

LABOR NOTES

There are only four unfair restaurants in Cleveland, O.

Striking bakers in Baltimore, Md., will start a co-operative bakery.

The lathers are organizing many new unions in the Southern states.

The Miners' Union at Bourne, Or., is erecting a new hall, two stories, 30x 80 feet.

The Bartenders' League of San Francisco is asking one day a week off for its members.

The big molders' strike in Providence, R. I., has been declared off. The struggle began last September.

The young ladies of Worcester, Mass., who follow typewriting and stenography have organized a union.

Bosses of Dubuque, Ia., have formed a "peace alliance" to settle strikes according to their own notions.

Girls employed in labeling beer in a Minneapolis brewery are on strike. They got 90 cents a day and asked for a dollar.

The A. L. U. has issued a call for a convention of delegates representing California unions to form a state organization.

The largest shoe manufacturing concern in Toronto, Canada, recently unionized its plant. Over 500 men are employed.

Secretary Morrison reports that the A. F. of L. is receiving per capita tax on 1,467,593 members. The defense fund is nearly \$56,000.

The differences between the traction company and its conductors and motormen at Shenandoah, Pa., were settled and a strike averted.

In San Francisco the Tile Setters' Helpers are on a strike for increased wages. They have been getting \$1.50 per day and ask for \$2.00.

During the month of July the cigar-makers won strikes in the United States affecting 1554 members. Several new unions were organized.

Members of the Typographical Union of Sharon, Pa., have received an increase of 10 per cent in wages. A strike was imminent at one time.

The establishment of a legal bureau by the Chicago Federation of Labor to fight injunction and other court proceedings, is under consideration.

After a lockout lasting three weeks, planing mill men at East St. Louis, Ill., have received their full demands—\$3 for a nine-hour day, and weekly pay day.

Commercial telegraphers' national convention decided to raise a huge defense fund in order to make a fight against companies that blacklist their members.

A fine of \$3.25 and \$18 costs has been imposed upon a boss barber in Sydney, Australia, for keeping his shop open after the prescribed hours of working.

Fremantle, Australia, carpenters are asking for a 44-hour week and \$4.25 per day. If the bosses refuse their demands, the carpenters intend going to the arbitration court.

Since the inauguration of the New South Wales, Australia, state female registry office, 2583 applications for employment have been received, and 2004 positions filled.

Quarrymen at Stony Creek, Conn., who went on strike for the eight-hour day and no reduction in wages, have returned to work. Beginning October 1, the new schedule will go into effect.

The 1200 pork butchers and oleomargarine workers in the Kansas City packing plants have been granted a 25 per cent increase of wages to make the scale correspond with that of Chicago.

The next convention of the Shirtwaist and Laundry Workers' Union will be held at San Francisco. W. O. Powell, of Portland, was elected a delegate to the American Federation of Labor.

Coopers who struck in the Agthoven shop at Cincinnati, Ohio, for recognition of their union and a raise in pay are returning to work as individuals, each one being granted an increase in pay.

In view of the fact that the National Cash Register Company at Dayton, Ohio, has stated that it is in financial difficulty, and cannot raise wages, the woodworkers have withdrawn their request for raise in pay.

The strikers in the Gilechrist mill at Alpena, Mich., went back to work, the company granting a 10 per cent raise in wages to all the men who had been receiving \$10 a week or less. About 700 men were out.

A new working schedule has been adopted by the Ontario & Western Railroad and the telegraphers. Extra money is allowed for work over twelve hours and other increases range from \$5 to \$10 monthly.

Puddlers are confronted with a machine which experts claim will mechanically puddle 60,000 pounds of iron in 12 hours, and effect an enormous saving in labor, metal, fuel and other costs of present production.

The Los Angeles American, an evening paper, democratic, that has been running about three months, has changed from a union paper to a "rat" sheet. It is believed that H. G. Otis, of the Times, has purchased the paper.

Organizer Waite, of the amalgamated leather workers, was fined in Curwinstown, Pa., because he organized the leather workers of that town. He was fined on the pretense that he had trespassed on the leather trust's property.

Upon application of the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., a preliminary injunction has been granted by the Cambria County courts, restraining the strikers from interfering with the workmen at the Feigart plant.

