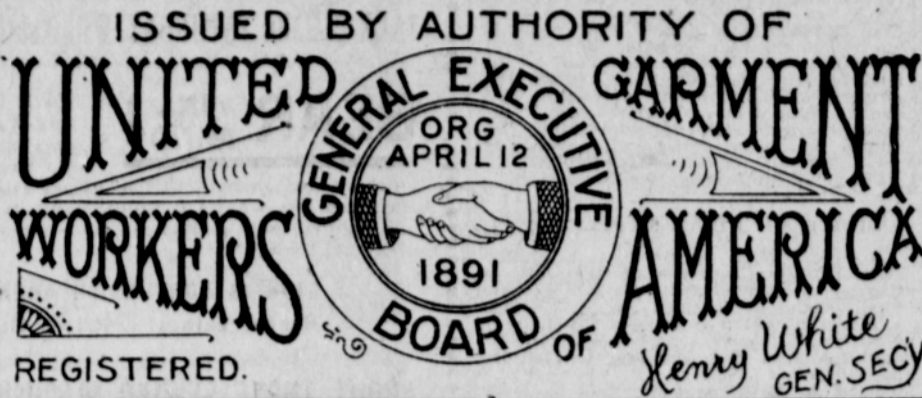


"MT. HOOD" SHIRTS and OVERALLS

**UNION
MADE**

7041144



UNION MADE.

**UNION
MADE**

FLEISCHNER, MAYER & CO. MAKERS

THEY DISAGREE

It Makes Considerable Difference Whose Interests Are Involved.

Mr. Glue, a bookbinder, and Mr. Roll, a cigarmaker, live side by side. Both are union men and hard workers; so each is overburdened with wealth. A week or so ago Mr. Glue, in talking to Mr. Roll, said:

"It's a great discovery they've made at the Government printing office, that out union constitution and regulations are against the United States law."

"How so?" asked Roll.

"Well, according to newspaper and other opinions, it's unlawful for us as anyone else to set a limit to the amount of work a man shall do for a day's wages. All we are to do is to hammer away hard as we can all day long, do all we can, and get a certain amount of pay for it. That's the thing."

"I don't see as that's a sensible idea," said Roll. "With us we say when a cigarmaker has made so many smokes he's got to stop for the week, and he can't work more than eight hours in any day, either."

"Well, according to the wise men, that's a violation of United States law. What the law is I don't know, but I suppose they must be onto what they are talking about. But what strikes me hard is the way that discovery is going to work with other people."

"How's that?"

"Well, you see, they all claim labor is a commodity, subject to laws of supply and demand, fluctuation of prices, etc., just the same as corn, wheat, or anything else. Now, if it's the law that a laborer for a certain amount of money agreed on as a day's wages must not set any maximum limit upon the amount he produces for the money, I take it that the seller of any other commodity is likewise prohibited from putting any maximum limit on the quantity he will sell for any given sum."

"This is how it works. Say I am paid \$4 a day and we in our union decide that 40 books is a good day's work. Now, I am a little livelier than some others and can make 50 while the others make 40. Our union law says I shall make only 40, and outsiders claim I should make 50, without getting a cent more money. That's the law, they say. I'm going to take advantage of that in a hurry. My grocer has been selling me 20 pounds of sugar for a dollar. I'm going to make him give me 25 pounds for the same money. If I've got to make 10 books for nothing, he'll have to give me 5 pounds of sugar for nothing. What's fair for me is fair for him."

"But you don't get your extra sugar."

"Well, if I don't I'll have the law on him. I don't propose to be forced to do what other people avoid, if it's the law. Anyhow, as I've taken a few days off, I'm going to test this thing all along the line. We have plenty of money, so let's go out together tomorrow and demand our legal rights."

"All right," said Roll, and they separated for the night.

Next morning after business opened up they went down in the retail section. The grocer was the first man tackled. Mr. Glue, with sober ear-

nestness, asked for the dollar's worth of sugar and was told 20 pounds would be the quantity.

