

Portland Labor Press

Published every Thursday by the Portland Labor Press Publishing Association. (Incorporated August 18, 1900.)

OFFICE:

Room 8, 232 1/2 Washington Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One year \$1.00
Six months75
Three months50

ADVERTISING RATES:

Rates will be made known upon application.

H. G. KUNDRET, Editor.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

A. A. Hall Team Drivers' Union President.
Wm. Warner Barbers' Union Vice-President.
Geo. M. Orton Pressmen's Union Vice-President.
A. Hyronimus Beer Drivers' Union Vice-President.
H. T. Kundret Typographical Union Vice-President.
Chas. E. York Musicians' Association Vice-President.
John Nugent Brewers' Union Vice-President.
F. P. Smith Lumbermill Workers' Union Vice-President.
Thos. F. McMann Cigar-makers' Union Vice-President.
T. L. Thomas Retail Clerks' Association Vice-President.
Geo. Horsemeyer Leatherworkers' Union Vice-President.
K. Anderson Expressmen's Union Vice-President.

Entered at the Postoffice as second-class matter, September 29, 1900.

Facts for Advertisers.

Printers' Ink, the recognized authority on advertising, after a thorough investigation on this subject, says: "A labor paper is a far better advertising medium than an ordinary newspaper in comparison to circulation. A labor paper, for example, having 2000 subscribers is of more value to the business man who advertises in it than an ordinary paper with 12,000 subscribers."

WORKINGMEN AND THE CHURCH.

Louis F. Frost devotes an article in The Public to "Workingmen and the Church," and, in answering the question, that has almost become a general one by the clergy, "Why do workingmen stay away from church?" he classifies habitual church-goers as those who go because they profoundly believe in the divine mission of the churches, those who go from force of habit, and those who go because church-going is respectable. He reasons thus:

"Now, workingmen who profoundly believe in churches are doubtless just as regular attendants as any other profound believers. Such as stay away, therefore, must be of the class that goes either from force of habit or for respectability's sake.

"But as church-going habits, unsupported by profound belief, are easily abandoned by men of every class, when less irksome recreation becomes reputable, there is nothing peculiar to the working class in relinquishing those habits. If all church-going were from force of habit only, there would soon be no attendance at all, in these galling times when there is so little within the churches and so much without to interest the carnal mind.

"But of the third church-going class, that which goes for respectability's sake, the falling off among workingmen is doubtless vastly disproportionate. Nevertheless, this also is attributable not to any peculiarity of workingmen, but to human nature. The only odor of respectability that workingmen can get from church attendance is that which may be described as 'quite respectable, for a common workingman.' This puts workingmen in a similar category of respectability to that of 'the good nigger' of old slavery days, and they resent it, not because they are workingmen, but because they are men.

"To sum it all up, then, in so far as workingmen stay away from church for reasons peculiar to workingmen, they do so because they feel that the churches regard them as an inferior social class. One needn't be a workingman himself to appreciate this. It is enough to know something of human nature.

"Nor is it alone to a hostile attitude that we may look to realize the tendency of churches to regard workingmen as of an inferior class. Patronage may be worse than open hostility. And from one or the other, what church organization is free?

"Let any city clergyman—excepting not even those who are conscious of a genuine spirit of brotherhood, unless, indeed, they be devoted missionaries—interrogate himself sharply and see if he does not harbor a spirit either of hostility or patronage to the workingman class. Would he dine with workingmen members of his congregation, if there were any? Would they be invited to dine with him? Would their families visit his and his theirs, upon the same terms of respect and equality that characterize the social intercourse of his family with 'the better element' among his parishioners? Would he go to their trade union halls in quite the same spirit in which he visits a club? A few questions like these, frankly answered, would not unlikely disclose ample cause for the feeling among workingmen, that instead of their having left the churches the churches have left them.

"Let the churches go to the work-

ingmen, not in the spirit of a haughty landlord's haughty or patronizing steward going to the relief of menial dependents, but even as the old church went to him in the days of primitive Christianity, as to brethren and not to 'inferiors,' and the complaint that workingmen stay away from church would soon be heard no more. But the 'superior' classes would drop away then, and that would make another problem."

PORTLAND HONORED.

The election of W. O. Powell to the presidency of the International Laundry-Workers' Association is a surprise to his many friends in Portland, and was undoubtedly an honor that he little dreamed of when he left for Philadelphia as delegate to the convention early in the month.

