

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

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PORTLAND, OREGON, MAY 13, 1904

No. 40

BUY YOUR CLOTHES FROM WELCH
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Men's UNION MADE SHOES —at— \$2.50 to \$5.00 per pair.	Mens' UNION MADE SUITS from \$9.75 to \$25 which is less than \$2 to \$5 per suit for which you can purchase else- where.	Men's UNION MADE HATS —at— \$1.50 to \$3.00 Each.
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Or in exchange for anything in the
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Taubenheimer & Schmeer
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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.

HOW IT WAS DONE

Mayor Schmitz Prevents a
Calamity.

BOTH SIDES PRIMED FOR A FIGHT

What Seemed Inevitable Was
Abridged at the Last
Moment.

There has perhaps been no other probable conflict between capital and labor attendant with more significant interest than was that of the United Railroads Company and the Street Car Men's Union of San Francisco last week. Up to the very last moment industrial war seemed inevitable, and the power of the adversaries were recognized to be so great that the whole West waited in fear and trembling for the call to arms. Even at the eleventh hour not the slightest rift in the darkened industrial sky seemed visible until Mayor Schmitz interposed his official services.

As the daily press chronicled the news that peace had been restored they were not in possession of the facts as to how it was secured. The San Francisco Labor Clarion of May 6 gives an official and interesting report of the cause of the breach and how open hostilities were averted, as follows:

Peace between the Street Car Men's Union and the United Railroads is assured for another year—and probably for many years. This happy result of the negotiations which have been in progress for several weeks became a finality at 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning, when the Car Men's Union at a meeting held in the Alhambra Theater which was attended by over 2000 members, by a practically unanimous vote, decided to accept the latest proposition of the railroad company, presented through the Mayor, and authorized the president and secretary to sign an agreement with the company to run for one year from May 1, 1904. This agreement was formally signed on Wednesday.

On last Saturday it seemed certain that all hope of an amicable settlement had vanished, and when the Car Men assembled in the Alhambra Theater at midnight every man present believed that a vote ordering a strike would be taken before the meeting adjourned. The meeting was called to order by President Cornelius, and seated on the stage with him were International President W. D. Mahon and the members of the executive board of the union. After the transaction of some routine business, President Cornelius announced that he had received a note from the Mayor stating that he would like to have the privilege of addressing the union before final action was taken. The request was granted, although there was much speculation as to the object of the city's chief executive in coming before the union under the existing circumstances. Not even the officers had the slightest intimation of the purpose of the Mayor. When he finally arrived—at 12:50 A. M.—he was warmly greeted by the men, and, without delay, commenced to speak. After briefly referring to the serious nature of the situation confronting the Car Men, as well as the citizens of the city generally, he asked the union, in the name of the people of the city, to postpone final action for three days in order that he, as the representative of the people, might have an opportunity to try to effect a settlement with the United Railroads.

When the full meaning of the Mayor's proposition dawned on the men their surprise was plainly evident. They knew that the company had made thorough preparations for the expected strike, that every car barn in the city contained its quota of strike-breakers; that provisions and bedding had been stored in these barns, and that arms and ammunition had been secured and distributed by the company to those in charge of the various squads of strike-breakers. On the other hand, the union's officials had completed their preparations for the anticipated struggle, and to call a halt at that late hour seemed out of the question.

No sooner had Mayor Schmitz taken his seat than International President Mahon was on his feet, and, after briefly expressing his surprise at the

turn affairs had taken, insisted that the Mayor give a more definite explanation of his purpose than he had made in his brief speech, and, further, he asked what assurances the Mayor could give the union of his ability to effect a settlement if the delay requested was granted.

The Mayor, in reply to President Mahon, stated candidly that he could give no definite assurance that he could induce the company to offer more favorable terms, but he expressed his conviction that the railroad's officials, when called upon in the name of the people of the city by their chief executive to make some further concessions, would not refuse, and that the concessions they would make would be sufficient to avert a strike.

The Mayor's answer was not thoroughly satisfactory to Mr. Mahon, who again took the floor and, after pointing out in forceful language the danger of delay at that critical moment if no definite assurance could be given that a settlement would be reached, he asked the Mayor to be more specific in stating what he would do, especially desiring to know what the attitude of the Mayor would be in event of the company refusing to make any further concessions.

The Mayor reiterated his previous declarations with regard to what he hoped to accomplish, stating that he had endeavored during the day to get in communication with President Mahon, but could not do so. He said he believed it was improbable that the company, under the circumstances, would refuse to do its part in averting a strike, and promised, should the railroad officials decline to do anything, to stand by the union, to the extent of his power, in every legitimate way. While the discussion between the Mayor and President Mahon was going on, a resolution dealing with the Mayor's request was prepared, and was handed to him for approval before he left the hall. The resolution briefly stated the fact that the Mayor of the city had, in the name of the people, asked for a delay of three days, and concluded with a declaration in favor of granting the request.

