

## STATISTICS SHOW THAT UNIONS ARE NOT MATERIALLY INCREASING UNIONISM A CRAFT ON MEMBERS

It cannot be truly said that trades-unionism is increasing to any appreciable extent in Great Britain. The membership in 1910 was only 15,888 greater than in 1907—three years before while the number of unions decreased from 1221 to 1153, a loss of 68. From 1901 to 1905 the membership was practically stationary. Here are the official returns for the ten years, 1901 to 1910, inclusive:

Year.	Number of Unions.	Membership.
1901	1,282	1,969,424
1902	1,250	1,954,594
1903	1,237	1,931,558
1904	1,211	1,901,674
1905	1,209	1,928,560
1906	1,232	2,122,241
1907	1,221	2,419,816
1908	1,195	2,383,244
1909	1,163	2,362,450
1910	1,153	2,435,704

American trades-unionism, as set forth in the 1911 report of the American Federation of Labor (and every last man, woman and child is counted therein, doubtless) compares as follows:

Year.	Membership.
1901	787,537
1902	1,024,399
1903	1,465,800
1904	1,676,200
1905	1,494,300
1906	1,454,200
1907	1,538,970
1908	1,482,872
1909	1,482,872
1910	1,562,112

Decrease since '04, 6 years 114,088

Federation (Gompers & Co.)	Receipts in 1909	Do., in 1910
	\$232,377	193,470
Decrease in 1910 & 1909	38,907	
Receipts in 1911	182,188	
Decrease in '11 from '10	11,282	
Decrease in '11 from '09	50,189	

The decreased receipts in 1911 were in spite of the fact that in that year the membership (so Gompers says) ran up to 1,761,835. These federation official figures prove that, even though more names are being put on the membership rolls, less of union labor's wages is going into the Federation (Gompers and company) treasury. The receipts reported for 1911 do not include the \$225,000 or more which Gompers deceitfully dragged out of union labor's wages (to the loss of union labor's wives and children) to defend, or rather to pretend to defend, the McNamara murderers of innocent laborers. The Evening Journal of Albany, N. Y., remarks on this head:

"Likewise, the vouchers showing how the McNamara relief fund was expended have not yet been filed."

Unwittingly, the Journal forgot to recall the fact that one voucher was filed by telegraph and that by Frank Morrison, Gompers's side partner, which read:

"Sent to Clarence Darrow, \$170,000."

What Darrow did with the \$170,000 left after he got his princely "retainer" of \$50,000 has not yet been publicly made known, the vouchers of Harriman, Scot, et al., not yet being on file publicly. And the assessment and collection of the great sum was public as far as union labor is concerned. Will the contributing union labor ever be told what was really done with its \$225,000, or more?

Look at it this way, union labor contributor in 1911 to Gompers and company:

Federation receipts	\$182,188
McNamara collection	225,000

Total contribution in 1911 \$407,188

Do you union labor men not realize from those figures, union labor contributor to Gompers and company, that last year you took \$42,188 more than \$1000 a day (Sundays included), out of the wages you worked for, and sent it to that non-working, get-money-easy firm in Washington, D. C., and that you got nothing what-

ever of value in return (except a paltry \$4192 for "strike benefits") but, on the contrary, by its action without investigation (as it alleges) in the McNamaras' case, you and your cause are now suffering humiliation and loss of prestige? What satisfaction is it to you to have them telegraph "Sent Clarence Darrow \$170,000," while, right now, Darrow is appealing to his friends in Chicago for money to pay the expenses of his coming trial on bribery charges arising out of the very case (McNamaras) for which Gompers and company sent him \$170,000 for fees for himself (\$50,000 to begin with), and for Job Harriman and Joseph Scott? Who needs your wages money most—they, or yourself, your wives and your children?

Again, are you aware, union labor contributor to Gompers and company, that in the ten years, 1902 to 1911, you sent that concern (see its own 1911 report) no less a sum than \$207,766 for "strike benefits" and that all you or your fellows have received back for that purpose in the ten years is \$73,984, and that they now hold \$133,782 of your money so contributed? Could you not do a good deal of good for yourselves and yours if you had that money now?

And, again are you aware, union labor contributor, that in the thirty-one years, 1881 to 1911,

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## COURT WILL BAR I. W. W. MEMBERS

Hereafter U. S. Flag Will Be Hung in Court, and Applicants Will Have to Show Respect.

No members of the I. W. W. need apply for citizenship through the local courts. A genuine respect for the American flag will be required from all applicants for naturalization papers, and any admission of sympathy with the anarchistic principles of the troublesome organization will bar the applicant. This is the ultimatum of Circuit Judge Kavanaugh.

"The Stars and Stripes will be hung above the bench at the session of Naturalization Court," said the Judge recently. "This is an innovation, but at a time when so much disrespect to the flag and to American institutions is being exhibited, I think it behooves the court to do all in its power to check the treasonable practices of this organization."

