

A POLICY OF DELAY.

Employers' Association of Los Angeles Postpones Two Cases Before the Courts.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 30.—(Special Correspondence).—As mentioned heretofore in these columns, some time ago the city council of Los Angeles enacted an ordinance forbidding any person from delivering an address upon the streets or in the public parks without first having secured a permit from the police commission, which is owned body and breeches by the Employers' Association. This ordinance was passed for the sole purpose of preventing members of labor organizations from publicly denouncing the infamous Los Angeles Times. Immediately a Free Speech League was organized and the ordinance deliberately violated, for the purpose of testing its constitutionality. The case against the man who violated the alleged law has been postponed from time to time, until the belief is becoming general that the Employers' Association is back of the many postponements, thus proving that the Otis combination is not as certain of its position as it was a few weeks since.

Two months ago, the United Butcher Workmen went on strike against the unjust conditions prevailing in the slaughter houses. One boss butcher came to satisfactory terms with his employees, and his name was placed on the "friendly list" of the Council of Labor. The Butchers' Board of Trade, which is part of the Employers' Association, immediately set about to force the fair butcher to discharge his union men. Failing in this, they then set about to get the fair butcher to remove his name from the "friendly list." So great was the pressure that the fair butcher gave in to the ring, and immediately an injunction was brought by the Employers' Association to compel the Council of Labor to cease using the name of the fair butcher. The judge issued a temporary restraining order, and a date was set to hear the case. This case has been twice postponed by the Employers' Association, thus delaying a final hearing, as to whether the injunction should be dismissed or made permanent.

The tactics of the Otis brigade in these two cases show as nothing else could that the union-knockers are sparing for time, and that their sailing is not as smooth as it once was. The tide has turned. Los Angeles is destined to be a union town.

"MANAGING MY BUSINESS."

A Foolish Plea Very Ably Answered.

During the recent strike of the cab drivers that work for the big New York companies the employers uttered a familiar shriek:

"The men WANT TO RUN OUR BUSINESS, and we'll die first."

That's a good old shriek, but almost worn out.

The men wanted a chance to go home and get some sleep.

Is THAT "managing their employers' business?"

The men wanted to have ordinary lives, with some chance to get acquainted with their families, some time to see their children.

Is THAT "managing their employers' business?"

Is it not to some slight extent the DRIVER'S business to decide how many hours per day HE will work?

Haven't we got past the time when it was criminal for the man who DOES the work to make suggestions about the doing of it?

Laboring men—like other Americans—are sometimes unreasonable. But the driver who protests against working 20 hours at a stretch on the plea that his employer needs the money is not unreasonable. As a matter of fact, what IS the "business" that is to be "managed?"

It's the driving of cabs, the sitting out in the cold, the holding up horses on slippery pavements, the dodging of lightning trolleys—and, all the rest of it.

Ought not the men WHO DO THAT BUSINESS to have something to say about management? Is it such a crime for the man who sits outside to tell the man indoors counting profits that the hours seem long after midnight?

Take the person who owns the biggest New York stable for hotel cabs. How will he explain these facts?

During the horse show he insisted on atrociously long hours FOR HIS MEN. He thought they ought not to mind 20 hours a day—just for a week or so.

But what did he do ABOUT THE HORSES? In spite of the great rush he would not allow any horse to go out TWO DAYS IN SUCCESSION.

The horse had a short day to begin with—half that of the driver, or less than half. AND THE HORSE WAS ALLOWED TO WORK ONLY EVERY OTHER DAY.

To make up for the rush extra horses were hired, but not extra MEN.

If the stable owner can't explain that, WE CAN.

The HORSE belongs to the employer.

The MAN is only hired.

If the horse gets pneumonia it costs \$300 to get another.

If the MAN gets pneumonia it costs nothing to hire his successor.

Very long hours lead to disease, and they lead to drink. They break a man down early and shorten his years of efficient work.

But that makes no difference to the employer—HE SIMPLY HIRES OTHER MEN.

With the horse that he OWNS it is very different. That precious animal is thought of and spared even in the busiest times.

If the men were slaves and cost a thousand dollars each—the old-fashioned price of a "likely nigger"—there would be no drivers kept out 20 hours. The owner would not risk his thousand dollars.

It is hardly feasible to arrange for cab drivers OWNED by the employers and protected by them. Therefore the only alternative seems to be for the men to organize, to fight and get terms at least as good as they would get if, like the horse, they were PROPERLY and therefore decently looked after.—Chicago American.

