

THE TIMES

"WE STAND FOR THE OPEN SHOP"

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CITY MERCHANTS' BUSINESS IS INJURED BY THE PROFANE AND VULGAR METHODS OF SOCIALISTS

A morning paper, of Wednesday, November 22, contained, in its news columns, under the caption, "Soapbox Orators Cripple Business," a significant article. It reveals a condition of affairs which should not longer be permitted. It shows that these fellows are injuring the business interests of merchants, that they use insulting language and are liable, unless squelched, to sometime create a riot. Further comment is unnecessary, for the news account fully tells the story. It follows:

Because merchants in Sixth street and other thoroughfares are finding their business injured by the many soap box orators who hold forth on divers subjects when the weather is pleasant, they plan a wholesale campaign against the gentry. They say the speakers are not Socialists, but anarchists, that their statements are vulgar, obscene and profane, and that their allegations against officers of city, state and country are such as should not be tolerated.

The cold snap last night was sufficient to keep away from their accustomed haunts all the orators. The temporary absence only intensified the rage of the merchants affected.

Last fall F. W. Powers, of Powers & Estes, had several of the men arrested and sentence was suspended on their promise to keep away from the neighborhood. Lately, however, they have come back and it is planned to renew the campaign.

"To say that these alleged meetings make business bad is just a sophistry," said Mr. Powers. "A more truthful statement would be that they stop business absolutely. Our customers will

not come in when a riot is in progress in Sixth street, as was the case several nights ago.

"At no time while one of these meetings has been in progress has it been possible for persons to get into this store without being insulted. Ladies will not travel along this thoroughfare because it is not safe for them to do so. Vulgar, obscene language and attacks on everybody and everything on the face of the sun are a common occurrence.

"I do not believe these persons are Socialists; I incline to the view that they are anarchists. I do know that their vocabulary consists of abuse and that they are composed of the scum of the earth. They decline to listen to reason.

"I believe that a neighborhood should be set apart for them, as is the case in other cities. I do not want to deny them the right to free speech; but it would be easy for them to pick out some street where there are not business houses open to a late hour or where there is not such constant travel."

At the Imperial Hotel, Phil Metschan, Jr., declared that his business actually suffered as a result of the "guttersnipe talkers." His father, he said, was once assaulted by some of the mob surrounding a speaker because he asked them to move on.

"I am willing to concede them the right to talk," declared Mr. Metschan, "but when they abuse education, say filthy and undesirable things about our government and become general nuisances, the time has come when we should shunt them elsewhere. I shall willingly support any movement that will rid the downtown streets of them."

Building Trades Council of Portland and Vicinity

E. E. Smith, President
R. O. Rector, Vice-President
W. Noffke, Secretary
353 Sixteenth Street
Geo. H. Farrar, Treasurer
B. W. Sleeman, Business Representative

Affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

Meets Monday Evenings
Fourth and Alder Streets

Labor Temple

Portland, Oregon, November 14, 1911.

TO THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT OWNERS OF PORTLAND, GENTLEMEN:

You no doubt are aware that the Employers' Association of Oregon, with a small membership, and those members mostly rich men of Oregon, have combined to destroy the Trades Unions of the State. Wherever the workers ask for shorter hours and better pay, the Employers' Association tries to prevent the betterment of the conditions of labor.

You gentlemen, better than any other class in the community, know about the steadily increasing cost of living. Only a corresponding increase in wages can preserve the present standard of living of the great mass of the American people. We ask you to assist us in our efforts to preserve such standard. First, because it is right; second, because it is to your direct business interest. Who are the great majority of your patrons? Certainly not the members of the Employers' Association. They usually patronize a few of the first-class hotels or have splendid homes of their own. It is the working men and women who are your principal patrons. The more money the workers get the more money you make.

