

AROUND TOWN

What the Union Men of Portland Are Doing.

A GOOD SHOWING IN ALL TRADES

A Compendium of the Various Local Organizations in the City—All in a Healthy Condition and Growing.

FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL.

Portland, Oct. 24, 1902. Meeting called to order at 8 P. M. by President Mickle. Minutes previous meeting read and approved.

Credentials—Bartenders, Henry Fricker; Bookbinders, G. W. Griffith. Communications—From pastor of Second Baptist Church, inviting Council to attend a lecture by J. T. Morgan, October 26; filed. From Mineworkers, acknowledging receipt of \$50 from Electrical Workers, \$80 from Cigar-makers, and \$100 from Carpenters, sent through the Council. From L. F. of L., acknowledging receipt of \$5 per capita to February, 1903. San Francisco minutes; filed.

Bills—A. W. Jones, postage and money orders, \$1.05; grievance committee, \$7; Water Front Federation, rent, \$4. Following policemen, for duty Labor day, \$3 each: S. Hogeboom, Ernest Johnson, S. J. Duckworth, Ben Branch, W. Hunter. Warrants ordered drawn.

Grievance committee reported that tailor gave free shirt at fair stand, so could do nothing in the premises. That Olds & King stated they had not ordered mattresses reported on road, and would not receive same. Secretary instructed to communicate with American Labor Union to that effect. Oregon Furniture Company will accede to Upholsterers' demands.

Organization committee reported progress.

Bro. Welch, of Astoria, one of the vice-presidents of the State Federation, visited the Council, entertained with good, wholesome union speech and advice.

Labor day committee reported progress. Drydock committee met Manufacturers' Association. This association seems to be in favor of bringing work here, and will probably aid committee to do so.

On request of Bricklayers, Meredith was removed from blackboard.

A communication from Weinhard's brewery was referred to grievance committee. From Marine Engineers to Water Front Federation.

Donations to miners—Bookbinders, \$20; Horseshoers, \$35.50; Teamdrivers, No. 162, \$50; Stabblers, \$4.50; Tailors, \$203.50; Laundryworkers, \$22.85; Laborers, \$50; Bakers, \$25; Grainhandlers, \$16. Total, \$427.35.

Donation to Direct Legislation League—Cigar-makers, \$3.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL.

The session of the Building Trades Council last Monday evening was short. Most of the time was taken up with routine business, and the reading of a new set of by-laws. The latter will come up for final passage at the next meeting. The referendum vote of the unions affiliated with the Council was all in favor of the stewardship plan. That is, a steward will be appointed upon each job, whose business it is to see that no man works upon the job unless he can show a paid-up card issued by the Building Trades agent. For a dereliction of duty, the steward is fined a day's pay, which is to be paid into the treasury of the Council. This scheme is necessary so as to keep the job absolutely fair. Heretofore union men have been careless in working with men without a card and neglecting to report the fact.

The members of the building trades are considerably worked up over the action of the Board of School Directors in this district in sending work away from the city. The district has been in need of a number of portable, small schoolhouses. Without even submitting a bid to the contractors of this district, the Board has contracted with a Seattle firm for as many as six or seven buildings. This firm frames the buildings, ships the timbers into the district, and puts up the building with "scab" labor. Contractors here say by the time the buildings are in place it costs the district more than if they had been built here by a local contractor. Besides this, they think, and every one else, except perhaps the board, that the people here who pay the taxes should derive the benefit that the cost of these buildings would afford.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of a few narrow-minded people in Portland to make the city suffer in this way because a number of mechanics have seen fit to organize themselves into a union, a privilege of which any American citizen reserves the right.

In speaking of the matter H. G. Greene, secretary of the Building Trades Council, says: "Portland contractors could have done that work just as well and cheaply as the Seattle firm, and it is not right that the former were not given an opportunity to bid on it. We have the necessary material and mechanics to do work of that character, and why it is that a distant firm was given the contract is more than I can fathom. Plenty of both rough and finished lumber is available at any time, and no better mechanics can be found any place than those in Portland. So there is no plausible excuse which can be offered for the contract being given to a Sound firm."

"Some men in this city seem to take particular pride in throwing everything that they possibly can, in the line of business, to Seattle. It would be much better for Portland if all this class of people would dispose of their holdings here, and go to Seattle to live. At every opportunity which presents itself they give this city a black eye."

"The members of the School Board should be taught a lesson, and the proper time to give them instructions will be when they seek re-election to their positions. Then the citizens here should teach them that residents and taxpayers of Portland are entitled to do Portland work, and not Seattle firms."

PAINTERS' UNION.

At the meeting of the Painters, October 23, the members voted an assessment of one day's pay upon themselves for the aid of the striking anthracite coal miners, which will net close to \$900. The union had already voted \$100 out of the treasury for this purpose at a previous meeting. Two new members were initiated, and three clearance cards granted.

E. McCullough, former delegate to the Federated Trades Council, resigned that office and left for San Francisco last week. Bro. Heran was elected to fill his place.

BARBERS' UNION.