"I shall see that the applicants for citizenship are familiar with the flag and what it represents; also that they have a proper feeling of loyalty for it and for the constituted authority of the Government. Until an applicant can convince me that he is in sympathy with our institutions and is opposed to the present tendency in some classes toward anarchy, I shall not consider that he has shown qualifications which entitle him to citizenship."

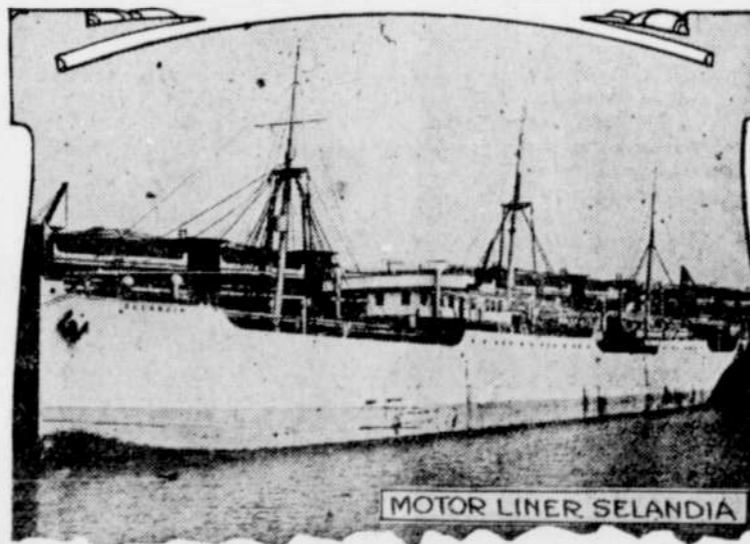
United States Naturalization Examiner Hazard is here from Seattle, to be present at the hearings today. He states that the menace of the I. W. W. propaganda has been realized by many courts in the Northwest, and judges are requiring candidates to state their willingness to defend the flag before admitting them to citizenship. The judges who have already taken the matter up include Judge Hanford, of the United States Court, of Seattle; Judge Frater, of Seattle; Judge Easterday, of Tacoma, and Judge Sol Smith, of South Bend. Judge Frater recently dismissed the application of a foreigner "with prejudice," when the foreigner admitted that he would follow the dictates of an organization to which he belonged, even if they should conflict with the constituted authority of the country.

## Lady Warwick Says Life Is Best Worth Living at Fifty

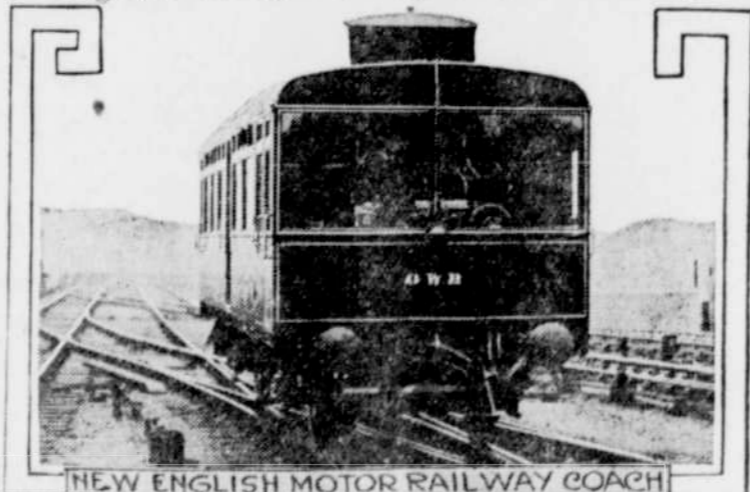


LIKE some other foreign celebrities who have recently come to this country for lecture or concert engagements, Lady Warwick was insured by the manager of her lecture tour, the sum being \$100,000. Her itinerary of thirty lectures extends from New York to Chicago, and her subjects are "Personal Recollections of Famous Men" and "The New Era in the Old World." Although she is a Socialist she will not include socialism among the topics which she will discuss in her regular lectures. The countess, who admits that she is fifty and whose youngest grandchild is of the same age—seven—as her youngest child, says that the best time of life is after thirty, and that she finds the world more interesting at fifty than at any earlier age.

## Two Foreign Experiments With Oil Burning Engines



MOTOR LINER SELANDIA



NEW ENGLISH MOTOR RAILWAY COACH

THE disturbed conditions in the coal mining industry here and abroad give particular interest to the inventions designed to free transportation companies from dependence upon coal as fuel. Recently the first so called motor liner, the Selandia, ever seen in England reached London on her maiden voyage from Copenhagen to the Malay states. Her tonnage is 3,716; her horsepower 2,500. She burns kerosene and has no smokestacks. The Great Western Railway company of England is conducting a series of experiments with a view to superseding steam by electric power. It has installed on one of its branch lines a coach which is independent of steam power, overhead wires or coal. It is fitted with an oil burning engine which transmits its power through an electric motor. Accommodation is provided for forty-six passengers, and a maximum speed approaching thirty-five miles an hour has been attained.

