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TRADE UNION COUNCIL
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The effort of the Citizens' Alliance in Sacramento and Stockton to break up the unions has been a sorry job. It simply proved to be a flash in the pan, and hot smoke. The unions are still doing business at the old stand, and the alliance is saying, "We didn't mean it just that way."

"Let us get together and reason together," would secure better results than the getting together afterwards. The old saw, "A stitch in time saves nine" would have prevented many foolish blunders made by organized labor in this city during the past two years; and there is no doubt that this could be applied to the bosses as well.

It is to be regretted that the queen for the Mardi Gras Fiesta was not elected from the ranks of organized labor or the fraternal bodies. It would have been a fit reward for perseverance and an industrial campaign, instead of a victory for a few proud friends. However, since a queen has been created, not in violation with the rules of election, let us pay tribute to her exalted station and individual merit, without the accompaniment of the anvil chorus.

On the 17th day of June Judge Hazen, of the District Court of Topeka, Kansas, dissolved the temporary injunction against the Santa Fe striking machinists secured by the railroad company May 9. The court held that there was no cause for a continuance of the injunction, as the strikers conducted themselves peacefully, and showed no signs of evil intentions against the company's property.

The labor movement of Portland is to be reintegrated; it is to be born again, and the salvation of common sense and conservatism is to be injected into its veins. All of the rough places will be smoothed down, and the balsam of the pine will be applied to the inflamed parts of the industrial body. The rasping of the snarl will be metamorphosed into a tuneful psalm which, we hope, will find favor in the eyes and ears of all good men.

The trades unions of Portland should stir up their patriotism and turn out en masse on the Fourth of July, and make the parade the mightiest that ever tramped the streets of this fair city. Not because the celebration is in the hands of the trades unions and the fraternal organizations but on account of the day and what the date implies. Patriotic pride should enter into the spirit of the enterprise that make it the greatest day of days.

The Boilermakers' Union of Portland has set their international a wise example by adopting the system of high dues. The monthly dues of a boilermaker is 50 cents per month, 25 cents going to the parent body. A tax so low as this is not in keeping with a craft that earns \$3.50 per day, nor is it compatible with a safe financial policy. The dues of such a craft as this should be at least \$1.00 per month, and the local in this city has so fixed it. The revenues accumulated therefrom will be used to help the sick and maintain the indigent—a worthy cause, indeed.

The cost of the strikes in Colorado during the past sixteen months, under the administration of Governor Peabody, is estimated at \$23,036,000, which includes the loss of wages to the men, the cost of maintaining the militia, and loss to employers through idle capital, interest, profits, etc. This is a record that the republican party of Colorado ought to have framed for campaign purposes. It would undoubtedly assure them victory in the November election, when they attempt to vindicate their most righteous (?) executive at the polls.

The thousands of workingmen who have paid out their good money to the railroad companies chasing the end of the rainbow to the Pacific Coast will

look with suspicion upon the "special rates," and "plenty of work and high wages" advertisements of the transportation companies that ply their business between this country and Alaska. It is said that there are so few takers that some of the boats are liable to be pulled off this season. That the companies do not try to start an exodus to the North Pole is because they would not realize anything on those who perished on the way.

Genere Saldierno, musical director of the Columbia Theater of San Francisco, was engaged and accepted an offer from the management of a New York theater roof garden at increased salary, but when he got there and found that nonunion men were employed in the orchestra that he was employed to direct, he threw up his position, and intends to return to the Golden Gate City. As to the genuineness of this man's unionism there is no question, and if it was emulated more extensively by those of the movement the burden would be light for everyone. A general conviction of this character would make the base of unionism invulnerable.

At the May meeting of the directors of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and The American Humane Education Society, held May 18, it was voted that in memory of the generous gift of the late Arioch Wentworth the Massachusetts Society hereby offers to the selectmen of each of the over three hundred Massachusetts country towns twenty dollars to aid in establishing water troughs or fountains for animals, attached to which should be an iron cup for the use of human beings, and on or near which shall be inscribed or painted the words, "Blessed are the merciful." This is certainly a movement that deserves great praise, and "Our Dumb Animals," the official paper of the society, is entitled to a share of credit.

