they had oak! They had some white oak, too, untreated white oak, and they was put down when the road was put down. They was laid and they all had a man little water button on 'em. 1910." It said right on that button, 1910." They had quite a few of them there white oak scattered here and there.

LARRY: Sa Was that lumber green?

BILL: Well, it was, Ya, green is right.

LARRY: Box elder is a hardwood, isn't it? Fairly hard?

BILL. Not very.

LARRY: It ign't hih?

BILL: No, they don't last very long. Some of 'em would have a big hewed end, see, and they'd taper off. They was a bed tie; they wasn't sedden!

Box elder, no, that's a soft tie! Fir is a soft tie; cedar's a soft tie.

LARRY: Would the Author farmers fight over your....

BILL: Oh, ya, we had a lot o' scraps over them ties!

HARRY: I'll bet!

Some of them there fellas.... Some of them fellas well, I never did! I'll tell you, I always give 'em to the farmers for plow and fireguards. We had a lot o' trouble with fireguards, see? Fires! And I used to get them farmers lined up and get them to haul them ties! They all wanted them ties cause the wasn't no wood, see? And I used to get 'em lined up and tell 'em to haul them ties if they would plow fireguards under 'em. Well, I used to get a lot of fireguards plowed. That done a lot o' good for the company, see?

IARRY Yo.

this side of

And I used to fight for them fireguards! I know I was up Regent [The rail road] one time; they'd shot me west of Regent. Cut off part of me here on the was a

east end shot me west of Regent. There banker up here at Regent. His

name was Bauers and he had some land this side o' Bentley or this side o' Regent. And I caught him out there one day. I would know who he was, see, and I caught him out there loadin' up ties and I had already told that farmer along the line there that he could have 'em. So I caught him with a big load and I made him unload it! I didn't know that he was a banker Regent, no! And he hollered! Oh, he was madder than a wet hen, you know? So finally he unloaded 'em! He had no business haulin' them farmer's ties, whose. And I used to fight over them! Sure they had some scraps over 'em. They was a good only for wood. If they're was a farmer that he done a pretty good job of plowin' a fireguard, I'd maybe put him out three or four good ones for corner posts, see? I used to work with and we got along fine, you know, I and the farmers. Ya, and thousands of them ties!

Boy, oh, boy, we sure cleaned out a lot of 'em!

LARRY: How many would you change in a year?

BILL: On maybe well, it varied of course. Some years—well, it didn't start out too bad, in the start, see, maybe 4,000, maybe 3,500, 4,000, somethin' like that. Then the longer them there ties laid, well, of course, the worse they get! You'd have to keep puttin' more and more and more. Well, there's about 18 ties in a rail. A rail is 33 feet and there's about from 18 to 20 ties in a rail, see?

MPRY: Ya.

BILL. So used to-especially when they started to furnish them treated ties-want us to put two of them together. If you had three, four ties, you see, you put one on each side of your one poor tie. You know, scatter

'em out! 1

LARRY: Xa.

BILL: / If they'd catch ya puttin' in four or five together, they'd fire ya!

LARRY: Why? Were they more expensive?

BILL: Well, they didn't have enough!

HARRY: Oh, I see.

See, they had to string em out.

LARRY: Ya.

BILL: They cost more, se, than those black ones, you know.

LARRY: Yes.

Oh, I used to do-oh, some places right close to the stockyard hes bretty well buried vsand, I used to put in a whole pile. I used to put 'em in and cover 'em up with sand and them never saw 'em! ased to put under ... I put under thousands of grain doors in my day on the railroad! Rough track! I'd have a hole I couldn't hold; I'd put some grain doors under it. Ya, that's the way I kept 'em on! I'd steal these The depot agent had to keep track of 'em and I'd doors from the agent! take them doors, see? Sneak in there with a pushcar and I'd get a whole load of doors and fix up some of them holes, see? Thousands of 'em! Ah, Finally there was an old roadmaster come over here off the main He was rough! Old Pete Vern and MAT'd heard about him, you know, the doors. He says to me, "Bill," he says, "do you put under grain doors?" I says, "N-no, I never put 'em under." He says, "If I catch you doin' it, I'll fire ya. He says, "Don't worry I ain't gonna." I put 'em in right along; he didn't know it!

