

WAR AT THE POLLS

(Continued from Page 1)

were juggled. Labor delegations clamored for action, but their demands were drowned to the ears of the law-makers by the clink of gold slipped into their palms by the lobbyists.

According to report, the assembly sold out to an agent of the mining companies, who remained on the floor during the entire session. The bribes were distributed almost openly. The price of betrayal is placed at \$50,000, most of which went to certain influential members of the steering committee, senators and representatives being content with small slices of the corruption fund.

To add to Colorado's shame, there was no investigation of the hoodlums, although the purchase of the legislature was a matter of little concealment.

Money Holds Its Grip.

After the two bills had been tossed from pillar to post, and amendments were piling high on the hands of the committees, the legislature abruptly adjourned, without having obeyed the mandate of the people of the commonwealth. This treachery aroused the labor men and they called on Governor Peabody for a special session. He hesitated. Then he made a safe promise. If the leaders would get the signatures of a majority of both houses to pledge to pass an eight-hour measure he would issue the call. But the members of the legislature stayed bought. Only thirty-three names were secured, whereas fifty-two were necessary. The governor established martial law and suspended habeas corpus to prevent threatened rioting on the part of the strikers. But he refused to force the state lawmakers from their position of actual anarchy.

The lawlessness of the owners in buying out the legislature led to anarchy on the part of the Western Federation of Miners. The Miners' and Smelters' Union, an auxiliary, threw down the gauntlet in an address, in which open warfare was declared between the unions and the corporations. A strike at Colorado City against the smelter trust was followed by the walkouts at Cripple Creek and Telluride; the embittered unionists adopted socialistic resolutions; boycotts were made more severe; business stagnation set in, and then the business men took a hand.

Strife Splits State.

The result is seen in the two factions with one of which nearly every man in the state has become allied. In Colorado prosperity depends on the mines. Strikes tie up business, and the business men in the main have sided with the owners. With this difference, the owners are seeking to destroy the Western Federation of Miners, while the citizens' alliances say they are seeking to suppress anarchy. Business men and corporation managers find common ground in the fact that both are fighting lawless strikes.

The miners and millmen themselves while apparently split over the recent strikes, many complaining that they were called out unjustly by President Moyer and Secretary Haywood, are unanimous on the eight-hour question, with the exception of a few mill men who have light work and wish the longer hours and the greater pay.

Governor Anti-Union.

The administration apparently is lined up with the anti-union side. Governor Peabody, before election a banker in Canyon City, has followed the desires of the citizens' alliances wherever there has been a call for troops, and whatever drastic measures he has adopted seem not only to have been sanctioned but suggested by the business element. This leads the labor men to cry that a conspiracy exists between the state officials and the mine proprietors to extirpate the union, and they find an argument in the fact that the expenses of the militia are being met by the companies. The owners get certificates for the money they advance, and these will be retired by a bond issue, so that, while the owners really finance the military regime at Telluride, Cripple Creek and Trinidad, they will not lose money in the end.

The unions will campaign to elect legislators, who will make the constitutional amendment effective by passing an eight-hour law. Besides seeking to elect men who will make the necessary laws, the unionists are preparing to put in office men who will enforce them.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

A List of Those That Will Meet This Year.

Fifty national and international labor unions will meet in the various cities of the United States this year from date, as follows:
April 11, Ishpeming, Mich.—United Mineral Mine Workers.
May, Columbus, Ohio—Tin Plate Workers' International Protective Association.
May 1, New York City—United



O. M. SMITH

714 Chamber of Commerce

Will Build You a House

and furnish the money. Repay in instalments a little more than rent.

Lodging, 25 Cents
Meals, 20 Cents

Board and Lodging, \$4.50
per week, and upward

Oregon Telephone, North 98

Hotel zur Rheinphalz

JOHN MATTHIESEN, Prop.

253-255 Front Street
Corner of Madison

Portland, Oregon

AB Steinbach & Co.

In our well lighted BASEMENT SALESROOM of 11000 sq. ft. we carry a full line of WORKING-MEN'S UNION MADE CLOTHING. Carhart's Union Made Overalls, Coats, Overshirts and Pants. Suit Cases, Trunks and Traveling Bags. Extra Values in Children's Clothing.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of the United States.

May 2, Trenton, N. J.—National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

First week in May, St. Louis—Brotherhood of Railway Expressmen of America.

May 8, Cincinnati—Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

May 8, Buffalo, N. Y.—Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

May 9, Rochester, N. Y.—Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

May 10, Cleveland, O.—Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

May 10, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—International Brotherhood of Paper Makers.

May 16, New York City—American Federation of Musicians.

June, St. Louis—International Association of Railway Clerks.

June 1, St. Marks, Ohio—Chain-makers' National Union of the United States of America.

June 6, Boston—International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

June 13, Danbury, Conn.—International Brotherhood of Tip Printers.

June 13, St. Louis—Ceramis, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' International Union.

June 14, St. Louis—United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.

June 14, St. Paul, Minn.—International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

June 18, Rutland, Vt.—International Association of Marble Workers.

June 25, Belleville, Ill.—International Association of Glass House Employees.

July 4, (about) Chattanooga, Tenn.—Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America.

July 4, Chicago—Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America.