Not that Mr. Powell is not fully qualified for the many intricate and responsible duties that his office will necessarily impose, but it has always been regarded that the Pacific Coast was too far removed from the basis of centralization, and this is the first time that the presidency of an international organization has been given to any union so far west.

Heretofore the headquarters have been located at Troy, N. Y., where his predecessor and general secretary reside. It is not yet known if the office will be removed to Portland since Mr. Powell's election, but it is to be hoped that it will.

So far as ability is concerned, Mr. Powell is thoroughly qualified to fill the place. He has made the labor question a study, is a fluent speaker, quick thinker, a man of excellent judgment, and thoroughly honest.

For years he has made the Pacific Coast his home, employed at different times in responsible positions. At one time he followed the printing trade, but later became identified with the laundry business, and at the time of his election held the position of marker at the Troy Laundry.

For a long time he felt that the laundry-workers of this city needed a union, and bent his energies towards its consummation, which was effected last December, Mr. Powell being made its first president.

Last Spring a wage schedule was prepared and presented to the bosses, which was rejected. A strike followed, which lasted but a short time, the laundry-workers succeeding in getting their demands. Mr. Powell directed the strike, and did so in such a manner as to secure the confidence and good will of both strikers and bosses. Had the bosses extended the fight, Mr. Powell had arrangements fairly under way to start a co-operative laundry that would have relieved the strain on the public inside of a week. His plans were all laid upon practical business methods and could not have failed. After the strike he did not demand that he be reinstated in his former place along with the rest, but felt, as he had been so prominent in the controversy, that to do so might lead to more difficulties, consequently he remained idle and sacrificed himself for the good of his fellow-laborers. His efficiency in his line of business, however, made his services needed, and a short time before he went East the manager of the Troy Laundry offered him a position, which he accepted.

Local No. 90, as well as Mr. Powell, can justly feel proud of the honor conferred upon him, and the members here should aid him in every way possible to lighten the burden of his great family.

FISHERMAN WORSTED.

Charges are made against the cannery combine on the Columbia River of reducing the price of salmon, and making statements that the fish are poor in color and quality for the ostensible reason of closing their canneries or getting cheaper fish. The catch this year has been unusually large, and the number of cases and output of the cold storage plants exceeds by far the business of last year. The price of 2 cents per pound made by the combine resulted in the closing down of nearly all the traps and seines except where contracts were made for the entire season. A large majority of the gillnetters also stopped fishing last Friday, refusing to fish for the price offered. The Astoria Herald says that the statements made by the operators do not accord with the facts. The Herald says further:

"In former seasons the cannerymen have openly violated the law by receiving fish during the close season, but the run was not as large in those years. Had the cannerymen notified the fishermen that they wanted to close down, instead of taking the mean, contemptible course they did, the action would have been more commendable and better received by the fishermen.

"The actions of the cannerymen will result in the formation of a strong Fishermen's Union, one that all the fishermen will have confidence in. It will be a combination of gillnetters, trappers and seiners. In order to secure protection for themselves this course will be necessary.

"The action of the cannerymen shows the necessity for labor organizations, and it shows that the gill-

netters can no longer fight the trappers and seiners. All must unite. The trappers and seiners have more money and more influence than the gillnetters, for the reason that not one in 10 of the gillnetters belongs to the Fishermen's Union. If all the fishermen on the lower Columbia River combine it will be but a matter of time when the fishwheels will be driven off the river, and they never will be until the fishermen do combine.

"Another outcome of the action of the cannerymen will be the formation of a company at Chinook and the building of a large co-operative cannery. A delegation of Chinook capitalists interviewed an attorney in Astoria this week with this object in view. There is also some talk of a co-operative cold storage concern backed up by the seiners and trappers. One thing is certain: the only way fishermen can receive just compensation for their labor is either to join the present Fishermen's Union or to organize a new union and let it be composed of all classes of fishermen on the lower Columbia River."

GOOD START IN THE DALLES.

The recent trip of President Harry to The Dalles was the means of starting off the Labor movement in good shape in another of the important cities of the state. It seems hardly conceivable that a city of more than 5000 population lying so close to Portland would have lain so long dormant in the cause of Unionism. Mr. Harry installed the Carpenters' Union and the following permanent officers were elected for the first term: President, F. C. Tyler; vice-President, J. A. Martin; recording secretary, F. H. Budchtorf; financial secretary, C. M. Fouts; treasurer, J. Zimmerman; conductor, A. Grim; warden, J. Koehler; trustees, R. F. Atkins, J. S. Hall and F. H. Burchtorf.