LARRY: When did the union get strong then?

BILL: Well, it started in the '20s. I think that was in the '20s Crailrood workers weve? when it started in gettin' strong. More converged in; more of 'em to keep it goin, you see. And then finally when they got a foothold, then they started to dictate back to the company and their wages started to come up also. I'll tell you, when I left here in '61, I was gettin' about \$440 a month, mind ya, and now they're gettin' about \$40!

LARRY: Is that **G**right?

BILL: Ya, they're egettin' about 840 or \$900. If section foreman is and I was gettin' right around 440 and I was payin' $6\frac{1}{2}$ percent on my retirement— $6\frac{1}{4}$! So now you can figure... You see that cut into it and

then I had to pay income tax. Essentially though, then them fellas made just as much as I did 'cause I had to pay more income tax and I had to pay retirement and the hospital fees. I was only makin' about 135 every two weeks, clear. Hell, there was nothin' in it; I wasn't makin! no money! If they hadn't of furnished a section house and coal, why, it'd o' been pretty rough! And that helped a lot—a section house, you know. When we got married, I don't know why went right to work. The company helped her fix up the inside and she kept it up. She worked and kept everything right up, you know, and we got by alright, see?

Markey Art

LARRY: Did the Milwaukee do more business than the MP?

BILL: Oh, ya! Oh, ya! Ya, the Milwaukee had the business. They ridn't have as good a railroad. The NP always had a better railroad 'cause they had commit better right from the start! They kept it up; they had more men and everything! But the Milwaukee had the business; no question about that, ya! Where you take east here now far as Elgin From Elgin east it ain't much! Selfridge is thathe last station on the branch oso that's pretty good, but Shields, Treda, Brisbain and Raleigh and Leith there ain't much train. Rough, you see, rough country ya. The Milwaukee made a lot o' money on this here north line. Most have and they must be making it yet 'cause they only got two section crews! One at Mott and one at Selfridge, one man to each section, one foreman and one man!

LARRY: Ha, ha!

BILL: That's right!

LARRY: Ya.

BILL: That guy at Selfridge has got 74 miles, 77 miles of track, he got one man. This rella at Mott has got 57 and he's got one man! Just think of it! And we used to have nine section and crews and we used to have nine or ten depot agents! Now they got one here at Mott and I think one here at New England! Course they didn't pay the wages them days, but accordin' to what the men was workin', why, they were makin'

LARRY: What's brough the railroad down, Bill?

BILL: Unions. The unions raise cane! The unions is alright. You gotta have 'em, but they're too powerful! They're too strong! I'll tell you why. When I was workin' down there, they kept cuttin' us off out of our men! See, they raised our wages maybe \$.15 an hour or \$.10 an hour or a'little bit, see? Not too much! Unions was always after more money, more money, and everytime they'd get more money—cut their heads off! There'd be so many men knocked off, see? There should of been a limit to all these here wages right from the start. I'll tell ya, a man should draw a decent wage! That's what he should, but it goes too far and that's why the railroad started to go down. As I said, the unions was alright, but like everything else they go too far! I don't give a damn! People would the company would down here and I'd get a raise or we'd all get a raise out two men right

now! LARRY: Ta.

BILL: Then we'd get a raise again—cut per one man! Cut here, cut there, cut here, cut there! A You couldn't blame the railroad so much! You will blame the union and the railroad. The railroad should have paid more money when they started us out. When they started us out, see, they didn't lovanize! do that! See they made us! If they'd of all paid from the start the way they should have, there wouldn't of been no unions! You know that?

Thev

BILL: See, that's the big trouble. They had to organize 'cause they couldn't live.... I can never figure out they they would cut down!

would raise wages and cuttoff men! It didn't make sense did it?

LARRY: No! -

LARRY:

BILL: Why, no, it don't! ##It don't make sense! They nmed the men, see?.

LARRY: Ya.

Bill tell ya you take fill of the darn railroads are run down somethin' awful!

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IADDY. Y

Everybody knows that! Track--there's nobody workin'! Well, you know that's wrong!

HAPPY: Surgio!