## SAILORS ON TILLAMOOK WALK OUT AND NON-UNION MEN ARE EMPLOYED

When a move was made recently to unionize the crews of the steamers operated by Elmore & Co., the sailors on the Tillamook walked out, and for awhile it began to look as though the vessel would have to be tied up. But the union longshoremen agreed to load the vessel, a non-union crew was employed for her, and she sailed for Tillamook on schedule last evening.

In sympathy with the men who left the Tillamook, the sailors on the Patsy, belonging to the same line, went out. Again the longshoremen made no objection to loading the craft, and Captain Hansen, her master, soon made arrangements for employing a new crew. It is announced that she will sail for Oregon coast ports tonight. The crew leaving her did not belong to the union.

So far, the sailors on the Sue H. Elmore, the flagship of the fleet, have retained their berths. She came off the Oregon drydock yesterday, after having received minor repairs and being cleaned and

painted. With passengers and general freight, she will leave for Tillamook tonight.

Captain Hansen says that he is not averse to employing union sailors, but, as his vessel for the most part has been running only to Astoria on the trip down from the coast, he found it impossible to secure men who were affiliated with the organization. He explains there is no sailors' union in Astoria, and he had to take outside men. It is for this reason, it is said, that no particular effort was made to keep union sailors on the vessels of the line.

The Tillamook and Patsy will continue to come through to Portland for the next few months, or until one of them should be needed for taking care of the salmon trade down the coast, when Astoria probably will be made the northern terminus of her run once more. Just now the entire fleet is kept busily employed taking care of the traffic to and from Portland. Of late one of the steamers has been bringing part cargoes of coal on the northbound trips.

## ASTORIA MAYOR NOT AFFECTED BY I. W. W. BLUFF

ASTORIA, Or.—W. T. Neff, the I. W. W. agitator, who was sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 or to serve 10 days in the city jail Wednesday afternoon, was released the next day on payment of his fine by E. J. Lewis, of Seattle, one of the officers of the I. W. W. organization, who arrived at noon Thursday. A meeting was held Thursday night in the Finnish Socialist hall to protest against the action of the city in arresting Neff, but this was a very tame affair, the response from the working classes of this city not being very enthusiastic. A man calling himself A. McDonald, secretary of the I. W. W. of Portland, called up Mayor Henderson by long distance telephone yesterday and demanded the release of Neff forthwith. When informed by the mayor that Neff would be released when his fine was paid, he became wrathful and asked if the city of Astoria intended to throw down the gauntlet to the I. W. W. Mayor Henderson replied that the city would throw down the gauntlet to any person or persons who defied its regulations and violated its ordinances.

## SOAP BOX ORATOR CALLED BY POWERS

Frank H. Powers, of Powers & Estes, a few nights ago was roundly cheered for the effective way in which he called the bluff of one of the soap-box orators.

For night after night the street haranguers had been drawing big crowds in Sixth street, in front of Powers & Estes' store, and on this particular occasion George M. Hyland happened to be passing and heard one of the speakers shout out that he would like to "spit on the American flag and trample it on the ground."

Hyland, entering the drug store, related the incident, and asked Powers if he had a flag.

"You get the flag and wave it in front of the fellow, and if he tries any monkey business, I'll arrest him." Hyland is a special deputy sheriff.

Powers secured a good-sized flag and forced his way through the crowd, and, as he approached the soap-box orator, he addressed the speaker.

"I understand you want to spit on the flag. Here is your chance," and Powers waved the Stars and Stripes, amid the applause of the majority of the crowd. The speaker, who Powers describes as a "pig-eyed, bullet-headed specimen of humanity," stopped short, looked confused and made no answer, while a gang of sympathizers crowded around Powers and tried to push him away.

"What's your game with that rag?" demanded one of the crowd.

"I'm here to defend it against you or anybody else; just start something, if you dare!" and Powers stood his ground. He was not molested, and when the speaker resumed his ranting, no further mention was made of the flag.

## HINDUS GIVE WAY TO WHITE LABOR

ABERDEEN, Wash.—All Hindus have been discharged from the Donovan mill and replaced with white labor, and they will be paid off at other mills as fast as possible. All plants but the Western mill have already resumed, and it is expected to begin work soon. Nine of the mills have had full crews report, and some have turned away applicants. Picketing by the strikers has about ceased, and the strike is looked upon as a thing of the past. Fewer Greeks and Slavonians are seen on the streets, railroad men reporting that they are leaving the city in large numbers.

## HOQUIAM COUNCIL DECLARES I. W. W. HALL NUISANCE

HOQUIAM, Wash.—The Aberdeen city council last Friday passed a resolution declaring the Red Finnish Hall, the meeting place of socialists and the I. W. W. organization, to be a nuisance and ordered it closed indefinitely by the police. This action was taken after Superior Judges Moser and Irwin issued an order citing Mayor J. W. Parks and Chief of Police L. D. Templeton to appear and show cause why an injunction should not be issued restraining the authorities from interfering with its meetings. The complaint says two socialist societies, the Finnish Sunday school and other organizations have suffered because the police nailed up the doors, which was done to put an end to the meeting of the I. W. W. in the city.