SUPREME CONTEMPT.

Standard Oil Co. Ignores and Defies the Law.

The commissioner of corporations at Washington is authorized by law to ask certain questions for the information and protection of the average citizen.

One corporation has come forward with the prompt and emphatic refusal to give any information.

This corporation announces that it will ignore the commissioner, defy the law—and keep on defying it until it shall have been forced through the United States Supreme Court.

Does anybody need to be told that this corporation, which sets itself above the law-making power of the United States is the Standard Oil Company.

This great Standard Oil corporation claims and owns the vast ocean of petroleum that beneficent nature has stored away under the surface of the country.

This great corporation controls the railroads and the banks. It controls endless national and municipal monopolies. When the most powerful men in the land discuss it, they turn aside into corners and whisper.

The Standard Oil Company carries into commerce all the features of war, minus certain international agreements forbidding absolutely heartless practices. All practices are permissible under the Standard Oil code.

In refusing to obey the law the Standard Oil Company did not indulge in any guess work, or merely postpone a necessary evil. It is working intelligently with knowledge of the future. It knows what men it can control, what others it can buy or intimidate.

It would be quite interesting to watch the Standard Oil's attitude toward this law and the application of the Standard Oil motto:

"The law becomes a joke when it interferes with the Standard Oil."—Chicago American.

Labor's Friends Won Out.

The most notable of Speaker Cannon's appointments is that of Representative W. R. Hearst, of New York, accorded a place on the committee on labor.

This did not come at the solicitation of Mr. Hearst, nor was it granted gladly by Speaker Cannon and Minority Leader Williams. In fact, another had been slated for the place before Mr. Hearst's friends began to urge his claims as the foremost labor champion in the United States.

They were curiously told that what they suggested was impossible.

Then, petitions began to pour in from many sections of the country, demanding Mr. Hearst's appointment.

Speaker Cannon was troubled, but finally the clamor became so strong that he gave way, and the New Yorker got the place. Doubtless he will be able to use it to some advantage, although the committee is made up pretty solidly of anti-labor congressmen.—Union Advocate, Jamestown, N. Y.

Inconsistency in Open Shops.

A shop with union and non-union men is like a house divided against itself. There is a constant attempt to organize it entirely; an incessant struggle to disorganize it completely.

If non-union men in the shops are ready to work for less wages, or are pliant and more willing than the unionists to sacrifice their interests for the sake of retaining their employment, then these non-unionists receive all the benefits of the existence of a union, while at the same time rendering the assurance of their position doubly sure at the expense of the union which protects them.—Spokane Labor Journal.

CO-OPERATION RIGHTS.

Organized Labor a Desirable and Necessary Step.

Jenkin Lloyd Jones, of Chicago, in a recent sermon of "The Losses and Gains of the Strike," said in part:

"I think this (street railway strike) and every other strike has helped to emphasize the fact that not only the laborer, but labor, has the inalienable right to co-operation even as capital has. Combination and co-operation are primarily angel words, not devil words.

"It is the law of evolution that the perfection of the individual must pass on toward the perfection of society, and it becomes capital, which by virtue of superior cunning, if not of superior intelligence, has long since made perhaps 75 per cent of the wealth of this country corporate, and not individual, to try to stem the tide and defy the law that compels its less skilled fellows in the economic world to pool their brains as well as their earnings.

"Organized labor is but one more step, a necessary step, an altogether desirable step, toward an organized world. Dollars can be nothing else but counters of vast sweat.

"Now, if it is proper and necessary to organize the past sweat of humanity, represented by capital, it is as necessary, as legitimate, and as logical to organize present and prospective sweat, which is represented by living labor.

"The unions are here to stay, and instead of being a public calamity, a menace to progress, a foe to peace, they represent to the philosopher and to the profound economist alike, the moving column of humanity. Instead of being the foes of prosperity they are the harbingers of prosperity."

To Fight Unions With Money.

Members of the Cripple Creek Mine Owners and Operators' Association received notice that the association is to be made a permanent one. A permanent fund of between \$25,000 and \$30,000 is to be raised annually by assessing the members according to the value and importance of their properties.

This fund, according to the circular, will be used to induce the state to pay the money advanced by the mine-owners for the expense of the troops at the gold camp; to prevent men who are accused of causing the present trouble in the district from becoming factors in politics and to break up the Western Federation.