"But I want 25 pounds for my money. You have barrels of it and can easily put in the other five pounds, because I want it."

"I see no reason why I should give you five pounds of sugar," said the grocer.

"Well, you are violating the law if you don't," replied Mr. Glue.

"How so?" asked the grocer.

"Well, it's this way. Out at the shop we agreed to make 40 books for a day's wages, but as I can make 10 more a day, it seems to be the universal opinion that I should make them and not get a cent more for it. They argue that it is wrong, un-American, and contrary to United States law for me or anybody else to set a mark on the amount of work to be done for a day's wages and not allow anyone to go beyond it. If that is unlawful it strikes me that you are violating the law in refusing to give me 25 pounds of sugar for \$1 when you have it on hand and can do so as well as not."

The grocer looked at Mr. Glue with a sideway glance, as if doubting the sanity of his customer. Having had dealings with him for a long time and heretofore having found him a sensible sort of individual, he could hardly believe his senses. However, he came back:

"Oh, that's different. That rule you speak of applies only to labor and not to business transactions. Why, you know as well as I do that I can't get more than a certain amount of goods for a given sum of money, and when I sell again I must add a percentage to the cost price to cover my expenses and profit. So I am compelled to put a maximum limit on the amount of goods I sell for a dollar. I couldn't run my business any other way. But when you give your extra work you don't lose anything, so you can afford to do it."

"Well, I can't understand that," answered Mr. Glue. "You say I can give extra and lost nothing, while you can't; that if I refuse to give the extra I violate the law, while you are strictly within your legal rights in the same sort of refusal. I'll have to study this matter over."

Glue and Roll left the grocery considerably disappointed. Their first effort at enforcement of legal rights was evidently a rank failure. Discussing the matter they came to a newspaper office.

"Here's where I get action on my rights," said Glue. "Every day lately this paper has been hammering away at the iniquity of our constitution and limitation regulation. I want to see how it goes here. Let's go in and talk advertising."

They entered the business office and called for the advertising manager. He received them courteously.

"I want some advertising space in your paper for the next month, and came in to get your rates," he said.

The prices were given him for the various classes of advertising.

"Well, I see you want \$100 for 40 lines daily for a month. I want 50 lines for the same money."

"That's impossible," said the man behind the counter. "If you want more lines you will have to pay more money."

"But don't you know you are violating the United States law in making such a demand?" asked Mr. Glue.

"I can't see it," said the advertising man.

"Well, then, read this in your own paper. Here it is said regarding the bookbinders that they are violating the law when they say a man shall do only so much work in a day; that it is contrary to common sense and good citizenship to say a worker shall not do more than a certain amount. I have had it dinned into my ears for years that labor is a commodity the same as your advertising space. At one time I believed it was right to place a limit on the amount of work I would do for a day's wages, but I must have been wrong in that, for your paper says the general public will not consider it for a minute and that it is against law and common sense. If it's the law that I must make 50 books instead of 40, just because I can, then it strikes me you are compelled to give me 50 lines instead of 40 for the same money, because there is no question of your ability to do so."

The advertising man generally has no time for anything but business. He gave Mr. Glue a queer look, and then simply turned and left him. "I wonder how long since he got away from Anacostia?" he asked himself.

Mr. Glue was considerably taken back at this direct snub. However, in his career he had taken many others, so he calmly walked out of the office. "Seems like that law don't apply anywhere but to you," remarked Roll when they reached the street.

"Well, I'm going to make another try. I've always wanted to speculate some, and as the stock market is pretty well down I think it's a good time to buy. We'll call and invest our surplus wealth with a broker."

Accordingly they wandered up on F street and entered the office of a busy man of affairs. He greeted them pleasantly, and they at once entered upon the object of their visit.

"I have \$1000 I wish to place and have come to you to have the business done. As stocks are down I want to get some at the low prices."

"Very well, I will be pleased to execute any orders you may wish to give, and charge the usual commission."

They discussed several stocks and finally reached a decision. It was agreed the broker's commission should be \$40. When this had been decided Mr. Glue said:

"I guess I may as well make it \$1250, as I have the extra money to put in."

