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CLEAR CASE OF DECEPTION.

"The railroad companies are advertising throughout the East and Middle West that mechanics of all kinds are in demand in the vicinity of Portland, Oregon, at high wages, and as an inducement for them to go to the Northwest they offer greatly reduced transportation rates. As a result almost every train carries a number of men in search of employment, many of whom have no money when they arrive and are forced to take work at any pay they can get. The building trades probably suffer more under this system than any other branch of industry, but unless prompt and vigorous measures are taken to restrict this wholesale immigration, all trades will suffer."

The above paragraph is taken from the Typographical Journal, the printers' official magazine published at Indianapolis, Ind., of the May number. That it is misleading and untrue is well known to every business man and resident in the City of Portland and the State of Oregon. There is not an exceptional high wage paid in any of the crafts in the city and state, and in fact wages are less now in the building trades line than has been for several years. There is not a city in the West that holds any pretensions of being a city but pays more wages in almost every line of business than Portland. It is with a feeling of humiliation that we confess it, but it is nevertheless true. Even the contractors erecting the state buildings at the Lewis and Clark Fair grounds are working their men nine hours a day, and are paying them anywhere from \$1.85 cents per day to \$3.50. There are very few skilled mechanics on the ground at this time that are receiving the larger wages. Most of the men are unskilled labor, employed as they come. This state of affairs may be remedied as the buildings are advanced and better workmanship is required, but the spirit displayed by the contractors so far is anything but flattering to the resident mechanics, who have been expecting to make enough during the fair to tide over the hard times that usually follow an enterprise of this kind.

It is easy enough to understand why the railroad companies circulate advertisements of this kind. It is simply the fare rate that they are after, while the passenger that Oregon wants is the man or woman who can come here with enough money to invest in some profitable enterprise, if they conclude to stay. If not they should have enough means to see the sights and return home. There are enough mechanics here at the present time to handle all the work in sight, and any time more are needed it will only take a few days to get them here. Mechanics in the Eastern and Middle States should not be misled by these false notices; if they are they will bring hardship upon themselves and those that are already here.

There should also be a law passed by congress attaching a penalty to any company or corporation that deals in any deceptive advertising matter. The crimes of the rich should be penalized the same as the crimes of the poor.

The soliciting committees of the Mardi Gras and Carnival are industriously visiting the merchants of the city for donations, and in some instances they are succeeding remarkably well. The spirit of gras and keep it has cropped out so strong in others that they cannot see where such an enterprise can do them any good. Their idea of public spirit is so small that if left alone Portland would

still be a hole in the ground, and they would be at the bottom of the hole. Here is a united effort being made by nearly all the organizations in the city to give an entertainment and Fourth of July celebration that has never been eclipsed in the history of the West. It is to be bigger than the biggest thing that has ever been pulled off of a similar nature on the Pacific Coast. Last year there was no celebration on our national holiday, and now the niggardly spirit of a number of unprogressive merchants would discourage any effort to hold a demonstration in 1904. Arrangements have been made to get several of Uncle Sam's naval watch dogs to cast anchor in our harbor, and there will be dozens of celebrated attractions that have never been seen here before. There will be at least two parades—one in the daytime, and the other at night. The latter is to be especially gorgeous by its electrical effects. And all of this is done for the purpose of giving the people a good time and a capital entertainment for their money, and at the same time raise enough funds to assist in the building of a fraternal building at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. It is indeed a worthy enterprise and should be liberally supported by people of Portland.

Last week a Denver, Col., grand jury returned forty indictments against twenty-six persons, alleging election frauds. Among the persons named in the indictments and the charges against them are: Julius Aichele, county clerk, receiving padded registration rolls; Walter B. Lowry, supervisor, padding registration; Chas. W. Cochran, alderman, padding registration; John D. Ross, alderman, padding registration. Gus Mappan and John Kendrick, deputy constables; W. A. Dollison, candidate for alderman on the republican ticket; John Hall, a ward politician, and William Alton, now deceased, but formerly a ward politician, are indicted for alleged fraudulent work at the election of 1902. The later indictments are returned to prevent the statute of limitations running against them. Aichele is a democrat, and Lowry, Ross and Cochran are republicans. The last named is secretary of the republican state central committee and is a candidate for re-election on the republican aldermanic ticket. And yet, according to newspaper talk for the past six months, one would be led to believe that the union miners were the only criminals in the State of Colorado, and the civil and military officials were the only guardian angels of the public peace.