July 11, Marietta, Ohio—American Flint Glass Workers' Union.

July 11, Buffalo—Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

July 12, St. Louis—Stove Mounters' International Union.

July 14, Milwaukee, Wis.—International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees.

July 16, Springfield, Mass.—American Wire Workers' Protective Association.

July 19, St. Paul, Minn.—Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.

August 1, Cincinnati—International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

August 2, Chicago—International Glove Workers' Union of America.

August 8, St. Louis—International Typographical Union.

August 8, St. Louis—International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union.

August 8, Washington—International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen.

August 11, San Francisco—Shirt, Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.

September, St. Louis—International Union of Elevator Constructors.

September 12, Baltimore, Md.—Cigar-makers' International Union of America.

September 12, Omaha, Neb.—International Union of Steam Engineers.

September 12, Indianapolis, Ind.—International Union of United Brewery Workers.

September 19, Milwaukee, Wis.—United Brotherhood of Carpenters.

October 3, East St. Louis, Ill.—Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.

October 3, Paducah, Ky.—International Union of Shipwrights, Joiners and Carvers of America.

October 4, Louisville, Ky.—Journeyman Barbers' International Union.

October 10, Trenton, N. J.—Amalgamated Rubber Workers' Union of America.

October 10, Sandusky, Ohio—Coopers' International Union.

October 11, St. Louis—International Association of Car Workers.

October 18, Lowell, Mass.—United Textile Workers of America.

November, New Brunswick, N. J.—National Print Cutters' Association of America.

November 14, San Francisco—American Federation of Labor.

December 5, San Francisco—International Seamen's Union.

December 5, Pittsburgh—National Alliance of Billposters and Billers of America.

Facts for Advertisers.

Printers' Ink, the recognized authority on advertising, after a thorough investigation on this subject, says: "A labor paper is a far better advertising medium than an ordinary newspaper in comparison to circulation. A labor paper, for example, having 2000 subscribers is of more value to the business man who advertises in it than an ordinary paper with 12,000 subscribers."

Your Ad

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

FIRST NATIONAL BANK—OF PORTLAND, OR.
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.
President.....A. J. MILES
Cashier.....J. W. NEWBERRY
Assistant Cashier.....W. C. ALVORD
Second Assistant Cashier.....B. F. STEVENS
Letters of credit issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.
Sight exchange and telegraphic transfers sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco and the principal points in the Northwest.
Sight and time bills drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Hong Kong, Yokohama, Copenhagen, Christiania, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Zurich, Honolulu.
Collections made on favorable terms.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK—PORTLAND, OR.
J. FRANK WATSON.....President
R. L. DURELL.....Vice-President
R. W. HOYT.....Cashier
GEORGE W. HOYT.....Assistant Cashier
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Interest paid on time deposits.
Drafts and letters of credit issued, available in all parts of the world.
Collections a specialty. Gold dust bought.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.
Chamber of Commerce Building, Third and Stark Streets.
Head office, 55 Old Broad Street, London.
This bank transacts a general banking business, makes loans, discounts bills and issues letters of credit available for travelers and the purchase of merchandise in any city of the world. Deals in foreign and domestic exchange. Interest paid on term deposits.
W. A. MACRAE, Manager.

NOW IN PORTLAND
Dr. Stoddart

San Francisco's Pioneer Specialist for Men
Private Offices at
74 Sixth Street
Cor. Oak

For 27 years Specialist for men in Liebig World Dispensary, having just returned from his recent tour of inspection, visiting the colleges and hospitals of Europe, obtaining improved remedies and greater knowledge for the benefit of his numerous patients on the Pacific Coast. Free consulting hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
All contracting for cures this week will be allowed one month's special treatment free.

BREWERS' HOME

Metropolis Hotel
PHILIP STRASS, Proprietor

Cor. First and Main Sts., Portland, Ore.

Finest Table Board in the City
Only White Help Employed. Meals 15c. Lodging 50c and up. Milk and Eggs fresh from our own ranch daily.

When you want Good Goods, cheap, patronize the Labor Press advertisers.

LEE M. CLARK, PRESIDENT
GEO. M. ORTON, MANAGER

MULTNOMAH PRINTING CO.

WE PRINT

CONSTITUTIONS, BY-LAWS, WORKING CARDS, LETTERHEADS, ENVELOPES: IN FACT ANYTHING YOU MAY WANT

PHONE MAIN 705

107 FRONT STREET
PORTLAND, ORE.

GIVE US A TRY

FEDERATED TRADES LAUNDRY COMPANY

PHONE MAIN 1465

SEVENTEENTH AND
QUIMBY STREETS

BICYCLES
Orients
Nationals
AND
Clevelands

\$30, \$35, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$55, \$60

FISHING RODS, HOOKS, REELS, ETC

Baseball and Sporting Goods

Guns and Ammunition

S. H. BRAINARD, 122 GRAND AVE.

WEINHARD'S BREWERY

Patronize Home Industry

OFFICE

Cor. 13th and Burnside Sts.

PHONE MAIN 72

The Largest Plant in the Pacific Northwest

Portland, Ore.
Loggers
Write for our
pamphlet on Columbia
Metal and Steel Sheaves
It will pay you
yours truly
Columbia Engineering Works