"That will cost you \$10 more commission."

"How's that?"

"Very simple. You pay 4 per cent on all business I handle for you."

"But it won't take you any longer to handle the \$1250 deal than one for \$1000, and your extra charge is illegal, contrary to common sense and un-American."

"Sir, how can you make such unwarranted assertions?"

"I only give you what I get. Out at the bindery we say 40 books is a day's work, but the general public and newspapers say if a man can make 50 books in day he should do so without any greater pay, and any union regulation to the contrary is illegal and un-American. On the same principle you can carry through this \$1250 deal as easily as one for \$1000. Now, if I am not to be paid any more for making 50 books than for 40, why should you receive more for the \$1250 deal than the \$1000 transaction? If my limitation is illegal, contrary to public policy, etc., why isn't yours?"

"Pardon me, but I really think you have most perverted ideas of business transactions. Labor regulations and

business rules are two things which are not for a moment considered together. I couldn't remain in business a week if I was to follow the line you propose. It is utterly opposed to business principles. You must always bear in mind that for a certain sum of money you cannot rightfully demand more than a certain amount of goods; likewise you cannot expect to get more than a certain amount of service from a broker or other professional man for a fixed sum of money. That's business."

"But a workingman must not set any limit on the amount of service he renders for a day's wages? Does that go while everyone else can fix his limit according to pay?"

"Certainly. You see, the employer takes all the risk, and if he can secure more than the minimum amount of product from any considerable number of his employes he makes that much greater profit. The employe loses nothing, and the general public is the gainer in increased product and lower cost."

"Don't the employe lose anything? It occurs to me this way that he does: Say there are 5000 books to be made. At the rate of 40 a day that would employ him for 125 days. If he works at great speed and makes 50 a day he will reduce the working time to 100 days, and he thus loses 25 days' work and pay. If the employer has figured on the 40 books a day basis at a profit (and they always do), it gives him those 25 days' labor absolutely for nothing. The customer gets no lower price, and the only person to gain is the employer, entirely at the expense of the employe. Yet it is contended that the union is acting illegally in prohibiting the binder from making more than 40 books a day. I can't understand these things."

The broker was twisting uneasily in his chair and didn't care to reply. Finally he said: "Well, are you going to make your investment?"

"Not today. I want to get the basis of things straight. You won't work for me the same as I am to be compelled by law to work for others, and yet it seems you are right in your refusal and I am wrong. When I get straightened out in this I'll call and see you again."

"I wanted to call on more people today and try this new scheme, but I guess it's no good," said Glue. "I'm going back to my old idea. If everyone else can set a limit I believe we must also. We can get only a limited amount of anything for our money, that's sure. Hereafter I'll give only the proper portion of work for the money I get. My labor will be sold strictly on the commodity basis."

Willis L. Hall in the (Washington, D. C.) Trade Unionist.

ought to visit the Exposition," said Mr. Hagey, "and employers ought to encourage their workmen in attending it, and thus broaden their minds. Under the rules the Exposition will be closed on the Sabbath Day. This will keep many working men from attending, as many can ill afford to lose the time together with the money it will cost them to see the Fair."

"We have decided to simply close down for a week, and pay the men full time, and pay it in advance. Thus they will be absolutely free, and will have the money needed for seeing the sights. They can enjoy themselves and have the satisfaction of knowing that they are not depriving their families or themselves by losing time."

"The act on my part I know will not prove detrimental in the long run. The men will appreciate that it was done for their interest, and when the opportunity offers, I know they will be more zealously guard mine. This fact was demonstrated when several years ago we concluded to shut down at noon on Saturdays and allow the men full time. They finished their work, and now on Saturdays they accomplish as much, nearly, in the half-day as they would were they to work until 6 o'clock."

"The Exposition at St. Louis will be the last show of the sort that many of us will ever see. I doubt very much if the world will ever again witness an exposition of so broad a scope, and so surpassing in its grandeur. Therefore, it ought to be viewed by everybody, and men employing men ought to see to it that their employes have an opportunity of attending."