The cry of "stop thief" was never uttered with as little compunction and as bold a front as is being done by the uncompromising enemies of organized labor. In California a few days ago the union wreckers of Stockton followed a couple of union men from that city to Fresno in order to prevent them from securing a position of labor. They were skilled men, but they had incurred the displeasure of the industrial lords, and they were marked. The Fresno employer discharged the men and when he was asked for the reason, simply said that he was "obeying orders" from the Stockton Citizens' Alliance. This is only one instance of many similarly exposed and hundreds that have never come to light. The black list is the worst kind of a boycott, because a man is being attacked in the dark, without a show for his life. These people condemn the boycott made by the unions in the light of day, where the party boycotted knows who his antagonists are and the methods of warfare they employ.

The Santa Fe Railroad Co. seems to have a string of injunction judges all the way from Kansas City, Mo., to Los Angeles, Cal. At several different points these courts have been asked to issue restraining orders against the machinists who are out on a strike. Petitions have been filed even asking that the men be prevented from using peaceful means or moral suasion in an endeavor to keep other men from taking their places, or in any way whatever interfering with the company in holding a free hand to be used in whatever way it likes. In each instance the court has shown a marked anxiety to "preserve the peace and property," but the Southern California man, Judge Wellborn, of the United States District Court, kicked about going the limit. The court thought the men had a right to use persuasion, although it was allowed that when the case came up for hearing on its merits evidence along this line may be considered.

W. M. Wardjon, the national organizer of the United Mine Workers of America, who was assaulted and nearly beaten to death on a Denver & Rio Grande train near Sargent, April 29, by masked criminals in the employ of the mining corporations, is still in a precarious condition, and the attending physicians give little

OPPOSED TO LOCAL OPTION

The local option question that is to be voted on at the June election, has caused a number of the unions that are directly and vitally concerned to bestir themselves, and they are now waging a vigorous campaign against the measure which, they say, if elected will destroy their numbers and labor by half, and will work an incalculable detriment to the City of Portland and the State of Oregon. They are not only making a personal campaign against local option in the form that it is to be submitted to the people, but they are sending out a vast amount of circular letters and literature, a sample of which is herewith submitted:

CIGARMAKERS' LETTER.

Portland, Ore., May 5, 1904.  
From Cigarmakers' International Union, No. 202, Portland, Oregon.  
To Organized Labor of Oregon, Greeting: We wish to call your attention to the fact that the election to be held in June you will be given an opportunity to vote on the proposition of local option, or what on closer investigation will be found to be prohibition pure and simple. Should this measure become a law, its effect on the Cigarmakers' Union in Oregon would be disastrous in the extreme. We also want to call your attention to the fact that in localities where this or similar laws have been passed our membership has been greatly reduced, and in several cases our locals have ceased to exist. It is a well-known fact that when local option or prohibition has sway the saloon goes out of existence and the drug and cigar store appears in its stead, and while all saloons sell more or less union cigars, do what we may we cannot get fair treatment from either cigar or drug stores.  
We appreciate the fact that you as a union are more or less indifferent as regards the passage of this law, not being directly interested, but when we tell you that our very existence depends in a great measure on its defeat, we are not exaggerating in the least. We know it is the duty, and in most cases a pleasurable one, for all unions to rally to the support of each other in time of need, and as this matter is of vital importance to us it can well be termed our time of trouble. What we desire is when you vote next June, if you are not directly interested, vote "No" on the local option bill. Remember a vote for the bill is a vote against one of the staunchest unions in this or any country and vice versa. Thanking you and all of you in advance for your individual assistance in the defeat of this measure, we remain,  
Yours fraternally,

CIGARMAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, NO. 202, Portland, Oregon.

BREWERS AND BEER DRIVERS.

