

TRADE UNIONS ARE THE BULWARKS OF MODERN DEMOCRACIES.—W. E. GLADSTONE.

Vol. IV

PORTLAND, OREGON, MARCH 11, 1904

No. 31

WHO GETS OUR \$10.00

As an inducement to show and tell you more about this progressive store, some one of our customers on Saturday Evening, April 2d, will receive ABSOLUTELY FREE \$10.

TAKE THIS TIP MR. MAN

You can dress better, and pay less if you visit this popular store. Step out of your way and be convinced.

Regulators of Reliable Clothing Prices

WELCH THE AMERICAN CLOTHIER

221-223 Morrison Street, ^{Corner} First



Still At The Old Stand

293 MORRISON near FIFTH

With entire New Store and New Fixtures

An Up-to-Date Store

Come See Me...

A. N. WRIGHT

The Iowa Jeweler

Expert Optician in Charge of Optical Department

Examine Your Eyes Free

ROBERTS BROS.

THIRD and MORRISON STS.

Dry Goods
Gents' Furnishings
and Shoes

The Fastest Growing Store of the Northwest

NEUSTADTER BROS.

MANUFACTURERS
OF UNION MADE

BOSS OF THE ROAD



OVERALLS
MECHANICS AND CLOTHING
BEST IN EVERY DETAIL
WARRANTED NOT TO RIP

SALESROOM: S. W. Corner Fifth and Stark Streets
FACTORY: Corner Grand Avenue and East Taylor Street

PORTLAND, OREGON

Taubenheimer & Schmeer

Carpet and Furniture Company

166 and 168 First Street

We show a line of FURNITURE and CARPETS, CURTAINS and PORTIERES to fit any purse, whether it be for a PALACE or for modest COTTAGE.

We have the goods. We sell at LIVING PRICES, LATEST STYLES and RELIABLE MANUFACTURERS.

At the recent convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers of America, which was held at Cincinnati, it was decided that a department of information and price lists be established in connection with their headquarters. This department will furnish the

members of the union with the condition of trade in all parts of the country and the prices paid in the district. This additional feature to the headquarters will necessitate the taking of 1400 feet more of floor space.

NOT FOR CHARITY

Poor Folks Have to Pay Same as Others.

UNION LABOR MISREPRESENTED

Underhanded Business Methods Employed by Captain McClelland.

A few days ago there appeared in the Associated Press newspapers an article from Spokane that the Cooks' and Waiters' Union of that city had and were boycotting and picketing a charitable institution—a restaurant where those who had no employment nor money were fed. The dispatch also stated that the keeper of the Ondawa Inn, as it is called, Captain McClelland, had drenched the pickets with water from a hose that he was washing the windows with; that he was not opposed to unions, etc., but thought they were in poor business making a fight upon an asylum for the poor.

This article was undoubtedly sent out by the Spokesman-Review, the Associated Press' agent there, and also an enemy of trades unions.

The facts are that the Restaurant Keepers' Association of Spokane discovered that Captain McClelland was not running a charitable eating house at all, but was practicing the dirtiest kind of business in the name of charity. They found that he was receiving aid from the public and was charging for the meals a less figure than the others, and that a person that had no money could not get a meal at all.

The restaurant keepers laid the matter before the union and said that they must be protected against this underhanded competitor. That the Ondawa Inn should employ union help and pay them union wages if meals were to be charged for. The Spokane Record then interested itself in the matter, and reports as follows:

"The Hotel and Restaurant Employees are actively picketing the Ondawa Inn, and, judging from the increased business reported by the other restaurants in the same locality, the diverting of patronage is progressing nicely.

"On account of the Ondawa representing itself to be a charitable institution the cooks and waiters were loth to place it on the unfair list, but now that they have proven beyond a reasonable doubt that the Inn is run purely and solely as a money-making venture they are intending to carry the fight to a finish.

"The Restaurant Keepers' Association is behind the culinary crafts, and are lending them every possible assistance. A reporter for the Record made the rounds of a number of the restaurants and chop houses located on Main, Front and Stevens streets, and interviewed a number of the restaurant keepers on the Ondawa and the effect it has had on their business.

What They Say.

"The first place visited was the Portland Coffee House. One of the proprietors of this place, in speaking of the Ondawa, said: 'As long as the Ondawa was run as a charitable institution we had no complaint to make against them and intended to lend our aid and support to them, but we soon learned that they were not what they represented themselves to be, and were cutting into our business. It was agreed among the restaurant men that we would send all who asked for free meals to the Ondawa, and thought, inasmuch as that place was receiving cash and other contributions, that it was no more than right they should feed the deserving applicants. I sent a number of men there who had asked me for free meals, and all of them, with one exception, came back and told me that Captain McClelland had refused to give them anything to eat unless they had the money to pay for it. I think it a shame for a place like that to receive donations on the plea that it is a charitable institution when they do not give away any more meals than the average restaurant along this street.'

