

World-Wide Labor Movement

Interesting Items From Trade Union Papers and Exchanges, at Home and Abroad.

Is your barber a union man?

Don't forget to ask for the union card!

Have you paid this month's dues to your local?

Always look for the union label when you buy.

What have you done during the past month to advance the union label?

Are you as consistent a union man away from your meetings as you are at them?

The laundry workers of Savannah, Ga., have organized the first union of their craft in the state.

The absence of the label on your printing is not a very good recommendation for your unionism.

The mineowners of West Virginia are trying to force the miners to sign an agreement never to join a labor organization.

Of the 596 union molders who went out on strike at Cleveland 12 weeks ago not one has yet "scabbed." This is a good record.

All the wanting and wishing that you can do will never get you what you want, unless you get a pay-day move on and go get it.

According to Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, there are 3,500,000 men who are willing and anxious to work, out of employment.

The Cigarmakers' Union was the first to adopt a trade label, and the example has been followed by almost every branch of organized labor.

What next? A United States circuit court judge has forbidden the street-car employees of Little Rock, Ark., to wear their union badges.

The Golden Rule of unionism is to push the other fellow's blue label and button if you would have him do the same by your button and label.

Organizer H. A. W. Juneman, of Springfield, Mo., reports that the city council has passed an ordinance requiring the printers' label to be impressed on all city printing.

Agitation and education by organized labor is the best process and the only hope of maintaining free speech, free press, free schools, free ballot and a free people.—Zanesville Labor Journal.

The Garment Workers' label is now used by 80 firms employing about 5,000 members, a gain of 26 firms. In the past year 7,744,000 labels have been used, an increase of 3,244 over the previous year.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has succeeded in inducing the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company to increase wages from 10 to 25 per cent. Engineers will also be allowed extra time for housing their engines.

The Labor Gazette, an English periodical, gives the figures for September, showing that during the first nine months of the present year a rise of wages exceeding \$900,000 weekly has been gained, or, more precisely stated, gained by the 1,043,649 work people affected.

The Atlanta Federation of Trades has presented the Universalist church of that city with a memorial window in recognition of the stand taken by that church in favor of union labor during the carpenters' strike in Atlanta.

The employees of the Oxford cotton mills, at Oxford, N. C., recently organized, struck last Wednesday for an increase of wages. They were out only one day when their demands were granted, and every one returned to work.

The threatened breach between the International Association of Machinists and the National Metal Association has been bridged over, and the demand of the unions for a shorter day has been granted. It was also agreed that all future differences should be settled by arbitration.

Minneapolis dressmakers struck that the hours of toil shall be from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., allowing one hour for lunch. That all work overtime shall be paid for as time and one-half for the first three hours, and after that double time. That the change of time shall have no effect on the present rate of wages.

When in full running order, the Homestead mills of Pennsylvania employ 7,000 men. At least 12 or 15 men are injured every day. This includes all kinds of accidents, from the tearing of a thumb nail to the severing of a leg. At this rate about 4,200 men are injured yearly in the great iron works.

Business prosperity is advanced by a high purchasing power among the masses. The purchasing power is governed by the rate of wages received. Merchants receive as much benefit from high wages to workmen as do the workmen themselves. This is but one of the many arguments that can be brought to bear in favor of unionism.—Hornellsville Labor Journal.

The latest thing in unions is an organization of coffin-makers and grave-diggers in New York City under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor. Organizers of grave-diggers are to be sent all over the country and a national union of mortuary trades will be formed. The embalmer will be taken in, as will also the shroud makers. In Chicago a grave-diggers' union has also been organized.

The iron workers' strike on the new East river bridge in New York has been settled by a compromise. The men received \$3.50 per day, which the contractor wanted to reduce to \$3.20. The iron workers resisted and struck, at the same time demanding \$4.00 per day, as it is very dangerous work. After a three weeks' strike, the constructors compromised with the men, and the latter returned to work at \$3.75 per day.

General Secretary Jere L. Sullivan reports an increased membership of 321 during the past month and the formation of eight new unions in Haverhill, Marlboro and Waltham, Mass., by Richard W. Kennedy; Jacksonville, Fla., by W. R. Peterson; Bradford, Pa., by Carl Howe; Utica, N. Y., by Joseph R. Michaels; Spring Valley, Ill., by E. A. Frankey, and Corning, N. Y., by the general office.

An ordinance requiring the label on all municipal printing was recently adopted at Kalamazoo, Mich. A question arose regarding the legality of the regulation, and the city attorney has just rendered an opinion sustaining the validity of the ordinance.

One-fourth of the laboring population of Colorado is said to belong to labor organizations. The State Federation of Labor claims that Colorado is the best organized state in the Union.

Organizer Aug. C. Lange, of Quincy, Ill., reports having organized a union of dairymen with 41 charter members, and has a union of laundry workers in course of formation. The teamsters now have a membership of 450 and no man can drive a team in that city unless he carries a union working card. The Carpenterville Iron & Bolt Company is fast losing ground in Quincy, one of the prominent firms in that city having withdrawn its custom and others have promised to take like action unless the company speedily is declared "fair."

