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HOLD TO THE INTEGRITY AND SOLIDARITY OF OUR FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL.

Organized labor of Portland is to be congratulated upon the conservatism which has been displayed at all times in the management of its internal affairs. The relations which of necessity must exist between the parent body and the different sections and branches as well as the individual unions of the various crafts has been one of flexible fraternity, coupled with protective affiliation, which, while wholly of a voluntary nature, has been at all times satisfactory to the many different interests.

That the present very complete condition of organization has been reached and the necessary machinery perfected for the unification and government of the manifold interests involved, without any serious differences or internal dissensions, is due to the wisdom and reasonableness of those who have brought this about. It is a positive recognition of the fact that union is strength.

No little credit is due for the existence of this state of affairs to the Building Trades Council of Portland. One short year ago there existed in this city two central labor bodies—the Federated Trades Council and the Building Trades Council. Our last Labor Day celebration was handled jointly by the two organizations. Some of the locals belonging to the Building Trades Council had no affiliation with the Federated Trades Council. This condition was a menace to the solidarity of the labor movement in our midst. At any time a trade dispute could have arisen which would precipitate a dissension and acrimonious fight between these two organizations that would have wrecked one or both. The Federated Trades Council revised their constitution, making provision for sections of the parent body to be made up of allied trades for the better conservation of their interests and the solidifying of the labor forces under one supreme head. While the rules for the government of these sections were adequate for the handling of most of the trades sections, the Building Trades Council, by reason of their complicated working card system, were disposed to feel that were they to affiliate without a fuller understanding of their rights, it would lead to trouble. The outcome has fully demonstrated the wisdom of the Building Trades Council. They did not want to go in until such terms could be secured as would preclude the possibility of friction and would insure their being able to stay in. This consummation was reached through conferences of committees from each body, which reached an agreement under which the two organizations have worked unitedly and harmoniously ever since.

We should all feel thankful that we have escaped the pitfall of internecine strife through which our neighbor San Francisco has just passed. One of the greatest and most important things accomplished at the meeting last week of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor was the settlement of the long-continued struggle for supremacy between the Building Trades Council and the Labor Council of San Francisco. The subjoined extract from the report of the conciliation committee of the Labor Council will show how hopeless seemed their task, also the dangerous ground upon which the Building Trades Council were drifting.

Agreements With the Bosses.

"In this connection the committee of the Labor Council desires to state that at present the Building Trades Council

has an agreement with the Master Painters' Association of the Pacific Coast, that in consideration of exclusive employment of union painters affiliated with the Building Trades Council, the Painters' Union agrees that its members shall not work for any but members of the Master Painters' Association or legitimate contractors. It further states that 'A legitimate contractor shall be a person, firm or corporation, working under the rules of the Building Trades Council and the Association, who employs on an average five men.' As every student of labor conditions fully knows, such agreements are detrimental to trades union movements. Where the working man under such agreements gets 5 cents, the employer gets 9 cents, and sooner or later the third party, the men for whom the work is done, refuse to be imposed upon, and in every known instance, the employers have thrown down the workers and stood in with the third party against the unions. Many international unions absolutely forbid by constitutional provisions the making of such agreements by any of their locals, notably the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, which was taught in the great Chicago Building Trades strike and in other instances the danger of such agreements. The committee of the Labor Council is also credibly informed that at present the policy of the Building Trades Council is wherever and whenever possible to make agreements with contractors, in line with the agreement made with the Pacific Coast Painters' Association. Therefore, for the committee of the Labor Council to agree to a central council composed in part of purely local unions that are not guided by the laws of their respective international unions, would simply mean the sowing of the wind and the inevitable reaping of the whirlwind. The workers of San Francisco during last year's strikes and lockouts fully realized what great suffering there is in great labor conflicts, and no doubt will indorse the action of the committee of the Labor Council, which, by refusing to enter into an agreement such as presented by the committee of the Building Trades Council, minimizes the danger of future general strikes.

"In conclusion, we are fully convinced that it is far better to suffer the present temporary inconvenience than agree to a policy, which means the immediate disorganization of the workers of San Francisco and the loss of the advantages which the labor unions of San Francisco have fought for and gained these many years. Your committee being strongly impressed with the futility of continuing meetings with the committee of the Building Trades Council, desires to be discharged from its duties.

"Respectfully submitted, "W. H. GOFF, "W. W. COPELAND, "R. I. WISLER, "LEWIS D. WALLENSTEIN, "ED ROSENBERG."

This is not unionism, and any body of workers who will enter into agreements with their employers to work for none but members of their association will sooner or later realize their mistake.