The enemies of James F. Burns, president of the Portland Gold Mining Company, have begun a bitter fight to wrest from him the controlling interest in the company. Deep laid plans were formulated to compass this purpose after every effort had failed to range Mr. Burns in opposition to union labor, and the remark has been frequently made that the "mine-owners would yet get Burns."

But Burns merely laughed at their threats and defied his enemies to go on to any extreme they might wish in the war which they openly declared upon him. It is alleged that Charles MacNeil, general manager of the United States Reduction Company, is leading the movement to oust Burns from control of the Portland.

Evicted From Homes.

Every unmarried union miner in the coal camps at Clear Creek has been driven out of camp by order of the coal operators. At Sunnyside, owing to the prosecution of union men, the jails are crowded to overflowing. The operators had three days' notice to vacate served upon discontented union miners.

They had previously ordered the miners to vacate the company property not later than December 31.

All married men with their families will be turned out on the last day of the month. It is believed that the evictions will take place without trouble from the men, who declare that they will not resort to violence under any circumstances.

Several men who were imported to fill the places of the dissatisfied are having an unpleasant time. For several days it has been practically impossible to supply food to the new men and they have been forced to sleep wherever they could.

On account of the peaceful condition of affairs in the Carbon county coal district, two companies of militia were relieved of further active duty and ordered home. It is believed that the remaining troops will be withdrawn in the near future.

Within 30 days the International Machinists' Union will vote on a proposition to become allied with the Allied Metal Mechanics. The latter organization will also vote on the proposition after the first vote has been taken. The two unions number 150,000 members and their amalgamation is said to be desired by both crafts.

Trade Union Directory

Portland Federated Trades Assembly—Meets every Friday in A. O. U. W. Bldg. sixth floor, Third and Taylor streets.

Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, Division 181—Meets first and third Monday evenings at 8:45, in Union Hall, Union block.

Amalgamated Meatcutters and Butchers' Workmen, Local 143—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at Trades Union hall, corner Second and Yamhill.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, No. 16—Meets every second and fourth Tuesday at 22½ Yamhill street.

Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union, No. 64—Meets every second and fourth Thursday, at 22½ Yamhill street.

Bartenders' League meets every Tuesday, alternating at 2 P. M. and 7:30 P. M., at 26½ Alder street.

Beer drivers and bottlers', Local No. 201—Meets every first and third Saturday, at Bartenders' Hall, No. 26½ Alder street.

Blacksmiths' Union meets every 1st and 3d Monday evening in room 27, Chamber of Commerce Building.

Bridgeworkers' Association, Local No. 1—Meets every Wednesday at 22½ Yamhill street.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Local No. 10—Meets every Thursday, 22½ Morrison street.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Sunset Lodge No. 130—Meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 P. M., in Auditorium Hall.

Broom Makers' Union meets every 1st and 3d Monday at 12½ First street.

Building Trades Council—Meets every Monday evening at 22½ Morrison street.

Carpenters—Meet every Friday evening in Union Hall, third floor, corner Second and Stark.

Carpet Layers' and Upholsterers' Union—Meets every Wednesday night at the corner of Second and Yamhill.

Cleermakers' International Union of Local No. 302—Meets every 1st and 3d Tuesday night at 22½ Yamhill.

Cooks and Waiters' Alliance—Meets every third Saturday, 26½ Alder street, Bartenders' Hall.

Coopers' International Union, Local No. 132—Meets the first and third Thursdays in every month at No. 300, Alisky Building.

Exporters' Union—Meets every Tuesday evening at 22½ Morrison street.

Flour and Cereal Millworkers' Union—Meets every second and fourth Saturday in each month in the Caledonian Hall.

Glass Workers' Union, Local No. 13—Meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at the corner of Second and Morrison.

General Longshoremen's Union, No. 265—Meets every 1st and 3d Thursday at Union Hall, corner of Stark and Second.

General Headquarters 29 North Front street.

Grainhandlers, No. 263—Meets every Monday evening in Davis' Hall, corner Russell street and Albion avenue.

I. L. A., No. 264—Meets every first and third Saturday at Union Hall, Second and Stark streets.

International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers meets every Saturday night at the corner of Second and Yamhill.

International Association of Machinists, Local No. 68—Meets every first and third Saturday in Alisky building.