Portland, Ore., May 11, 1904.  
To Organized Labor of the City of Portland and the State of Oregon.  
Greeting: We wish to call your attention to the efforts being made by the prohibitionists of this state to enact a local option law at the coming election in June, which, if successful, will vitally affect many of the trades unions seriously and others partially. The local option question is not political in its character, but deals directly with the business and industrial conditions of our city and state; therefore, we feel at liberty to take the matter up with you, and ask your support in a campaign against a law that will destroy our line of employment, to which we have devoted a lifetime, and throw us upon the competitive labor market without a trade or calling or specific means of support for ourselves and families.  
If the adherents of local option are successful it means that fully fifty per cent of the brewery workmen will have to sell their little homes and seek other fields, or they will have to, late in life, seek work at whatever and wherever they can find it. This is indeed a gloomy prospect, and we ask your co-operation to preserve our craft and union. Nor will we alone suffer. The enactment of local option will to a large extent demoralize other lines of trade—the bartenders, coopers, cabinet makers, cooks and waiters, bakers and confectioners, cigarmakers, steam engineers, laundry workers and many others. The farmer who raises barley, and the hop grower will also suffer great loss; thus the commercial excellence of the state will be greatly reduced, and capital will shun the State of Oregon as it has in other states in the Union that are burdened with local option or prohibition law. We would therefore call your attention to the following resolution passed at our last respective meetings which we herewith respectfully submit for your favorable consideration:  
Whereas, The passage of a local option law in the State of Oregon would prove to be inimical to the best interest of the commercial and industrial conditions of the state, and  
Whereas, By the passage of such a measure it would disorganize the unions of the brewery workmen more than fifty per cent, and throw over half of our members out of employment, besides affecting the excellent standing of many of the other crafts; therefore, be it  
Resolved, That the Beer Drivers and Bottlers Union, No. 201, and the Brewers Union, No. 320, in regular meeting assembled, record ourselves as unalterably opposed to local option or any other form of similar prohibition in the State of Oregon, and pledge ourselves to do our utmost to defeat the measure, and ask the assistance of our friends in and out of the trades union movement to aid us in every way they consistently can to preserve our calling and craft.

DRIVERS AND BOTTLERS LOCAL 201,  
C. A. Legrand, Secretary.  
BREWERS LOCAL 320,  
Otto Rulka, Secretary.

COOPERS ARE VITALLY AFFECTED.

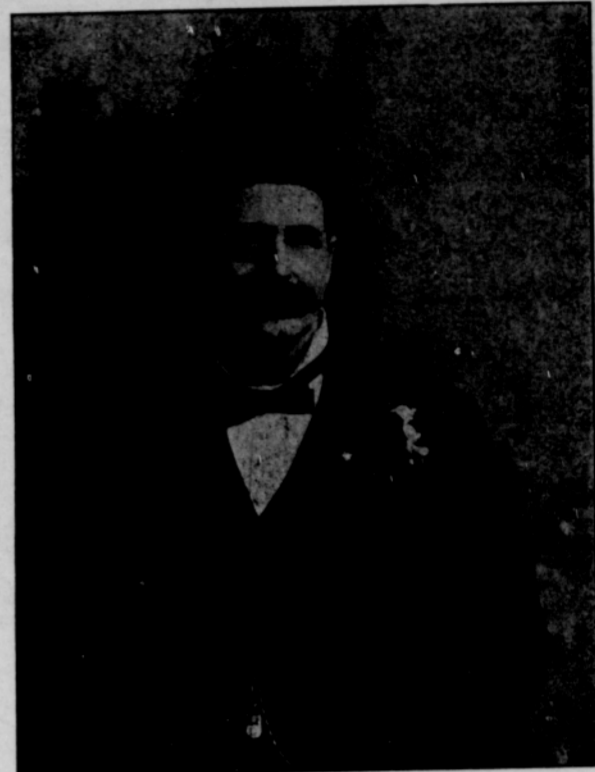
Portland, Ore., May 9, 1904.  
To Organized Labor, Greeting:  
The undersigned union desires to call your attention to the local option law which is to be submitted to a popular vote of the people of Oregon next June.  
We wish to state that the passage of this law would put nearly all our members out of employment, and would very likely disorganize our union.  
Our union was organized some two years ago, at which time coopers were paid \$2.25 for 10 hours' work. In the last two years we have raised coopers' wages to \$3 for eight hours' work. We know that no labor union and no labor union man will see a union with such a record attacked by the prohibitionists and disorganized by such an unfair and dangerous law as this local option law is.  
We feel that it will be a pleasure to you as a union and to all of your members as individuals to assist us in our fight against the local option law, and we ask that all of you be sure to vote against it yourselves and work against it among your friends. Yours fraternally,  
LOCAL 132, COOPERS' INT. UNION OF N. A.,  
C. E. Allen, Secretary.

hope of his recovery. Wardjon recognized one of his assailants as a detective in the employ of the companies. If the wounded man should die, Governor Peabody should be made an accessory to the murder, as he has condoned and upheld the capitalists in all of their unlawful practice. What Colorado needs most of all is a political house-cleaning, and the official filth that has accumulated in that state for the past six months should warrant an overwhelming expression against the present administration.