Our Building Trades Council last winter forced an affiliated union to revoke an agreement of this kind as soon as they learned it had been consummated. Another of their most useful unions, for the temporary indcement of an advance of 50 cents per day in wages, have deserted their affiliation and are rapidly drifting from the ties of the central body and outside the pale of organized labor in this city. It will be interesting to note the outcome of this experiment. They are acting most dishonorably with those of their former employers who do not belong to the Employers' Association, by refusing to let their union men work for them for that reason, and have even attempted to step over the Building Trades Council and have the Federated Trades Council "blackboard" them because they refuse to belong to the Employers' Association; fighting the fight for the bosses, who have never yet asked our aid except for some selfish purpose, or with the intention of getting an advantage so that they can kill the union and then handle the labor in their own way.

Through all this, coming at a time when the Building Trades Council were full of other troubles, they have never swerved from the true path of unionism, and have refused to become a party to such perfidy. When this contention reaches the Federated Trades Council, as it certainly will in one form or other, it is safe to say that such action will result as will deter any union in the future from so suicidal a policy.

The plan recommended by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor embodies a reorganization of the labor movement in San Francisco. This plan was adopted at once by the Building Trades Council and Labor Council, and is as follows: Plan to End the Differences Existing Among the Wage Earners of San Francisco.

"Recognizing the necessity of the unity of the wage earners of our continent, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor offers the following proposition to adjust the pending controversy between the Building Trades Council and the Labor Council of San Francisco:

"First—That the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor recommend to the Executive Board of

the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to immediately revoke the order suspending the Brotherhood Locals in San Francisco.

"Second—That all hostility against Locals Nos. 304, 483, 616, and 1082 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be immediately withdrawn.

"Third—That the labor movement of San Francisco be divided into departments, each department being controlled, in so far as its own affairs are concerned, by a council with which will be affiliated every union engaged in said department.

"Fourth—That all organizations connected with the Central Council shall be represented in their Department Councils.

"Fifth—That in the interest of harmony and the best business results all unions in selecting their representatives to their Department Council shall send the same delegates to the Central Council to the extent of the number of delegates to which they are entitled. The basis of representation of unions in the Central Council to be: For 250 members or under, one delegate; 250 members to 500 members, two delegates; 500 members to 1000 members, three delegates; 1000 to 2000 members, four delegates; all over 2000 members, five delegates.

"Sixth—That all local unions which may be organized by any department shall be placed under their proper National or International Unions, and, where none such exist, under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor.

"SAMUEL GOMPERS, "P. H. MCCARTHY, "W. H. GOFF."

This plan of settlement and reorganization is worthy the serious and thoughtful consideration of all our leaders. This seems to make the department or section as we have it the important council, and the central body is left free to handle the larger affairs of organized labor. The smaller question of trade dispute and controversy, with all its technicalities, would under this system be adjudicated in the section or department councils where it properly belonged, while the central body could have more freedom in the handling of the larger and important questions with the employer and the public.

An effort will be made to impeach Judge Jackson on account of his vicious rulings against the striking miners. Jackson's attitude will compare favorably with the palmy days of injustice when Jeffreys sat upon the bench in England. Jackson is so wholly owned by the coal barons that he has "coal dust" in his eyes. There is nothing to be gained in invective against such a man. Words will not reach him. A simple removal from office would be the best plan, but the large corporations will take care of him. Jackson is not only unfair to organized labor. His court, instead of being a court of equity, is simply a bench owned by capital. There are other courts similar, but organized labor will do its share towards placing our judicial and executive branch of the government beyond the corrupting influences of a few moneyed sharks.

It is an unfortunate circumstance that the Elks' Carnival should have been launched upon Labor Day. Labor Day should be allowed to the working people to observe as they see fit. It is only one day in a year, and a day they all look forward to in which they can express their growth and deliverance out of the land of bondage. The Elks' Carnival will hold for two weeks and they should be willing to sacrifice a little in return for the patronage they will receive from the wage earners of Portland.

The officers elected to guide the parent ship of labor through the sea of toil, at the Federated Trades Council meeting last Friday night, are all men of sterling worth, both as union men and American citizens. It is a decided step for a conservative policy, under whose guidance organization will continue to thrive in Portland. The outgoing officers, too, are deserving of much credit for the good they accomplished during their incumbency.

SHIELDS' PARK.

Thirteenth and Washington Streets. There is no better place than a wage earner can be entertained than at Shields' Park. The prices are within the reach of all, and the features first class. The performance starts every evening at 8:15 and the programme is subject to change without notice. The programme for next week is as follows: DEMONTRELLO, European Barrel Jumper.

THE LAMONTS, Premier Acrobats. Moving Pictures, Baker's Theater. THE LAWRENCE, Comedy Sketch.

New Illustrated Songs. DUFFY CHILDREN. Amateur night, Friday night.