"The next place visited was the Main Coffee House. Mr. Stewart, the proprietor of this place, said: 'I had supposed the Ondawa was a charitable institution until along about the mid-

dle of January, when a man asked me for a free meal. He was a deserving looking fellow and I said: 'Go down to the Ondawa, that is a charitable institution, and will give you something to eat.' The fellow went away and in a few minutes returned and told me that he had been down there and that the man in charge refused to give him anything to eat unless he had the money to pay for it. I made further investigations and found that many of the other restaurant keepers had had the same experience. We then made a complaint to the allied crafts, that if we were expected to pay the union scale that the Ondawa should employ nothing but union help and pay the union scale also.'

"A new restaurant has been started at 221 Stevens street, and the proprietor said, while he did not know much about the Ondawa, he had heard those eating at his place talking about it. 'A short time ago a man who does odd jobs around the town came in and asked me for something to eat. I asked him why he did not go to the Ondawa, and he told me that he could not get anything there unless he had the money to pay for it. He told me further that he had been hired by Captain McClelland to wash the windows and posts at the front of the building. The man said he worked hard for a full half day, and that as he had nothing much to eat for three days he was pretty hungry. The waiter brought him a 10-cent meal, and when he had eaten that he asked for more and the waiter brought it to him, giving him a check for 20 cents. When he presented the check to McClelland the latter flew into a rage because the man had eaten so much. I have been told, also, that a blind man, being led by a small boy, was also refused at the Ondawa because he had no money.'

"The proprietor of the New Dewey was next seen and he stated that the Ondawa was not a charitable institution, as it was represented to be, but charged the same prices the other restaurants in that vicinity did. He said: 'I can serve the same meals they do at the Ondawa for the same price they do, if I cut my steaks in two as they do, and if I serve the same vegetables and kinds of meats in the same quantities they do, and I employ nothing but union help throughout, and am not running a charity house, either. We are prepared to prove that many men have been refused meals at the Ondawa, and if they are going to come in competition with us they should pay the same wages we do and not pose as a charitable institution.'

That Christmas Dinner.

"Following is the bill of fare supposed to have been served at the Ondawa Inn to the children as well as the grown people who appeared at the lunch counter:

- "Soup.
- Chicken Gumbo.
- Fish.
- Baked Salmon, Tomato Sauce.
- BOILED.
- Sugar Cured Ham with Cabbage.
- Brisket of Beef with Grated Horseradish.
- ENTREES.
- Lamb Pot Pie.
- Braised Short Ribs of Beef, Browned Sweet Potatoes.
- Fricassee of Chicken.
- Saute of Chicken Giblets on Toast.
- Boston Baked Pork and Beans.
- ROASTS.
- Shoulder of Pork with Apple Sauce.
- Sirloin of Beef au Jus.
- Leg of Mutton with Sago Dressing.
- Stuffed Young Turkey, Cranberry Sauce.
- Roast Goose with Currant Jelly.
- Mashed Potatoes in Cream.
- Pickles, Cabbage and Celery.
- DESSERT.
- English Plum Pudding, Fruit Sauce.
- Assorted Cake.
- Nuts, Raisins, Apples and Oranges.

"L. E. Gurry and J. E. Maddux, who were chef and second cook respectively at the Ondawa Inn at Christmas time, have made the following statement concerning the peculiar methods by which Captain McClelland runs the Inn as a 'charitable' institution: 'The above bill of fare was not served in full Christmas at the children's 'free' dinner, for which it had been donated by the people. Contribution boxes had been placed all over town for cash contributions, and in addition the public and business men contributed liberally of supplies. Among the things contributed for this purpose and not served to the children were one side of beef and one whole mutton by E. H. Stanton, two loins of pork by Wilson & Ball and a 20-pound turkey by Mr. O'Conner, of

(Continued on Page 8)

AMERICANS BEST

Produce More Work Than Foreigners.

THE TESTIMONY OF AN EXPERT

Says a Yankee Workman Can Do More Work by 60 Per Cent.

An employe familiar with the industrial conditions of Great Britain, contradicted the statement of Wallace Downey, the New York ship-builder, at a recent hearing before the house labor committee that English mechanics produced 60 per cent more work in the same time with similar tools than Americans. At the hearing last Friday on the eight-hour bill Harold Lomas, manager of the Crocker-Wheeler Electrical Company at Washington, refuted Downey's assertion. He was born in Great Britain and served his apprenticeship in machine shops before he came to America.

W. D. Forbes, president of the W. D. Forbes Company of Hoboken, N. J., argued that its application would increase the cost of government purchases and tend to prevent manufacturers from seeking government contracts.

"It is impossible to have a fixed day," continued Mr. Forbes. "In making engine cylinders, if a cut is started, it must be finished."

"What do you do under the ten-hour system?" asked Representative Hughes.

"Well, I must say that our mechanics are intelligent men, and if they cannot finish a cut before quitting time they do not start it; they do something else."

"In boring a cylinder is there any injury in changing the men at the machine when the tool is set?" was asked.