At the last regular meeting of the Barber's Union, the hall was well filled and after the general routine of business had been done away with, Bro. Thomas and Bro. Algers, of the Labor Press, were admitted. Bro. Thomas made an eloquent and convincing appeal for his paper. Bro. Thomas is most assuredly the right man in the right place. Bro. Algers followed with a few well-chosen words that brought conviction to the hearts of the barbers, and many of them walked up to the altar and had their names enrolled on the subscription list of the Labor Press, and the writer hopes that many more will follow.

Three applications were acted upon; two members were admitted by card.

The corresponding financial secretary read a letter from the general secretary-treasurer, which stated that Chicago, Ill., was organized with nearly 300 charter members; also New York, with 600 charter members. This is a great victory for the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, as they have had much opposition in these two cities.

REMARKABLE RECOVERY.

A remarkable recovery is noted in the accident of John Hyland, member of the Machinists' Union, who was a victim of the explosion at the Willamette Iron Works several weeks ago, in which James Duff was killed and several wounded. Hyland had his right arm blown off and his eyes nearly put out. Nine days from the time he was taken to the Good Samaritan Hospital he was upon the street, and in five weeks—last Monday morning—he went to work in the Willamette Iron Works as assistant foreman to Foreman Jones. The complete recovery of Mr. Hyland is considered remarkable by the medical profession, and those familiar with the circumstances. The losing of his right arm is a most unfortunate thing for Mr. Hyland, but he and his many friends are thankful that his sight has been spared him.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Our long experience in credit business has taught us many things, among them:

That while the majority of people are not well-to-do, the majority of people are honest.

That fair treatment on one side usually results in fair treatment on the other.

That consequently with ordinary prudence to begin with, where credit is given, cast-iron rules and cut-throat contracts are not necessary to collect the money.

We have concluded that, while we shall continue to sell for cash to those who have the cash and are willing to pay cash, we can, with our immense resources, afford to extend credit without any extra charge, which will distinguish us for liberality beyond that of any other firm doing business in this city. What do we sell? We sell furniture, upholstery, bedding, all kinds of household necessities, ladies' and men's wearing apparel, watches, trunks, umbrellas, men's hats, shoes, musical instruments, etc. Everything at very moderate prices for cash or on credit. A postal or telephone message will bring a salesman with samples to your house. Eastern Outfitting Co., 388-390 Washington street. Phone Main 87.

SALEM NEWS.

The Salem Laundry Workers' Union is the latest organization in the Capital City to ask for a charter and to become a factor in the local Federation of Labor, which now embraces almost every trade and industry in the city. The members of this union are the employees of the Salem Steam Laundry, which is the only institution of the kind in Salem.

lem. The officers are: N. L. Moffitt, president; Mrs. Ella Baker, vice-president; J. H. Dunlap, financial secretary; Miss Ella Donaldson, recording secretary; L. C. Hockett, treasurer; L. Viesko, sergeant-at-arms; N. L. Moffitt, J. McKees and Mrs. O. P. Mauzey, delegates to the central body.

Sunday evening a number of the churches of Salem, in response to a request from the Central Labor Union, held services and took up collections for the benefit of the suffering Pennsylvania anthracite miners. In the several pulpits sermons were preached appropriate to the occasion and liberal collections were received and paid over to the committee from the Central Labor Union last evening. The churches participating in this commendable enterprise were St. Joseph's Catholic, First Presbyterian, First Congregational, First Methodist Episcopal, United Evangelical, and First Christian. The Unitarian Church expects to take up a collection next Sunday evening, as the pastor was away last Sunday. A neat sum was realized and forwarded to the miners.

THE BAKER NEXT WEEK.

The Neill Stock Company in "Held by the Enemy," at this theater next week, beginning with Sunday matinee, will rival the original company in its presentation of the play. Every part will be given a flawless interpretation, and no doubt the comment on the performance will be to the effect that such capable work by a stock company has never been before seen in Portland.

The play itself has never been excelled as a war drama, and is one that has been made famous, not only in America, but in many countries across the ocean. The plot is one that never fails to create an unusual amount of human interest and leaves an impression with those who witness its production that is never forgotten. War dramas without number have been written and produced, but never has one of them gained the universal approval that has been given "Held by the Enemy," both by the press and the public. As a playwright, William Gillette, the author of this wonderful play, is today conceded to be without a peer in this country. Not only has he the advantage of possessing great theatrical qualities, but he is an actor who ranks among the first in the profession. He not only wrote "Held by the Enemy," but he has played in it, and the success of the production is known to every one.

There is every indication to believe that all records will be smashed at the Baker Theater next week, as already the demand for seats is enormous.

PORTLAND'S AID TO MINERS.

Considering the fact that organized labor in Portland began a campaign of aid for the coal miners just a short time before the settlement of the strike a good sum was raised and forwarded. The amount that passed through the 'subsidiary' subscriptions by individual contributions by individual local unions, Federated Trades Council was \$1150; \$500. There is quite a little money that was not reported, and it is a conservative estimate that at least \$6000 has been sent to the miners from Portland. Had the strike continued up to the present time at least \$25,000 would have been raised.