Coal mines in Holland are owned by the government. The annual profit is nearly 33 per cent, though the miners are better paid and work shorter hours than men employed in other classes of labor.

LABOR NOTES.

Tamboul, Austria, has a municipal bakery and sells bread at cost.

The Kentucky Legislature has enacted a child labor law with a 14-year age limit.

Civil service employees of San Francisco and county have organized a union.

Chinese laundries in Toronto now number 120, three times as many as the white. A \$50 tax is now being imposed at Montreal.

The Laundry Workers of Oakland have decided to give entertainments on their meeting nights to induce attendance.

The clerks employed in the retail grocery stores of San Francisco have organized Retail Grocery Clerks' Protective Union.

The insurance solicitors of Toledo, O., have formally organized, and will be granted a charter by the American Federation of Labor.

Canadian officials are somewhat exercised over the fact that the working men of that country are being persuaded to stay out of the militia.

After a fight lasting two years, the woodworkers have unionized the factory of the Philip Rinn Co., Chicago, and secured an advance in wages.

Fully 20,000 men employed along the lake front in Buffalo are perfecting an organization which will have for its principal object the abolition of all Sunday work.

The Cooks' and Waiters' Union, of Nelson, B. C., has changed its style, and will hereafter be known as the Culinary Employees' Protective Association of West Kootenay, No. 141, A. L. U.

The Fall River (Mass.) Daily News has always opposed the Typographical Union. No. 101 has been persistent in its efforts to convert the paper to the true faith, and has at last succeeded.

The waiters in the cafes and restaurants of Trieste, Austria, have gone on strike because of the refusal of their employers to grant their demands for regular wages and the abolition of tips.

The Laborers' Protective Union, of New York City, is the largest local labor organization in the country. It has 12,000 members in good standing, employs seven business agents and 21 collectors.

In response to the request of Michigan miners made Saturday and suggesting arbitration as a means of settling the strike in the bituminous coal regions of Michigan, the operators replied, refusing to enter into the project.

The Cigarmakers' Union has secured the co-operation of the internal revenue officials in the detection and prosecution of manufacturers who have been counterfeiting the union label and changing the factory numbers on their boxes.

The laws of Kansas provide that labor organizations shall form a state organization to be known as "The State Society of Labor and Industry," and that this society shall meet in convention and appoint the Labor Commissioners for the state.

Organized labor in San Francisco met Saturday night and launched the Union Labor Central Club. Almost every union in San Francisco was represented. Delegates were appointed from the various assembly districts to organize district clubs.

The Union Labor Party of Santa Clara County, Cal., effected a permanent organization with 100 members last Friday night. They will put no ticket in the field this fall, but will support only candidates known to be friendly to organized labor.

The United Railroads Company of San Francisco is confronted with the alternative of forfeiting the franchise on the horse-car extension of the Sutterstreet line to the ferries or raising the drivers' pay. The management does not want to do either.

The switchmen of San Francisco and Oakland employed by the Southern Pacific, have united in asking the company to increase their wages from \$75 to the union standard of 25 and 27 cents an hour during the day and 27 to 29 cents during the night.

The Saginaw, Mich., miners have rejected President Mitchell's advice to return to work. President Mitchell strongly urged the men to go to work, as the scale provided for no reduction in wages from last year. The vote stood 406 to 603 to keep on strike.

Ordered by the United Board of the Building Trades, a general strike has gone into effect on the Carnegie residence at Ninetieth street and Fifth avenue, New York City. Two hundred and fifty workmen are out in sympathy with striking members of the Amalgamated Society of Painters and Decorators.

Many Swedish employers are discharging men who took part in the recent suffrage strike. In consequence, strikes and lockouts are occurring in every part of the country. One firm has forbidden its 1000 employees from joining trades unions, and is discharging all those who do not obey the rule.

The Nebraska law, prohibiting women employees from working more than 10 hours per day has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of that state. The validity of the law was attacked by the attorneys of William Wenham, a laundryman, who was fined \$200 for violating the law, and appealed the case.

The textile workers of France, Germany, England, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Austria met in convention at Zurich, Switzerland, and decided to make a demand for the eight-hour day, to create an international strike fund, and to vote only for those who advocated the abolition of the wage system.

The Perry and the Delaney wings of the Union Labor Party of San Francisco have issued a call for a local convention to meet on September 23. The convention is to consist of 225 delegates and will nominate four superior judges, five justices of the peace, a superintendent of schools, 18 members of the assembly and four senators.

The striking messengers in Chicago have been granted the principal points contended for. W. J. Lloyd, president of the company, states that a compromise was reached on the following basis: Messengers to receive 75 cents per day of 10 hours, 10 cents for each extra hour, and \$1.25 for 10 hours Sundays. The company was not asked to recognize the union.