Now there is a boycott levied against the Portland Flouring Mills. Before you assist us it is proper you should know why. Mr. T. B. Wilcox, President and Manager of the Portland Flouring Mills, had enough money laid by to put up a skyscraper. Instead of letting the construction of this building to union contractors, Mr. Wilcox gave it to the Stone & Webster Engineering Co., reported to be a fifty-million dollar branch of the steel trust and other Wall Street high financing concerns. The Stone & Websters have a record of labor troubles wherever they operate, and their operations are large and well-known.

Mr. Wilcox, one of our shrewdest business men, knew all about the standing of this firm. Mr. Wilcox was also interviewed by agents of the Building Trades Council. But Mr. Wilcox gave the construction of his skyscraper, on the corner of Sixth and Washington, to Stone & Webster, who put it up with nonunion labor.

Organized Labor has therefore asked all union men and women, and friends of progress generally, to stay out of the Wilcox building, and they have also asked not to buy the products of the Portland Flouring Mills, for no doubt a great deal of the workers' money, spent in buying such flours, went into the construction of the Wilcox skyscraper.

We would very much appreciate any assistance you can render us in this contest. There are brands of flour beside those of the Portland Flouring Mills that you can handle.

Trusting you will give this communication the consideration it deserves, we are,

Very truly yours,

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL OF PORTLAND AND VICINITY.

TAZWELL ISSUES ADMONITION TO RESTRAIN ACTIVITIES OF UNION PICKETS IN RAILROAD STRIKE

Activities of union pickets around the local railroad shops, as incident to the Harriman line strikers, will hereafter be kept within reasonable limitations. The matter came up in Judge Tazwell's court Tuesday, and the order was the result of agreement between the court and the attorneys representing the opponents. Judge Tazwell held last week that the use of the word "scab" is permissible—a position he still maintains. However, if coupled with profane or abusive language, or in a disorderly manner, the offender will be penalized.

The court indefinitely continued the case of ten defendants. Louis Mickels was one of them. He is a strikebreaker apprehended for carrying concealed weapons. He was classed as a dangerous man by the pickets' attorney. Not long ago Mickels told the court that the acts of the pickets "would drive a man to murder." Four of the other nine offenders were pickets who assaulted Mickels. The remaining five were arrested for

derisively shouting after independent workers who were under the protection of the police.

The court cautioned non-union sympathizers from giving any cause for friction. Speaking on the subject of the word "scab," Judge Tazwell said:

"Since the ruling of the court authorizing the use of the word 'scab,' some of the strikers seem to have assumed that they may go beyond the city ordinances. I still think I was right in that ruling, but it did not authorize the use of violence. I am informed that the pickets are getting too active. If men are not even-tempered they have no business on the picket line. You may talk to the workers, but if they do not wish to hear you, you have no right to force yourselves on their attention. I shall not tolerate violence on either side. I have one strikebreaker under peace bond of \$1000, and this action has not been taken against any union man, but it will be if reason is found to exist. The court intends to take a firm stand in this matter."

IS IN BAD AT CAPITAL CITY --TOO MUCH JAW

Information comes from Salem that on November 21 one W. E. Clark, an agitator of the Industrial Workers of the World clique, was fined \$50 because of his public tirades against the established order of things. Like all inflammatory denunciations of his class, who, despite their high-sounding title of "Industrial Workers," never work anything but their jaws, he had no money, and so received 25 days' sentence in jail as the alternative. As was to be expected, the court room had a large crowd of his followers and sympathizers.

The specific charge under which Clark was convicted was his interference with and disturbance of the Salvation Army in the open-air meetings of the latter. Clark boasts that a hundred of the I. W. W.'s will visit Salem and cause the authorities some real discomfort in case he is not given his freedom.

This is a peculiar condition of affairs to issue such threats in the circumstances, and the fact that it is made at the capital city of the state lends interest to the case. The Salem authorities will probably not become unduly alarmed or make any exceptions in Clark's case.

Two Sections of the Short Charter and Something to Think Over.

"Section 17. The citizens, residents or inhabitants of the City of Portland shall be interfered with as little as possible, and the police power shall be exercised only for the actual, bona fide good health and morals of the citizens of Portland.