International Association of Ship Riggers, Liners and Painters meets every 2d and 4th Saturday at corner of Second and Ash.

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, Local No. 13—Meets every third Tuesday evening at 300 Alisky Bldg., Third and Morrison streets.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 125—Meets every Wednesday evening in Painters' Hall, Second and Yamhill.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Local 162—Meets every Tuesday evening at Union Hall, Corner Second and Stark streets.

International Shinglers' Union meets every Thursday in room 26 Labbe Building, corner Second and Washington.

International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers meets every Thursday night at 12½ First street.

Iron Trades Council meets every 2d and 4th Monday in room 227 Chamber of Commerce Building.

Iron Founders' Union, No. 139—Meets every first and third Thursday at 22½ Yamhill street.

Journeyman Barbers' Union, No. 75—Meets every Tuesday evening in A. O. U. W. Building, sixth floor, Third and Taylor streets.

Journeyman Horseshoers' Union, No. 41—Meets every first and third Thursday in room 21, McKay building.

Journeyman Plumbers and Gasfitters Association, Local No. 61—Meets every Monday evening at 22½ Yamhill street.

Journeyman Tailors, Local No. 74—Meets every second and fourth Monday in Union Hall, Second and Stark streets.

Laundry Workers' Union, No. 90, meets every Monday evening at A. O. U. W. Building.

Lumber Mill Workers, No. 248, meets 1st and 3d Sunday afternoon at 2:30 in Foresters' Hall, northwest corner Second and Yamhill.

Marble Workers—Meet every first and third Thursday evening, 3 P. M., at 44½ First street in Quincy block, First and Market.

Mount Hood Lodge of the Brotherhood of Holiermakers and Iron Ship-Builders, Local No. 72—Meets every second and fourth Thursday in Alisky Hall.

Multnomah Typographical Union No. 58—Meets every first Sunday of the month at 2 P. M. in Auditorium Hall.

Musicians' Mutual Association, Local 99—Meets every first Tuesday at 2 P. M. in room 24, Chamber of Commerce.

National Association of Letter-Carriers, Branch No. 82—Meets every second Wednesday of the month in the Post-office building.

National Union of the United Brewery Workmen of the United States, Local No. 7—Meets every second and fourth Saturday at 22½ Yamhill street.

Portland's Blindly Women's Local, No. 113, I. B. of B.—Meets every first Tuesday evening in the month in Hall No. 300, Alisky Building.

Plasterers' Union meets every Wednesday night at 12½ First street.

Portland Printers' Union meets every Friday night at 22½ Yamhill.

Portland Bakers' and Confectioners' Union—Meets every Friday night at 12½ First street.

Portland Theatrical Stage Employees' Union—Meets every second Thursday of the month at Cordray's Theater.

Railway Freighthandlers, Local No. 234—Meets every second and fourth Sundays at 7:30 P. M. at Caledonia Hall, Second and Yamhill.

Retail Clerks' Union—Meets every Tuesday evening at Alisky Hall, Third and Morrison streets, third floor.

Riggers, Liners, Shipbuilders and Cleaners—Meet second Tuesday of each month in Alisky Building, Room 300.

Shipwrights', Caulkers and Shipjoiners' Association of the Port of Portland—Meets every first and third Saturday at 22½ Yamhill street.

Stablemen's Union, No. 948—Meets every Monday evening in room 300, Alisky Building.

Stationary Engineers, No. 87—Meets every Thursday evening in Engineers' Hall, No. 49½ First street.

Stationary Firemen—Meet every first and third Saturday evenings in Musicians' Hall, 227 Chamber of Commerce.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers, No. 48, meet first Monday of each month at 250 Twelfth street.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, No. 125—Meets every Wednesday evening.

United Brotherhood of Leather Workers—Meets every first and 3d Thursday at A. O. U. W. Hall.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Branch No. 50—Meets every Wednesday night in Eagles' Hall, corner Second and Yamhill street.

Union Brotherhood of Railway Employees, Division No. 4—Meets every second and fourth Saturday evenings at Alisky Bldg., corner Third and Morrison.

Water Front Federation meets every 2d and 4th Monday at 12½ First street.

Woodworkers' Local Union, No. 66—Meets every Wednesday night at Trades Union Hall, Second and Yamhill.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, Local 54, meets every Thursday evening at Second and Yamhill streets, 3d floor, old Caledonian Hall.

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