The following officers were elected by the Federal Labor Union, also installed by Brother Harry: President, Gus Bartell; vice-President, C. L. Anderson; secretary, F. B. Moreing; treasurer, W. Cramer; guide, James Studmeaker; guard, J. L. Heater; trustees, W. H. Murphy, G. W. Stewart and Albert Walton.

The men elected to office in both these unions were among the very best in each organization and stand well as good industrious citizens in the community. With the impetus given the union cause by the launching of these two organizations it will be only a short while when The Dalles can be numbered among our solid union towns. When that time comes that the other workers learn the lesson, and can see the benefits to be derived by binding themselves together in their own interests there will come about a material change for the better among the wage-earners and the present small prejudice existing among a few of the business people will be forever dispelled. A strictly union town will always be found a good town for the business man as well as the workers. The Dalles may take a lesson from Salem. Four months ago there were practically no labor unions in Salem and wages and the conditions of the workers as well as general business were at a low standard. Today there are six different unions and a Federated Trades Assembly with more than 700 union men and women there. Their conditions have been benefited and general business has not been more prosperous there for years. The Salem public today would not permit the labor movement to languish, as all classes of citizens recognize the fact that it is a contributing cause to their present prosperity. When The Dalles has reached this stage of organization it can expect and will see a change for the better and the city will not need to suffer the disgrace and humiliation of having the work on their public contracts performed by cheap Japanese coolie labor.

"WHAT PROTECTION HAS ACCOMPLISHED."

The American Protective League, through its organ, the Economist, takes up the shipping industry in an article headed "What Protection Has Accomplished," and gives tabulated data as proof of argument for a period of 10 years:

	1890.	1900.
Capital	\$27,252,892	\$77,362,701
Wage-earners	22,143	46,781
Wages	\$1,085,949	\$24,839,163
Cost of material. 16,521,249		33,486,772
Value products. 38,065,410		74,578,158

A careful perusal of these figures will show an increase in this industry triple of that of 10 years ago; the cost of materials doubled; value of products doubled; the number of wage-earners is again as much, but wages are comparatively decreased. When there was only 22,143 wage-earners in this industry in 1890 the average wage was, in round numbers, \$590 per year per man. Ten years later, when the number of wage-earners increased to 46,781, the average wage was reduced to \$530 per year per man. If this is "what protection has accomplished" it is time the system was changed, reversed and started from the end that will give the workingman a chance. After all, the most prosperous country is where the greatest number of her people are prosperous, and

according to the figures of the American Protective League, the masses are getting the "little end of the horn." Now the shipping industry has not increased as rapidly during the past 10 years as has most other industries, for notice the cry that has been heard from shore to shore that the United States is far behind other countries in this particular industry, which resulted in Mark Hanna's ship subsidy bill.

Then take into consideration the increased cost of commodities to purchaser during the past 10 years, and see where the wage-earner gets off. Is it any wonder that there is restlessness in the ranks of the toilers, and strikes?

It may be necessary that organized labor take a hand in the present cry for tariff revision, coupled with an energetic campaign for restricted immigration.

FACTS BEING SUPPRESSED.

We don't hear very much through the Associated Press of the strike of the boilermakers, machinists and shoppers on the Union Pacific at Omaha and other places. The railroad people are careful not to let the public know how badly they are being hurt, as were it known that for the past few weeks no through train arrives at this terminus on time it might hurt the passenger traffic of the road. The facts are that the engines coming off the Oregon Short line are in such a dilapidated condition that it is impossible for the engineer to bring the trains through on anything like schedule time. Conditions are getting worse each day until it is now not a safe proposition to trust yourself behind one of these piles of scrap iron. A train arriving here eight or 10 hours late is considered doing remarkably well and their arrival is guessed at every hour, as they don't know what may happen and can't tell what time she will arrive until she gets inside the yard limits in Portland. The public may be inconvenienced and the lives of the travelers endangered but what difference does that make, their piece-work system must be forced upon the unwilling mechanics at all hazards.

The Chicago-Portland special through trains arrive at any old time and of late have frequently lost their place altogether, which means more than 12 hours late.

In answer to a letter from a gentleman of Wilkesbarre, appealing to him as a Christian to settle the miners' strike, Mr. Barr, president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, sacrilegiously replied: "I see you are evidently biased in your religious views in favor of the right of the workingmen to control a business in which he has no other interest than to secure fair wages for the work he does. I beg of you not to be discouraged. The rights and interests of the laboring man will be protected and cared for, not by the labor agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God, in His infinite wisdom, has given the control of the property in this country. Pray earnestly that the right may triumph always, remembering that the Lord God omnipotent still reigns and that His reign is one of law and order and not of violence and crime."