Cobbling by machinery is fact driving the little old-fashioned cobbling shops out of business. Some of these machine cobbling shops do an immense business and use more sole leather in the course of a day's operation than many small shoe factories.

The contractors at Rocklin, Cal., who gave notice to their men that they would have to board at the company's boarding houses or pay \$6 per month out of their salaries, have receded from their arbitrary position, and the strike has been declared off.

Labor troubles are something of the past in the City of Hammond, Ind. The Trade and Labor Council, the Business Men's Association and the Manufacturers' Association have each selected representatives for a board of arbitration to settle all labor difficulties and act as a court of final appeal.

Passenger train men on the Pacific division of the Canadian Pacific Railroad are to receive an increase of approximately 12 per cent on their present wage schedule, and the men employed in the operation of freight trains are to secure an increase of 13 per cent. The increase dates from August 1.

According to the Dayton, O., Picket the Employers' Association of that city has become an "oath-bound organization, pledged to a blacklist system, bitterly opposed to organized labor and arrogant in its entire system." The central body is being completely reorganized to meet the attacks of the Parry-Kirby combine.

Organized labor in Waterbury, Conn., has offered a reward for information that will lead to the apprehension of the parties guilty of the murder of the policeman who rode on the car operated by an unfair conductor and motorman that was attacked by several masked men claimed by prejudiced newspapers to be strikers.

A new daily paper with a capital stock of \$3000 is to be launched at Beloit, Wis., about the day following Labor Day. A company has been formed. It will be known as the Beloit Daily Journal Publishing Company and will be supported by union labor, each local taking one share. Over \$1000 has already been subscribed.

At a conference of the representatives of the clothing trades unions of New York City, with an aggregate membership of 40,000, and of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association, an agreement has been reached by which the wages paid under a former agreement will be extended one year, averting threatened friction over the wage question.

The Brewery Workers of Branch No. 1 have just had a new contract made with the Union Brewery, of Sharon, Pa., which, besides giving an increase of wages in all departments, including engineers, firemen, bottlers and teamsters, has the following clause: "Only union-made cooperage, malt and bottles and union-mined coal shall be used in this brewery."

The Central Trade and Labor Council of New Orleans, composed of white labor unions, has invited the Central Labor Union, composed of negro unions, to join it in a big parade on Labor Day. If the whites and blacks parade together it will be the first time this has been done in 20 years. There are 19 negro labor unions, representing 11,000 men, in that city.

The strike of the papermakers at Holyoke, Mass., which has been on since June 15, has been declared off.

Hamilton, O., boasts of being the best organized city in that state. With a population of only 25,000, its trades unions comprise a membership of over 2000, a little over 8 per cent of its entire population. During the past year the growth of unionism has been phenomenal there.

The San Francisco Labor Clarion says the New York Typographical Union, No. 6, is advocating the erection of a building for its own use. Chicago Union has decided by referendum vote to erect a building at a cost of \$100,000, while Washington already has a building which realizes a net income of \$2500 per annum to the union. San Francisco Union may consider the matter in the not far distant future.

The engineers and firemen of the Union Pacific Railway Company have secured an advance of wages for the engineers of about 3 1/2 and for the firemen of 4 1/2 per cent. The increase runs from 10 to 20 cents a hundred miles for the engineers, with proportionate increases for the firemen. Negotiations have been pending since July 6 between the company and the men, and the new scale affects the entire system.

During the strike of the Russians at Kieff, on one occasion, when the troops were ordered by the Governor to fire on the strikers, a young Captain stepped in front of his company and forbade the troops to fire on "their poor, starving brothers." The soldiers obeyed the counter order and the Captain made a flaming revolutionary speech to his men. He was immediately arrested, tried by court-martial and sentenced to death.

One of the features at the World's Fair in 1904 will be the printing and publishing of a complete daily newspaper on the grounds. The linotype company will install a battery of their latest improved machines, manned by the fastest operators in the country, and papers will be turned out in various colors on presses of the latest make, as an exhibition, in contrast of a parallel booth of the hand compositor and hand press of fifty years ago.