More mills belonging to the United States Reduction & Refining Company at Colorado Springs are being closed down on account of the miners' strike at Cripple Creek. More than 500 additional men will be thrown out of work, all of whom are to receive one-third their present wages for six months, in accordance with a promise made by the mill trust last winter to those who stayed by the company at the time of the first trouble with the Western Federation of Miners.

POPULAR SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

In order to meet the wants of the travelling public, and give practically daily service to the beach during the summer season, the Corvallis & Eastern railroad will run an excursion train from Albany, Corvallis and all points west to Newport every Sunday, commencing Sunday, July 12, leaving Albany at 7:00 a. m., and Corvallis at 7:30 a. m.; returning, leave Newport at 5:30 p. m., arriving in Albany at 10:30 p. m. Three day and season tickets will be good going and returning on these trains. This should prove popular with the traveling public, and a liberal patronage will be the best appreciation.

FULL PAY WHILE AT FAIR.

Will Give Employes a Week at the World's Fair.

Mr. Given Hagey, president of the Hagey Stove Company, operating an extensive factory in St. Louis, Mo., has announced his intention of providing means for each man employed in his factory to see the World's Fair.

Mr. Hagey has caused a written notice to be posted in his shops conveying the information that during the Universal Exposition the factory would close down for one solid week, and that the workmen there employed would be paid for the week as though they worked full time.

"Every person who possibly can

ought to visit the Exposition," said Mr. Hagey, "and employers ought to encourage their workmen in attending it, and thus broaden their minds. Under the rules the Exposition will be closed on the Sabbath Day. This will keep many working men from attending, as many can ill afford to lose the time together with the money it will cost them to see the Fair."

"We have decided to simply close down for a week, and pay the men full time, and pay it in advance. Thus they will be absolutely free, and will have the money needed for seeing the sights. They can enjoy themselves and have the satisfaction of knowing that they are not depriving their families or themselves by losing time."

"The act on my part I know will not prove detrimental in the long run. The men will appreciate that it was done for their interest, and when the opportunity offers, I know they will be more zealously guard mine. This fact was demonstrated when several years ago we concluded to shut down at noon on Saturdays and allow the men full time. They finished their work, and now on Saturdays they accomplish as much, nearly, in the half-day as they would were they to work until 6 o'clock."

"The Exposition at St. Louis will be the last show of the sort that many of us will ever see. I doubt very much if the world will ever again witness an exposition of so broad a scope, and so surpassing in its grandeur. Therefore, it ought to be viewed by everybody, and men employing men ought to see to it that their employes have an opportunity of attending."

More mills belonging to the United States Reduction & Refining Company at Colorado Springs are being closed down on account of the miners' strike at Cripple Creek. More than 500 additional men will be thrown out of work, all of whom are to receive one-third their present wages for six months, in accordance with a promise made by the mill trust last winter to those who stayed by the company at the time of the first trouble with the Western Federation of Miners.

POPULAR SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

In order to meet the wants of the travelling public, and give practically daily service to the beach during the summer season, the Corvallis & Eastern railroad will run an excursion train from Albany, Corvallis and all points west to Newport every Sunday, commencing Sunday, July 12, leaving Albany at 7:00 a. m., and Corvallis at 7:30 a. m.; returning, leave Newport at 5:30 p. m., arriving in Albany at 10:30 p. m. Three day and season tickets will be good going and returning on these trains. This should prove popular with the traveling public, and a liberal patronage will be the best appreciation.

FULL PAY WHILE AT FAIR.

Will Give Employes a Week at the World's Fair.

Mr. Given Hagey, president of the Hagey Stove Company, operating an extensive factory in St. Louis, Mo., has announced his intention of providing means for each man employed in his factory to see the World's Fair.

Mr. Hagey has caused a written notice to be posted in his shops conveying the information that during the Universal Exposition the factory would close down for one solid week, and that the workmen there employed would be paid for the week as though they worked full time.