The rice trust has been formed. Its capital is \$15,000,000. The Vanderbilts are at its head. Its chief stockholders are Southern democrats and Northern republicans. The new trust promoters aver that prices have been demoralized by competition, that there is no money in growing rice, and so forth, and that the combine was formed to secure "stable" prices, which means that when the new octopus begins to run smoothly that those who eat rice will be called upon to pay more for their food. All right. The people with votes declared on November 6 that they are satisfied.—Cleveland Citizen.

Organizer O. P. Smith, of Clinton, Ia., reports that the carpenters have received an advance from 23 to 33 cents per hour and the retail clerks have succeeded in their early-closing move. The Woman's Label League by their untiring efforts have made it impossible for merchants to sell unfair goods. Before the advent of the league the bakers' union label was on crackers and cakes unknown, but now there are no other goods of that kind sold. The merchants cannot get rid of their scab shoes, as none but those with the union stamp are salable. Clinton is an up-to-date union city.

Secretary G. W. Ford, of Knoxville, Tenn., reports that the fight against the Knoxville woolen mill is gaining ground every day. The unions have knocked out nearly one-half of the mill's patrons and at least two-thirds of the mill's patronage. Last year the mill ran every day, and a night shift half of the time, but this year there is no night shift, all departments are never running at once, and some of them shut down as long as a week at a time. The Knoxville woolen mill will be knocked out in short order if the central bodies and label leagues will call on the firms using the goods in question. Lists of such firms in the several cities can be obtained on application.

THEY FAVOR ARBITRATION.
The National Civic Federation of Chicago has issued an announcement calling a national conference in Chicago December 17 and 18, to consider the best means to secure conciliation and arbitration in the settlement of industrial disputes. The announcement says:

"It is the object of the federation to make the coming conference as practical as possible by bringing together both labor leaders and the captains of industry who are most directly concerned, and without whose good will no system can be imposed."

Among those who have already accepted invitations to participate are: Carrol D. Wright, United States commissioner of Labor; E. Dana Durand, secretary United States industrial commission; Samuel Gompers, president American Federation of Labor; T. J. Shaffer, president Amalgamated Association Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; John Mitchell, president United Mine Workers of America; Frank P. Sargent, grand master of the Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen; James M. Lynch, president National Typographical Union; Walter L. Pierce, president Metal Trades Association.

Employ white help to the exclusion of Chinese and Japanese.

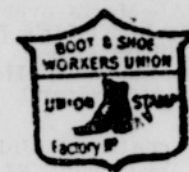
Subscribe for the Portland Labor Press.

The Pianola

WHAT IS IT?

Enquire at
AEOLIAN HALL

353-355 Washington Street



GENUINE UNION LABEL
SHOES IN STOCK
MARKS SHOE CO.

Morrison St., Near Third

THE "SOLID COMFORT TRUSS"

CAN BE HAD AT THE
SURGICAL INSTRUMENT HOUSE

OF
C. H. WOODARD & CO.

108 Second St. Portland, Ore.

Expert Truss Fitters

JOHNSON & LUTHER



HARNESS AND SADDLERY

A Full Line of Harness on Hand and Made to Order. Repairing Promptly Done. Superior Workmanship. Good Goods. Reasonable Prices.

Phone Hood 592 Fourth and Couch Sts.

HEADQUARTERS

United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods

OFFICE OF GENERAL SECRETARY-TREASURER.

435 and 436 Gibraltar Building.

Kansas City, Mo.

To Organized Labor and Their Friends:
The organized Leather Workers throughout the country are making great efforts to establish their Blue Label permanently in the market. Below is an exact fac-simile of our Blue Label.



OUR LABEL

The Leather Workers have adopted this trade mark or Label as a guide for the purpose of enabling union men and the friends of organized labor to distinguish the goods made by union labor from those made by non-union labor. Whenever you see this Label on harness or collars, horse boots, or anything made of leather that a horse wears, you are at once assured that they are made by union labor. All union men and friends of fair labor can greatly assist us by the proper use of their great power as purchasers, through the means of our Union Label, which has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, and all its affiliated bodies throughout the country.

Retail dealers, it will be found, are ever ready to cater to any organized demand made upon them for labeled goods, and by handling such goods the dealer is working to the interests of himself as well as organized labor. We respectfully request that you use your influence as a customer in assisting in the creation of a demand for Union Label harness, collars, horse boots and gig saddles by requesting your dealer to handle labeled goods if he is not doing so at present. With your co-operation in the way suggested we will be enabled to build our organization upon a basis of permanency, steadily adding to its membership and gradually advancing the wages of its members.

Thanking you for the many favors shown our organization in the past, we are,

Fraternalty yours,

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF LEATHER WORKERS ON HORSE GOODS.

CHAS. L. CONINE,
General Sec'y-Treas.
KANSAS CITY, MO.