Members of organized labor in the State of Oregon with the right of electoral franchise do not want to lose

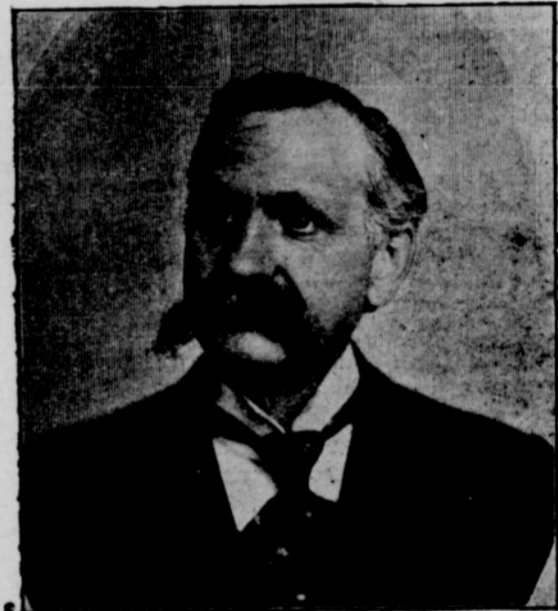
sight of the direct primary nomination measure that will be voted upon at the June election. The political bosses are keeping "mum" just now, thinking perhaps that other important questions will overshadow this one, and that it will slip into defeat for the want of friends. They are afraid to openly attack the measure because they know the people are in favor of it, but they are giving it a knock here and there wherever they can. The principal newspapers of the state are in favor of the direct primary nomination, and the bosses are afraid to oppose them too openly. It is the best system by which the people can take the reigns of government directly in their own hands without running the gauntlet of a band of political pirates.

HANDSOME  
SPRING SUITS  
ARE HERE AT  
**\$10-\$12-\$15**  
COME PICK OUT YOURS  
They Are Union Made: : :  
LION CLOTHING CO.  
166 & 168 THIRD ST.  
PORTLAND, ORE.



I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of sheriff of Multnomah County, and give as my reasons for making an independent campaign as follows:  
First, that I was justly entitled to the nomination for this office by all rights of precedent.  
Second, that my record for the past two years as sheriff of this county will bear the closest scrutiny for economy and close attention to business, and in asking the people to vote for me at the proper time I am pleased to call their attention to the above facts.  
W. A. STOREY, Sheriff.

C. W. NOTTINGHAM,



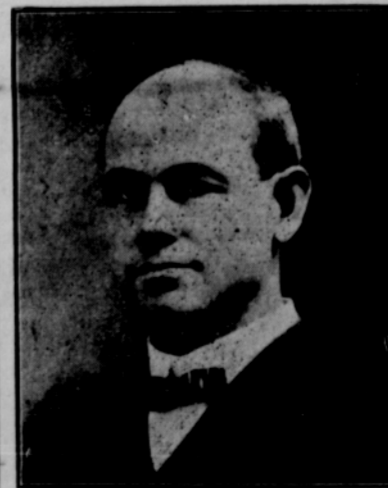
Roosevelt Republican for State Senator.

JOHN MANNING,



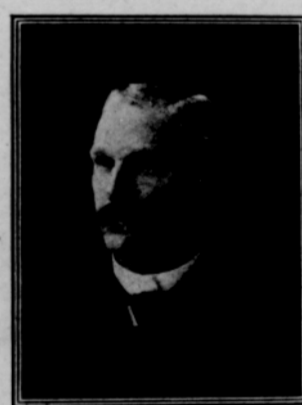
The Democratic Nominee for District Attorney, and Present Incumbent.

ARTHUR BROCK,



Regular Democratic Nominee for Representative.

NATHAN H. BIRD,



Independent Candidate for Sheriff of Multnomah County.

Mr. Bird enters the political campaign as an independent candidate for sheriff of Multnomah County, free from combinations and cliques. The support of the voting public is solicited upon the only promise that if elected he will conduct the office in an upright manner, and endeavor at all times to give a good accounting of the affairs of the people entrusted to his keeping. Mr. Bird has lived in this county for many years, and in the state all his life. His career has been an open book, and while for years he was an officer on the police force of the city, there was never a time that the performance of his duties were called in question. Mr. Bird's career is his platform, and upon this he comes before the public for their support.

The Copeland Cloak & Suit House  
382 Washington Street  
Carries a Wholesale Line of  
Millinery, Suits, Jackets, Skirts  
Shirt-Waists  
For Less Money than Any Place in the City  
Careful Attention Given to Patrons

Your Ad

Should be in the columns of the Labor Press. See us about it.