BILL. It don't make sense! And keep now the trucks is, see, haulin' the wheat! Well, they can't haul that wheat like the railroads could.

AA MARRY WO:

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BILL: The need these trains; why should have 'em! Why, see the grain they can haul out of them there... And we used to have a good packin' business here, a lot o' cream; hauled out a lot o' cream and express and cattle! Man, why, we shipped cattle and that! 'Zverything is trucked; everything is trucked! Trucks started in! Trucks started in and then the railroad started to... Gourse the unions were hollerin' for more wages and more wages! They had to pay it I guess. It looked like it! And then they'd lay off men and so forth. Ya, that's the way it was! 'Cause I know! I worked there; I know just how it works out! It didn't work out with a.... It was no good. He good! They ought a have men on these here roads right now! See the wrecks there havin'!

· LARRY: Ya.

BILL: You see them around And, boy, that costs a lot o' money! See the stuff they spoil, lumber and machinery and wheat! It's a crime!

BILL: It's just too bad. Them wrecks I'll tell you! You used to hear....

Course not like on the main line! You know, here they maybe have off six cars, five or six cars; but on the main line they'd have off maybe 30, 35 cars sometimes, see?

TARRY: Ya.

BILL: I often wonder why the government don't take a hold 'cause it's 'nothin' that causes these derailments.... Most of 'em is rough track!

BILL: Rough track. They'll tell ya different! See they'll put it on to somethin' else. That's the main—sometimes there's a worn—out journal or somethin' like that, but as a rule the track is rough. The track is rough.

LARRY: Bill, was there a shortage of boxcars in the early days like there is now?

BILL: No, course they didn't have the stuff to ship, the grain! They used to ship a lot o' grain, but they had smaller cars! They had 80's'; that was about the biggest! 60's and 80's but we never had such trouble with shortage until they got in this here machine business. This here raisin' wheat, more wheat, see, you know, and bigger crops, see, and that's the time that the shortage started.

LARRY: So, in your opinion it wasn't any different policies on the part of the railroad. It was the fact that the farmers were producing more grain that caused the boxcar shortage.

BILL: Right, right! That had a lot to do with it! They didn't raise so much grain as they do now, you see?

LARRI: Ia.

BILL: Now you take in the '20s and along in the '30s there wasn't near the grain shipped as there had been in the '40s, '50s, and '60s, you know...

Light cop-they farmed different and it was all machinery. In the '20s and '30s, that was horses, see.

LARRY: Were you proud to work on a railroad, Bill? I mean did you feel like you were working for an employer that was important and, you know, respected and so forth?

BILL: Sure! I did; that's right! Ya, sure did. Well, I always figured I should work and earn my money! That's what I figured. I wasn't gettin' much, but I figured that I should work and earn it. Well, it's the same nowadays. You get a lot o' men that's on now don't care whether they do a day's work or not!

LARRY. Ya.

BILL: It's always been that way it seems. And it's too bad, especially

mow! They're gettin' such big wages!

LARRY: Yo.

DILL: Them days, they had a little ... You couldn't hardly blame a man for not wantin' to do anymore than he had to!

IAPRY. Y

BILL: 'Cause he wasn't gettin' paid, see? It's a lot different now than it was. You know!

LARRY: Was there more pride among railroad employees back then than there is now de you think.

BILL: Well, ah, I don't believe it makes much difference.

HARRY: Oh?

BIII: You mean ...

IARRY: In doing a good job:

BILL. Well, as a rule it's rough, Rough! I've worked with all kinds of these here railroad men, trained men, and all kinds, and wrecks, bridge crews and, ab what not And there's more, "I don't give a damn!" LARRY: I see.

BILL: And that's what's goin' on right now. Right now! It's, "I'll do what I have to do, but that's all," see?

LARRY: So the railroad has always had a lot of rowdies or reckless people working for them?

BILL: Much so or they used to have, ya! Come and go! Where you got men <u>[are]</u> that's workin' here today and gone tommorrow! There's no interest there; they don't care, see? That's been the big trouble all the way through! I never was that way! I figured if I didn't want the job, I'd quit!

LARRY: So these People didn't have a feeling of responsibility about what they did?

BILL: No, no, they didn't care.