The returns from the Baker Theater benefit have not been estimated in full, but will of course be very much less than they would have been if the strike had continued. At the time the benefit was set on foot the settlement of the strike was announced. Believing that the miners and their families would be in need of assistance in addition to the work that would be provided them, Mr. Baker concluded to carry out his plan. This was, indeed, considerate of Mr. Baker, and he has made many friends amongst organized labor.

POWER OF THE UNION LABEL.

It is a well-known fact that in nearly every state and nearly every Nation there are very strong laws against boycotting. So much so that we have coined new phrases to tell the people about our "unfair list," and "we don't patronize," etc. After all is said and done, it appears to us that every time we levy a boycott against a firm we are exhibiting to the world the one weakness rather than the one power of organized labor. Seriously now, if we carried out to the full our trade union policy on the label question, would there be any need of boycotting? If we insisted in season and out on having union-made goods—union-labeled goods—and further insisted that those goods be supplied at stores that had only union clerks, that they were delivered by union drivers only, etc., and so on, does any sane person imagine for one moment that we should have to publish a column or two of a "we do not patronize" list?

Of course not. The label was invented in order that we might use its tremendous power, unionize every shop, factory and store, as well as other business. This label question is the most important because it has the most power; it is the gigantic power, if only used unitedly, that will bring a universal labor organization.

Do we want to unite all the workers under the banner of organized labor? The label will do it.

Do we want to secure short hours and high wages? The label will do it.

Do we want to put an end to government by injunction? The label will do it.

Do we want to control the trusts instead of their controlling us? The label will do it.

Do we want to make the labor movement the greatest power in the world? The label will do it.

The label will not bring complete emancipation, but it will build up the labor movement to a position where it can emancipate itself, for, rightly used, it means that all employers would be forced to deal fairly with us or they would be forced out of business.

That is what the label is for. Are you using it or abusing it?—Shoe Workers Journal.

A Fitting Rebuke.

In a factory where 1500 men work, their labor union made an unreasonable demand of the owner. The next day a number of old men went to him and said: "We are sorry that the union did this, and we want you to know that we were not at the meeting."

The owner replied: "Then you are to blame for it. You belong to the union properly; and it is your duty to attend its meetings. If all the best men had attended the meeting, the action of the union would have been wiser. Any demand that all men in the shop make after careful deliberation is likely to be a reasonable demand."

UNFORTUNATE ERROR.

Through one of those mistakes which usually have no self-confessed author, and no way to find the culprit, the advertisement of J. Reitzele, 350 Alder street, who employs only union labor and has been a steady patron of this paper, has been left out for several issues before it was discovered. Mr. Reitzele has always been a consistent advocate and employer of unionism and men, and is deserving of the patronage of members of organized labor.

FOR RAFFLE.

Three chess tables of unique design, beautifully inlaid with native and foreign hard woods—elegant pieces of furniture that would be an ornament to any parlor or library, as well as being useful. The tables were made by W. H. Brackett, a pioneer of 19, who has acquired the venerable age of three score years and three. The tables can be seen at 229 Ankeny street. Tickets 50 cents.

See that the union label is on your goods.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Multnomah. The Merchants National Bank of Portland, Or., plaintiff, vs. W. S. Newberry and Aizina Newberry, his wife, and the National Bank of Commerce, of Seattle, Wash., a corporation; W. W. Bolien and Mary Kraemer, defendants.

By virtue of an execution, judgment order and decree duly issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Multnomah, in the above entitled cause, to me duly directed and dated the 11th day of October, 1902, upon a judgment rendered and entered in said above entitled court, on the 15th day of October, 1900, in favor of The Merchants National Bank of Portland, Or., plaintiff, and against W. S. Newberry and Aizina Newberry, his wife, for the sum of sixty-two hundred and fifty-two and sixteen one-hundredths dollars (\$62,256), with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the 15th day of October, 1900, and the further sum of twenty-six dollars (\$26), costs and disbursements, and the costs of and upon this writ, commanding me to make sale of the following described real property, to wit:

All of lot five (5) and the south half of lot six (6) of block numbered two hundred and thirty-nine, in Holladay's Addition to East Portland, now in the City of Portland, in Multnomah County, Oregon. Now therefore, by virtue of said execution, judgment order and decree and in compliance with the commands of said writ, I will on Saturday, the 15th day of November, 1902, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., at the front door of the County Courthouse, in the City of Portland, County of Multnomah, State of Oregon, sell at public auction, subject to redemption to the highest bidder, for United States gold coin, cash in hand, all the right, title and interest, which the within named defendants or either of them had on the 29th day of February, 1902, and December 19th, 1905, the dates of the mortgages herein foreclosed, or since had, in and to the herein described real property, or any part thereof, to satisfy said execution, judgment order and decree, interest, costs and all accruing costs. Dated Portland, Or., October 15, 1902.

W. A. STOREY, Sheriff of Multnomah County, Oregon. First issue, Oct. 17, 1902; last issue, Nov. 14, 1902.

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