"Every person who possibly can

ought to visit the Exposition," said Mr. Hagey, "and employers ought to encourage their workmen in attending it, and thus broaden their minds. Under the rules the Exposition will be closed on the Sabbath Day. This will keep many working men from attending, as many can ill afford to lose the time together with the money it will cost them to see the Fair."

"We have decided to simply close down for a week, and pay the men full time, and pay it in advance. Thus they will be absolutely free, and will have the money needed for seeing the sights. They can enjoy themselves and have the satisfaction of knowing that they are not depriving their families or themselves by losing time."

"The act on my part I know will not prove detrimental in the long run. The men will appreciate that it was done for their interest, and when the opportunity offers, I know they will be more zealously guard mine. This fact was demonstrated when several years ago we concluded to shut down at noon on Saturdays and allow the men full time. They finished their work, and now on Saturdays they accomplish as much, nearly, in the half-day as they would were they to work until 6 o'clock."

"The Exposition at St. Louis will be the last show of the sort that many of us will ever see. I doubt very much if the world will ever again witness an exposition of so broad a scope, and so surpassing in its grandeur. Therefore, it ought to be viewed by everybody, and men employing men ought to see to it that their employes have an opportunity of attending."

More mills belonging to the United States Reduction & Refining Company at Colorado Springs are being closed down on account of the miners' strike at Cripple Creek. More than 500 additional men will be thrown out of work, all of whom are to receive one-third their present wages for six months, in accordance with a promise made by the mill trust last winter to those who stayed by the company at the time of the first trouble with the Western Federation of Miners.

POPULAR SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

In order to meet the wants of the travelling public, and give practically daily service to the beach during the summer season, the Corvallis & Eastern railroad will run an excursion train from Albany, Corvallis and all points west to Newport every Sunday, commencing Sunday, July 12, leaving Albany at 7:00 a. m., and Corvallis at 7:30 a. m.; returning, leave Newport at 5:30 p. m., arriving in Albany at 10:30 p. m. Three day and season tickets will be good going and returning on these trains. This should prove popular with the traveling public, and a liberal patronage will be the best appreciation.

FULL PAY WHILE AT FAIR.

Will Give Employes a Week at the World's Fair.

Mr. Given Hagey, president of the Hagey Stove Company, operating an extensive factory in St. Louis, Mo., has announced his intention of providing means for each man employed in his factory to see the World's Fair.

Mr. Hagey has caused a written notice to be posted in his shops conveying the information that during the Universal Exposition the factory would close down for one solid week, and that the workmen there employed would be paid for the week as though they worked full time.

"Every person who possibly can

ought to visit the Exposition," said Mr. Hagey, "and employers ought to encourage their workmen in attending it, and thus broaden their minds. Under the rules the Exposition will be closed on the Sabbath Day. This will keep many working men from attending, as many can ill afford to lose the time together with the money it will cost them to see the Fair."

"We have decided to simply close down for a week, and pay the men full time, and pay it in advance. Thus they will be absolutely free, and will have the money needed for seeing the sights. They can enjoy themselves and have the satisfaction of knowing that they are not depriving their families or themselves by losing time."

"The act on my part I know will not prove detrimental in the long run. The men will appreciate that it was done for their interest, and when the opportunity offers, I know they will be more zealously guard mine. This fact was demonstrated when several years ago we concluded to shut down at noon on Saturdays and allow the men full time. They finished their work, and now on Saturdays they accomplish as much, nearly, in the half-day as they would were they to work until 6 o'clock."

"The Exposition at St. Louis will be the last show of the sort that many of us will ever see. I doubt very much if the world will ever again witness an exposition of so broad a scope, and so surpassing in its grandeur. Therefore, it ought to be viewed by everybody, and men employing men ought to see to it that their employes have an opportunity of attending."

More mills belonging to the United States Reduction & Refining Company at Colorado Springs are being closed down on account of the miners' strike at Cripple Creek. More than 500 additional men will be thrown out of work, all of whom are to receive one-third their present wages for six months, in accordance with a promise made by the mill trust last winter to those who stayed by the company at the time of the first trouble with the Western Federation of Miners.