"Section 18. The streets, avenues and thoroughfares of the City of Portland are declared to be for the primary purpose of passage of individuals and vehicles and for the free passage of traffic, but they are also declared to be public places for the citizens and inhabitants of the City of Portland where any and all classes of citizens may assemble peaceably provided they do not actually and seriously interfere with the right of passage aforesaid; nor shall the right of assemblage in any of the parks or public places of the City of Portland be impaired, except so far as may be necessary for the actual preservation of the primary purpose of such parks or public places; nor shall any permanent private use of a street be permitted and all such occupations now existing by buildings, stairways or otherwise, are declared unlawful and must be abated."

LIFE SENTENCE FOR ENRIGHT, UNION SLUGGER

CHICAGO. — Maurice (Moose) Enright, leader of Chicago's labor union slugging crew, was sentenced this afternoon to life imprisonment after he had been denied a new trial by Judge William McSurely in the criminal court.

The news that Enright had been given such a sentence was a shock to union leaders in Chicago. Heretofore these bands of sluggers had been practically immune from arrest and the life sentence handed out to Enright was received with some satisfaction to the decent element among the workmen.

Enright was convicted of murder for the slaying of Vincent Altman, a supposed gunman and union slugging. Altman was shot to death April 27, last, in the Briggs House bar. The shooting of Altman was one of the fatalities in connection with the war of the labor union sluggers. He was charged with being the chief of a "pirate crew" that drove the "Gray Ghost" automobile and shot and slugged members of a labor organization to which they were opposed.

Enright was arrested as Altman's slayer, but denied that he shot the slugging. He was also taken into custody on a charge of the murder of William ("Dutch") Gentleman, a labor slugging who was shot to death in Pat O'Malley's State-street saloon. He made a confession to the shooting of Gentleman, but declared that it was in self-defense.

Trial on the charge of the murder of Altman was called for hearing first and resulted in the conviction of Enright. Motion for a new trial was filed at once with Judge McSurely and called for hearing today. The court denied the motion and imposed a life sentence.

The penalty of life imprisonment was recommended to the court by the jury when the verdict against Enright was returned. It was reported that eleven of the jurors wanted to impose the death penalty, but the twelfth member refused to sign the verdict.

WEEK'S SALARY FOR McNAMARAS.

Atlanta, Ga.—The convention of the American Federation of Labor today adopted a resolution providing that all executive officers of the Federation should contribute one week's salary to the McNamara defense fund.



HIS MAJESTY KING TURK

OREGON LAW ON BOYCOTTING.

Volume I, Lord's Oregon Laws, Section 2178, Page 947, covering the matter, shows the Building Trades Council has transgressed the law in the above order declaring a boycott. It reads as follows:

"If any person shall, by force, threats, or intimidation, prevent, or endeavor to prevent any person employed by another from continuing or performing his work, or from accepting any new work or employment; or if any person shall circulate any false written or printed matter, or be concerned in the circulation of any such matter, to induce others not to buy from or sell to or have dealings with any person for the purpose or with the intent to prevent such person from employing any person, or to force or compel him to employ or discharge from his employment any one, or to alter his mode of carrying on his business, or to limit or increase the number of his employees or their rate of wages or time of service, such persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be imprisoned in the County Jail not more than six nor less than one month, or by a fine of not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$200.00 (L. 1864; D. Section 655; D. L. Section 670; L. 1891, page 190, Section 1; H. Section 1893; B. & C. Section 1971)."

Why does not the District Attorney's office take action?

LADIES FAIR.

All blondes are not light-headed.

Girls with liquid voices should be careful not to strain them.

Some women are a delight to the eye, and a drug to the mind.

Never tell a grass widow that she is in the hey-day of life.

The girl who marries for a lark often finds out that she was a jay.

The idea of marrying will haunt a woman if she has the ghost of a chance.

Girls feel proud of having many new admirers. — Boston Transcript.