The wages per hour paid to carpenters in the various principal cities of the country is given as follows by the National Electrical Contractor: Chicago 45c, Minneapolis 37 1/2c, Cleveland 35c, Pittsburg 43 1/4c, Denver 45c, St. Louis 45c, Washington 40 1/2c, Kansas City 35c to 37 1/2c, St. Paul 30c to 37 1/2c, Reading 30c, Tacoma 37 1/2c, Cincinnati 33c, Philadelphia 35c, Milwaukee 35c, New York 56 1/4c, Providence 31 1/4c, San Francisco 50c, Buffalo 33 1/2c, Detroit 30c, Newark 37 1/2c.

The coal miners around Florence, Colo., have organized under charter of the United Mineworkers of America. As soon as the field is thoroughly organized the miners of the northern fields will help the Southern Colorado men in a stand for the eight-hour day, abolishment of company stores, a better system of ventilation in the mines and recognition of their union when the time is ripe. President John Mitchell will aid them in securing the reforms.

At a meeting of the directors of the legislation conference of New York

a resolution was adopted requesting the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature to pass such a law as will settle the present strikes and prevent such labor troubles in future. Of the 250 unions invited, 23 sent representatives. The resolution will be sent to the 700 local unions of this city. If a majority agree that this is the best way to proceed the resolutions will be forwarded to the Governor.

War on the all-night barber shops has been declared by the Barbers' Union of Chicago. An agreement has been reached between the boss barbers and their employes by which the latter agree not to work in barber shops which keep open after 8 o'clock at night. The barbers do not hope to close all the all-night shops at once, but believe that they will eventually be successful. A strike will be declared on all shops which do not close at 8 o'clock, and the unions, it is said, will have the support of the Federation of Labor.

Union officials announce that three general supply stores will be established at once by the union for the benefit of the striking miners of the Cripple Creek district. They will be at Victor, Cripple Creek and Goldfield. Goods will be sold at cost, and credit will be given the men until such time as they are able to pay. The necessary funds have been furnished by the Western Federation of Miners. The move is the result of the recent action of the Merchants' Association of the district in discontinuing all credit business.

The sixth annual convention of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, held in Rochester, N. Y., closed August 15, with the election of officers. Timothy Healy, of New York, was elected president; C. L. Shamp, of Fort Wayne, Ind., secretary-treasurer, and Peter Miller, of St. Louis, third vice-president. The next convention will be held in Washington in August of next year. It was voted to remove the National headquarters from New York to Omaha. The organization is about to begin a crusade to organize the stationary firemen of the West.

The reports of the officers of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America show the organization in splendid condition. A year ago there was \$25,066.55 in the treasury. Today there is a neat balance of \$46,417.05. The

receipts were \$139,005, and the expenses \$92,588.22. Strike benefits cost \$34,262.50. The total membership is 14,496. Among the expenses is an item of \$16,908.32 for organizing, and \$15,312.40 for funeral benefits. The total number of strikes and lockouts, as nearly as they can be ascertained, were about 113. Of these strikes and lockouts, both large and small, the J. T. U. of A. won almost every one. In not a single case were we positively defeated.

There is a mix-up in Fresno, Cal., between the city and the Plumbers' Union. By ordinance the plumbers must be licensed by the City Engineer, who appoints the Plumbing Inspector to examine them. They objected, as that official is not a plumber, and asked that a plumber be appointed inspector. This was refused, but an examining board of seven employing plumbers were appointed. When the journeymen's association then requested equal representation on the board with the employers, the city authorities would not agree, though the employers were willing. The journeymen were given until August 15 to take the examinations, but not one appeared. Their association met and resolved not to apply for licenses until given representation.

To Study Foreign Labor.

According to reports a movement has been started among the organized labor people of this country for the purpose of appointing a commission to go to Great Britain and Europe with a view to studying the labor conditions. Such a commission of English workmen visited the United States lately as the guests of Mr. Alfred Mosely, the great diamond merchant and philanthropist of London, who is a staunch champion of organized labor. It is also rumored that Mr. Mosely is getting up another commission of English toilers to bring to this country. He was so favorably impressed with the results derived from his last visit that upon his return to the British capital he announced his intention to come to the United States again in a short time.—Maxwell's Talisman.

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