"Certainly not. One man can run the machine as well as another if he is a competent machinist," was the reply.

Mr. Forbes said that 85 per cent of his work was for the government. He employs forty to seventy skilled machinists in making auxiliary engines and electrical machinery for naval vessels. His shops run nine hours a day, but he declared it would be impossible to establish the eight-hour day and run the shops at a profit.

Harold Lomas, Washington manager for the Crocker-Wheeler Electrical Company, made a statement opposing the eight-hour day in America under present industrial conditions. If the eight-hour law day could be made universal, he said, he would be glad to see it established.

"If England, France and Germany were to establish an eight-hour day," said Mr. Lomas, "the American employer could compete."

"Is American electrical machinery sold in Europe for less than it is sold in America?" inquired Mr. Hughes.

"Yes; American machinery is better than the foreign make. It sells for more than the foreign product in the foreign market, and it sells for less than in America," was the reply.

Mr. Lomas explained that he had worked in the English mills and had also been a dealer in Europe.

"From your observation," asked James O'Connell, president of the International Machinists' Union, "what is the relative productive capacity of the English, Scotch or Irish mechanic as compared with the American?" "The British artisan produces less with the same tools and materials. Man for man the production is not so great and the total production not so much," said Lomas.

"Is there not a world tendency toward shorter work days?" was asked.

"Yes," he said.

"Is the production diminished?" was the question.

"No; education and efficiency has enabled the worker to produce more," Lomas declared.

Mr. Forbes corroborated Mr. Lomas' statements and gave several comparisons and illustrations of British shops to emphasize his opinion. Daniel Davenport, the anti-Boycott Association attorney from Bridgeport, Conn., repeated his former denunciations of the American Federation of Labor, declaring the organization was socialistic in its principles

and purpose.

"There is but one step in a great program," Davenport said. "I noticed with infinite grief that a democratic member (Hughes of New Jersey) of this committee offered an amendment to the naval appropriation bill which goes the whole limit of this eight-hour paternalism."

Lawyer Davenport then told the committee he had taken stenographic reports of his former speeches against the eight-hour bill, edited them and published them in the Bridgeport papers.

"I demonstrated that this bill absolutely takes away the liberty of the workman," he said, "and since then the beaming faces and hearty hand grasp of union and nonunion men of my home shows that they think I am their friend."

Referring to the labor leaders, Davenport said that they thought they represented the sentiment of organized workmen, but they did not.

"I am satisfied that the great majority of union men are not knowingly socialists," he remarked. "Their distinguished representatives are making every effort to commit them to socialism."

"You are familiar with steel trusts, are you not?" asked Andrew Furseth.

"Yes, to some extent," responded Davenport.

"Are there many independent firms outside of that combination?" was asked.

"Very few," was the reply.

"Do you believe that the steel trust should have the power to regulate the hours and wages of all the men in their employ?" was the next question.

"I certainly do. The workmen must conform to the employers' condition," declared Davenport.

"Now, suppose a mechanic should wish to leave their employ, that he was dissatisfied with conditions, where would he go in America to get employment as a steel worker?" he was asked.

"I do not know," promptly answered the lawyer.

Davenport then resumed his remarks about the "tyranny and intolerance of organized labor." He praised John D. Rockefeller as a great benefactor to mankind, whose "thrift, sagacity and prudence enabled him to provide employment for the working classes."

Asked what would become of the individual liberty of the steel worker who leaves the employ of the steel trust, Davenport said he had full liberty to go anywhere and get any employment he could.

[The statement of Davenport, that the "distinguished representatives (of labor) are making every effort to commit them (the unions) to socialism," is not born out by the action of the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, which defeated socialism by an overwhelming majority. His other statements are equally absurd, and his self accredited popularity amongst the union men in his home state is a bigoted assumption, and is a lie wholly in fact. He is known far and wide in his home state as a tool for the mining corporations and is recognized by union labor as a bitter enemy and a hireling of the trusts.]

Hearst's Suit Advanced.

Advanced over all other cases on the calendar of the Supreme Court of the United States, the hearing of the motion of the solicitor-general in the suit of William Randolph Hearst against the coal trust was taken up on Monday.

The action of the Supreme Court in thus giving this case a place upon the calendar ahead of others entered before it is based upon the Hoar act, which makes a provision that cases of extraordinary public interest and national importance may be taken out of their regular order on the calendar and advanced for an earlier hearing. That the suit of Representative Hearst against the coal trust was one of extraordinary public interest and national importance needed no demonstration. The request that the suit be advanced on the calendar was made by Solicitor-General Hoyt, who made clear the importance of the case.

The motion before the Supreme Court which was heard on Monday is an appeal by the Interstate Commerce Commission from the decision of Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court of the Northern District of New York, sustaining the members of the coal trust in their refusal to submit in evidence their agreement with the independent coal operators, by which coal was to be shipped to tide-water from the mines. On this evidence hinged the success of the suit of Mr. Hearst against the coal trust.