POPULAR SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

In order to meet the wants of the travelling public, and give practically daily service to the beach during the summer season, the Corvallis & Eastern railroad will run an excursion train from Albany, Corvallis and all points west to Newport every Sunday, commencing Sunday, July 12, leaving Albany at 7:00 a. m., and Corvallis at 7:30 a. m.; returning, leave Newport at 5:30 p. m., arriving in Albany at 10:30 p. m. Three day and season tickets will be good going and returning on these trains. This should prove popular with the traveling public, and a liberal patronage will be the best appreciation.

FULL PAY WHILE AT FAIR.

Will Give Employes a Week at the World's Fair.

Mr. Given Hagey, president of the Hagey Stove Company, operating an extensive factory in St. Louis, Mo., has announced his intention of providing means for each man employed in his factory to see the World's Fair.

Mr. Hagey has caused a written notice to be posted in his shops conveying the information that during the Universal Exposition the factory would close down for one solid week, and that the workmen there employed would be paid for the week as though they worked full time.

"Every person who possibly can

from all East Side points, Portland to Eugene, inclusive, and from all West Side points, enabling people to visit their families and spend Sunday at the seaside.

Season tickets from all East Side points, Portland to Eugene, inclusive, and from all West Side points are also on sale to Detroit at very low rates with stopover privileges at Mill City or any point east enabling tourists to visit the Santiam and Breitenbush as well as the famous Breitenbush Hot Springs in the Cascade Mountains, which can be reached in one day.

Season tickets will be good for return from all points until October 10. Three day tickets will be good going on Saturdays and returning Mondays only. Tickets from Portland and vicinity will be good for return via the East or West Side at option of passenger. Tickets from Eugene and vicinity will be good going via the Lebanon Springfield branch, if desired. Baggage on Newport tickets checked through to Newport; on Yaquina tickets to Yaquina only.

S. P. trains connect with the C. & E. at Albany and Corvallis for Yaquina and Newport. Trains on the C. & E. for Detroit will leave Albany at 7:00 A. M., enabling tourists to the Hot Springs to reach there the same day.

Full information as to rates, time tables, etc., can be obtained on application to Edwin Stone, manager C. & E. R. R., Albany; W. E. Coman, G. P. A., S. P. Co., Portland, or to any S. P. or C. E. agent.

Rate from Portland to Newport, \$6.
Rate from Portland to Yaquina, \$6.
Rate from Portland to Detroit, \$5.
Three day rate from Portland to Yaquina or Newport, \$3.

THROUGH TRAIN SERVICE

And Cheap Excursion Rates via the A. & C. R. R. Highly Appreciated by the Public.

Seaside travel has commenced in earnest and Clatsop Beach is the scene of great activity among campers as well as proprietors of summer resorts who are preparing to care for the influx of this season's guests, and all are now running in full blast.

Excellent train service between Portland and all beach points in connection with cheap round trip excursion rates, assure a good time for everybody, and by leaving Union Depot at 8 A. M. daily, one arrives at Astoria 11:30 A. M., Gearhart 12:20 P. M. and Seaside 12:30 P. M., and returning leave Seaside 5 P. M., without transfer in either direction.

The Portland-Seaside Saturday afternoon flyer leaves Union Depot every Saturday at 2:30 P. M. and runs through direct without transfer, arriving at Astoria 5:50 P. M., Gearhart 6:40 P. M. and Seaside 6:50 P. M. Modern parlor cars run in connection with all trains.

Round trip season excursion tickets from Portland to all Clatsop and North Beach points sold at \$4 for round trip. Saturday round trip excursion tickets between same points, good to return Sunday evening, \$2.50. Special season commutation tickets good for five round trips from Portland to all Clatsop and North Beach points, \$15.00. Beach excursion tickets issued by the O. R. & N. Co. and Vancouver Transportation Co. will be honored on trains of this company in either direction between Portland and Astoria.

Tickets on sale at 248 Alder street and Union Depot.