When the Mayor retired, the sentiment of the majority of the men seemed to be clearly against delay, the opinion appearing to be general that the chances of accomplishing anything were not good enough to warrant the risk of demoralizing the men. Discussion on the proposition began immediately, many of the men opposing postponement of the strike vote. President Mahon spoke briefly on the situation, pointing out the danger of creating an adverse public sentiment.

(Continued on Page 3)

THE GREAT FAIR

How Success Was Made a
Possibility.

MANAGERS AND UNIONS UNITE

St. Louis Exposition Perfected
and Opened Under Union
Conditions.

Never before in the history of the world has there been such a stupendous and expensive show as that of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the gates of which were swung open to the myriads of human souls of the universe on the first day of May, 1904. And never before was such a mammoth enterprise launched as auspiciously.

The success of this huge affair and the conditions under which it was brought about is worthy of careful study, since our own City of Portland is upon the verge of a similar and just as important a venture, even though it be considerably less in proportions. It is nevertheless as essential that we succeed as well as St. Louis, and it would be well to imitate as nearly as we can the methods that have made the success of the St. Louis Fair possible.

By careful analysis of the diversified elements necessary for such a colossal exhibition is found the secret in the word "Co-operation"—the composing of the units into a harmonious integral. The greatest factors to be considered were that of capital and labor, and how these all-important constituents were harmonized is best described in the St. Louis Labor Compendium of May 1, the official paper of the National and St. Louis Building Trades Councils. It says:

The Universal Exhibition, in celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Louisiana purchase, is ready and invites the world to witness the achievements of science, art and industry in this, our progressive age. "Expositions are the timekeepers of progress." This great exposition is even more.

It is a practical example and lesson, that all great objects require the combined effort and harmony of labor and capital. Though having had its inception on the floors of organized labor, having been propagated by the labor press, the movement for this

great Exposition could not have succeeded without the ready response of capital. On the other hand, capital without labor would have been useless and without labor thoroughly organized under powerful central bodies, enforcing discipline among the various diversified mechanical trades employed in creating this veritable fairyland, would have resulted in chaotic condition of general strikes and failure.

Selfish greed is not confined to building contractors, it is not confined to employers of men only, but it permeates the whole frailty of human nature and is perhaps more excusable, when it occasionally crops out on the surface among laboring men, who see little, if any of the result of the heralded prosperity, when they find conditions where the demand exceeds the supply, and they see an opportunity, where for a few days at least, they may compel the "demand" to supply them with sufficient to provide them with a little more than "actual subsistence."

They but follow, in so doing, the real estate interests, the hotels, boarding and rooming houses, to concessionaires, in fact to Louisiana Exposition Company itself in demanding more for their commodity, their service, than they would at ordinary times. The few strikes at intervals, on some of the buildings, lasting a few hours perhaps, never more than a few days, could hardly be avoided in a great unique undertaking, as the St. Louis World's Fair. That no general strikes occurred was due to the understanding and moral agreement between the World's Fair officials and the Building Trades Council of St. Louis, acting on the advice of the National Building Trades Council of America to co-operate in the avoidance of any strike or labor trouble that would place an obstacle in the way of success of this grand Exposition. The successful accomplishment of this grand undertaking proves that the compact has been kept.

The National Building Trades Council of America points with pride to its exhibition, the best of any of the exhibitors, barring none. The gorgeous and beautiful display of structures and palaces, the myriad of electric lights, the colossal power of steam and electricity, all the beautiful, the magnificent, that confronts the thousands of visitors who witness the greatest achievement of modern times are the products, the creation of members of the National Building Trades Council of America.

None other were employed, except in a few instances of special foreign exhibits, where it required native workmen of the respective countries. The World's Fair has been a union job from its beginning to the opening day.

The Meier and Frank Store

"Peninsular" Stoves and Steel Ranges Reduced



Don't buy a steel range or cook stove until you have carefully investigated the merits of our "Peninsular" line. We claim, and can prove to your satisfaction that they are far superior to any other line. "Peninsular" Ranges are the best skill and machinery can produce—made of planished steel, which is a 10-gauge steel plate put through a process of automatic hammering which gives it a natural polish and always retains its luster—put together with steel-heated rivets every two inches. Beautiful nickel trimming, handsomest models to be found in the city. "Peninsular" Stoves and Ranges have fully 50 per cent more heating and cooking capacity than any other make. Satisfactory terms will be granted to people of good credit—Basement.

These Special Prices will prevail during the Great May Sale:

\$28.00 Steel Ranges now \$24.15

\$30.00 Steel Ranges now \$26.25

\$35.00 Steel Ranges now \$32.25

\$37.50 Steel Ranges now \$34.75

"Gurney" Refrigerators in all sizes, latest improved models, very best styles, \$8.00 to \$35.00—Screen Doors, Window Screens, Garden Hose, Sprinklers, etc., at the very lowest prices—Great May Sale of Kitchen Goods—50 Special Bargains in articles useful for the kitchen.