While Oregon will celebrate September 1 as Labor day, the farmers of the Walla Walla Valley will observe it as Straw day. That is, they will spread newly harvested straw on the country roads so as to enable the grain teams to haul huge loads, the dust at this season of the year being uncomfortably deep. Between 200 and 300 miles of those roads will be treated in that manner. This exhibits a commendable public spirit, and is a wholesome move to make the best of things.—Oregonian.

We are willing to wager money to doughnuts that Harvey Scott nor any one of his ablest writers wrote the above paragraph, unless the writer was pregnant with grim humor and would rather the trade unionists would pack straw on Labor day and spread it on the streets of Portland, which would perhaps "exhibit a commendable spirit," and be a "wholesome move to make the best of things."

During the time that Emperor Wilhelm was out buggy-riding with J. P. Morgan, while the latter sojourned in Germany, the Kaiser characterized him as a man incapable of seeing consequences far ahead. He thinks that if Morgan were a philosopher or a student of human nature, he would know that evil, and only evil, can follow the monopolies which he has helped to organize. It is natural for the optimist to believe that every undertaking is a movement forward, and it may be ultimately, but sometimes at an awful cost for the present. Mr. Morgan may be the agent selected by the All-Wise Director to show us where we are at, but the symptoms would indicate that we have contracted a severe case of "merger," which is liable to destroy, and is destroying, the free moral agency of our people.

The great novelist Zola, in a lecture before an audience of Parisian literateurs on literature, said: "The accident of birth has placed you in affluence. Born in other fortune, you might be factory girls or saleswomen—that is, if you

had the courage to endure virtuous misery rather than blameworthy ease. You cringe and grovel to meretricious titles and honors, while you cannot conceal your silly contempt for those who, in your supercilious judgment, are beneath you. You evade the responsibilities and duties of maternity; when finally entrapped, you shift the burden to mercenary hands. It is not in such a life that you can prove competent to judge others. You are incapable of passing criticism on the efforts of intellectual endeavorers."

Labor day is growing closer at hand, and unions and individual members will expend considerable money in the purchase of goods and material for uniforms, etc. While doing so, let the Labor Press share a little of the prosperity. Look up the ads. in the columns of the Press and purchase goods from its advertisers, and when you do tell the merchant that you came to him because you saw his ad. in the Labor Press. It will make him feel better, because it will assure him that his investment is doing him some good; and it will help this paper to keep his patronage and secure more from others. This isn't asking much, and it will help your friend that helps you to fight your battles.

"Crimping" is to be stopped. At last Uncle Sam, John Bull and the Kaiser have enacted a triple alliance and issued the edict. United States District Attorney Hall received his orders from Washington a few days ago, and says that he will enforce the law "when any evidence is presented upon which to proceed." This is just what has been the matter all along. The "crimping" process is here, and all the time it has been carried on in defiance of a Federal law. If Mr. Hall waits for the "evidence" to chase him home at night, the nefarious system will continue. A little investigation might do more towards strictly enforcing the law than anything else.

The Great Commoner—the circus—was in town Monday and Tuesday and took away fully \$30,000 of hard-earned money. The show was a good one, clean, and exhibiting the very best of acrobatic skill and animal intelligence. Like all other things the circus has advanced, but still remains the entertainment where the nonpareil and piebeian cast a common lot. The modern circus differs from the ancient in so far that its excellence surpasses the latter, and amuses without leaving a vulgar stain with the patron.

The visit of the Boer generals Botha, Dewet and Delarey to England to meet the King has undoubtedly been a revelation to them. Their snub of Chamberlain shows that the sting of defeat remains with them, but the pleasant visit with King Edward gives evidence that they are willing to make the best of things. And on the other hand, the English are benefited. The honest Boer leaders established a confidence that will eventually make them friends.

The Astoria Herald wants the next Legislature to pass a law giving a boat puller a lien on the gear for his wages, the lien to be a preferred lien as against chattel mortgages or any claim the cannery may have on it. "This is the only way," says the Herald, "that some of the boat pullers will ever get their pay. No wonder it is difficult to secure boatpullers when they are constantly being defrauded out of their wages."

It is disgusting to read the notoriety given to the disgraceful actions of Captain Strong and May Yohe by the press. Take away the military rank from one and the jewels from the other, and you have a common adventuress and her amoroso, who are little better than the men and women who have made the North End of Portland infamous. They should be arrested, taken to the police court and given 30 days each.