A sympathetic strike has been declared on the new Williamsburg bridge over the East River. About 300 iron workers and painters belonging to the Houssemith and Bridgemens' Union went out because men in the employ of the Philadelphia plant had quit. The strike has caused a stoppage of work on the new bridge.

The members of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local Union No. 26, who have been employed on repair work at the White House, have quit work, in order to enforce the rules of the union. The cause of the walk-out, it is stated, is the refusal of the New York firm having the contract for electrical work to accept the local terms of the electrical workers' union.

The strike in East Galicia, Austria, of over 100,000 agricultural laborers, most of them Russians, and which developed into a rising against the landed proprietors of the district, is becoming more serious. Gendarmes attacked the strikers and were attacked by them in return. Crops and farms have been destroyed. Several peasants have been wounded, and others arrested.

Secretary Samuel Grace, of Omaha, of the Machinists' Union, has received from the United States Immigration Bureau information that any attempt to import men from foreign countries to take the place of striking workmen on railroads would receive the immediate attention of the Government, and that such companies will be made liable and compelled to return such men at their expense.

The Illinois miners have within four weeks given the National organization \$100,000 for the strike fund, and still have nearly \$500,000 in reserve. This donation, it is said, is the largest ever received for a strike. Secretary Wilson has received notice that individual checks for as much as \$1000 are now on their way to headquarters, indicating that the appeal to the public for funds has been effective.

The Grand Council of the Young Ladies' Institute in session in Sacramento Saturday, decided that in the future all printing done for the grand and subordinate councils shall bear the union label; that where music is engaged for social purposes none but union musicians shall be employed, and that for all labor to be performed for the grand and subordinate councils, none but union men shall be employed unless where it is impossible to do so.

The strike of rug weavers, at Philadelphia, which after having been in progress two weeks, was believed to have been settled on July 29, is still on. The new obstacle to an amicable adjustment was one nonunion workman employed by William T. Smith & Co. The firm declined to discharge him and the strikers refused to return to their looms at that mill. When it became known that Smith & Co. would not resume, the other companies announced their intention of keeping their factories closed for the present. About 5000 men are affected.

Beginning August 1, the new agreement concerning wages between the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad and the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen will go into effect. Under the terms decided upon the change will be gradual and will not be extended over the entire system until about January 1. Certain cases, which are most pressing, will be given advantage of the raise first. The increase will affect about 7000 men and amounts to an average increase from 10 to 12 1/2 per cent. The agreement also provides for a 10-hour day and a possible hour off on Saturday.

Dispatches from New York state that with shipments of anthracite coal from the mining regions showing a shortage of 11,129,209 tons in three months, as compared with last year, and no sign of a settlement of the strike in sight, the local market is beginning to take on the aspect of a cornered grain market. Dealers are no longer able to supply the immediate needs of customers, and as for New York's winter supply, they say that the resumption of work at the mines at once would not enable the operators to meet the demand. Coal is steadily advancing in price.

The differences between the Santa Fe road and the National Brotherhood of Railway Carmen have been settled. This is a result of a conference between Mr. Henderson and Third Vice-President Kendrick, in Chicago. The officials refuse to make a statement of the extent of the increase or on what portion of the road it goes into effect. It is understood, however, that the wages of the men are more equal over the entire system under the new arrangement than before, and that special attention has been paid to the case of the men on the southern portions of the road.

Contributions to the mineworkers' defense fund for the anthracite strike in less than one week have reached \$123,000, exclusive of the assessment of the men. The first week's assessment of the bituminous district is now due, and it is expected that \$40,000 or \$50,000 will be received daily. Including the assessment of the men, the first week's contribution was in the neighborhood of \$400,000. It is announced at headquarters that every mail brings in contributions from individuals and corporations in sympathy with the miners, but who do not want their names made public.

President John T. Wilson, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, has declined an offer of \$25,000 bonus and \$50,000 a year salary to enter the employ of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Recently Wilson, by splendid executive ability, led the striking trainmen of the Canadian Pacific to victory, and the company, recognizing the great executive ability of the man whom it could not defeat, offered him a salary equal to that of President Roosevelt to take an executive position. President Wilson will keep his present small salary position in order that he may elevate the Brotherhood.

Notices have been posted in the local plant of the American Tinplate Company, at Anderson, Ind., that the foundry will be closed down for an indefinite period. Many of the workmen consider the order an attempt to enforce the active acceptance of the proposition recently presented by the company for a 25 per cent cut in wages. The company has sent word that the men in the mills at Niles, O., have agreed to the 25 per cent cut in wages and other mills in Ohio and Pennsylvania will do likewise. With the addition of the Niles mills, the trust now claims nine mills that will permit the wages reduction to be made.

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