MOTHER JONES.

They've put an injunction on old Mother Jones.
The language so strung
From the brave woman's tongue,
And her truth-telling words were so noisy
In tone
That they've tried the suppression of old Mother Jones.
The court has imprisoned old Mother Jones.
She raised such a rage
About starvation wages,
The coal barons' greed and the coal miners' moans,
That they had to get rid of old Mother Jones.
Do you think an injunction will gag Mother Jones?
It will certainly fall—
Though they've put her in jail.
There are thousands to talk for old Mother Jones.
For the words and the works of old Mother Jones
For down-trodden men
Will be eulogized when
The earth has enshrouded her weary-old bones,
And a monument built for old Mother Jones.
Then the wonderful spirit of old Mother Jones
May march up and down
Like the soul of John Brown,
Till Justice shall vanquish our burdens
And groans,
And oppression is buried like old Mother Jones.—Typographical Journal.

President Mitchell says the National officers of the anthracite coal miners' union are considering an offer of financial aid from the British trade union.

A TOP-LINER
ALBERT BERNI
THE DRUGGIST
Corner Second and Washington Streets
Let us supply your drug wants
A. W. ALLEN
Dispensing Pharmacist
N. W. Corner
16th and MARSHALL STREETS
PORTLAND, OREGON

Strouse's Restaurant
Sam Strouse, Proprietor
First-Class Meals Served for 25c up
A Cup of Famous Coffee with Cake 10c
239 Washington St.
Bet. 1st and 2d, near 1st and Washington
UNION HOUSE

CITY LAUNDRY CO.
Gents' Work a Specialty.
Oregon Phone, 429 Columbia Phone, 410
Fourth and Couch Sts., Portland, Ore.

HAMMER SUTCLIFFE JOHN BLEED
SUTCLIFFE & BLEED
Wall Paper, Decorations
Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging
House Painting, Graining, Kalsomining
Shop and Store
Phone Black 1963 307 Alder St., Portland, Ore.

UNION MADE
SHIRTS, HATS, SHOES
WELCH, THE AMERICAN CLOTHIER
221-223 Morrison Street, Portland, Ore.

THE M. J. GILL CO.
Wholesale and
Retail Butchers...
512 MISSISSIPPI AVE. PORTLAND, ORE.

PRINTING & BOOKBINDING
Largest and best equipped house in the Northwest. Every description of Printing and Special Blank Books to order. Get our prices. Telephone 312.
THE IRWIN-HODSON COMPANY
212-214 First Street

COUNTY AND BANK SUPPLIES
GLASS & PRUDHOMME
PRINTERS
BLANK BOOK MAKERS
LITHOGRAPHERS
123-122 FIRST ST. PORTLAND, OREGON

J. R. ROGERS Phones Oregon Main 965 Columbia 709
We Want Your Orders
PRINTER & STATIONER
323 Morrison Street
Marquam Bldg., Ground Floor

BEATTIE & HOFMANN
PHONE, SOUTH 371
PRINTERS
109 Fifth St., Portland, Ore.

MULTNOMAH PRINTING CO.
PRINTING
LEGAL BLANKS
Col. Phone, 75 Ore. Phone, Hood 443
107 Front, Bet. Washington and Stark

ANDERSON & DUNIWAY CO.
PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS
Phones North 1471 Columbia 325
208 Alder St. Portland, Ore.
Oregon Phone, Red 2833

J. REITZEL
TAILOR
Only Union Labor Employed
350 Alder Street, Portland, Oregon
Bet. 7th and Park Sts.

Nineteenth Century
Dressmaking School

Will Teach the Latest Method of Cutting, Basting, Designing, Taping and Sagging Skirts; also Cording and Points in Ladies' Tailoring.
—ADDRESS—
20th and Washington Streets

COWAN & HACKER
...DEALERS IN...
Beef, Pork, Veal, Mutton, Sausage, Lard, Fish, Poultry, Eggs, Eastern and Olympian Oysters
71 GRAND AVENUE
Oregon Phone, Blue 965 Columbia 5123

THE J. K. GILL CO.
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS
Third and Alder Sts., Portland, Ore.

THE METROPOLITAN MARKET
FRITZ STUCKLE, Propy.
Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats and Sausage
Fish, Game, Poultry and Oysters
428 WASHINGTON STREET
Bet. Eleventh and Twelfth
Ore. Phone North 111 Columbia Phone 615
Buy union-made goods and give employment to white labor.