A greater truth was never spoken than that expressed by Secretary Cortelyou, of the department of commerce and labor, before the board of trade of Westfield, Mass., last Friday evening. During his address, in touching upon the "vexed problems before the country," he said: "The workingmen of America are contributing their share to the glory and prosperity of this republic, and they should have from our intelligent and broad-minded business men the recognition and rewards they deserve. Cast your influence on the side of sane and conservative treatment," he said. "I believe that if the trades organizations of this country were to approach the questions in that state we should make great progress toward their solution. We must not misjudge this splendid body of our citizenship because of the misdeeds of individuals or of organizations. To do so would be as foolish and unjust as to impugn the motives or belittle the influence of the great business interests of the country because of particular instances of greed, injustice or wrong doing in their ranks."

INJUNCTION CASE

(Continued from Page 1)

With the balance so far in excess of the expense the parent body will be able to keep its militant dependencies for an indefinite length of time.

The convention of the international is now in session at St. Louis, and the Portland local has received assurance of continued assistance, and words of encouragement. Telegrams have been received to the effect that the international officers will center their energies on the Pacific Coast fight. They realize that the trouble was foisted upon the union without warrant, and that the intention of the bosses is to destroy the union and inaugurate the "open shop." The contracts asked for were simply the renewal of last year's agreement—not a cent more was asked for nor a minute less for a day's pay. The union leatherworkers are fighting for a constitutional right of banding together in an organization for mutual protection and benefit. The bosses wish to deny them this right, and this is the sole cause of the trouble in the leatherworking business on horse goods on the Pacific Coast.

The local unions of Portland have responded liberally with financial assistance for the leatherworkers. They appreciate the manner in which their industrial brothers are battling for their rights, and when an organization shows that it has determination and energy to fight its own battles well, many substantial friends are sure to lend a helping hand. The union boys have made a clean fight, and by so doing have enlisted the admiration of the public. While there is no prospect of settlement very soon the union men are as determined as ever to win or quit the leatherworking business altogether. In the meantime the business of the manufacturers is depreciating, while the union remains intact. With these existing conditions the result is plain to be seen.

LABOR NOTES

A strike of 50,000 persons employed in New York City in the clothing trades has been called, to take effect at once. Most of the tailors involved are employed by middlemen or contractors. Strikes of similar character are an annual feature among the local garment workers, but the present one involves opposition to the "open shop" declaration of the Manufacturers' National Association.

The next convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will be held at Memphis, Tenn. The contest narrowed down to Cleveland and Memphis, the latter finally winning the prize. The Brotherhood elected R. Bottrell, of Ottawa, Canada, first grand assistant engineer after several ballots. J. C. Currie, of Cleveland, O., was re-elected second grand assistant engineer by acclamation. D. Everett, third grand assistant engineer, holds over for another term. For the office of grand guide two candidates were balloted for, resulting in the election of F. H. Tucker, of Brooklyn, N. Y., over Benjamin Evans, the incumbent. George R. Dority, of Cleveland, was re-elected grand chaplain.

President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, Tuesday, in a communication to the Chicago Federation of Labor, demanded that they expel the Franklin Union of Press Feeders from their Council, on the ground of being a dual union, and with resorting to brutal tactics in strikes. Last Sunday the Printing Pressmen's and Assistants' Union withdrew from the Chicago Federation of Labor because delegates of the Franklin Union were seated in the Federation in spite of the protests of the Pressmen, and in violation of the constitution of the central body. Other branches of the Pressmen's Union threaten to withdraw from the Council if President Gompers' order is not complied with at once.

For the first time in the history of the Southern Pacific Company, the employees of the shops in Sacramento, Cal., were given their pay checks on last Sunday. When the announcement was made that the pay checks would be issued today the men were taken completely by surprise and many theories were advanced as to why the change was made. Many believed that Sunday was selected so that the men would not be disturbed during working hours. In an establishment where nearly 4000 men are employed the loss of time necessary when the pay checks are issued during working hours amount to hundreds of dollars. Many believe that Sunday will become the regular pay day of the future. The railroad officials will give no reason for the change, nor will they tell whether or not this rule is to be followed in the future.

The Pennsylvania Railroad made another reduction of 5000 men on June 18. During the rush conditions the railroad had on its payrolls about 113,000 men. The number has been already cut down until it is well within 100,000. An order that has now been made by President Cassatt means the laying off of at least 5000 more men. Of this number 1000 will be from the office in Broad street station. A considerable part of this reduction will be in the auditing department. During the past week Max Reibenack, assistant comptroller, notified those higher in authority that he had caught up on a vast amount of work that was ahead of his department and that a scaling down is now possible. This is only one of the many departments that will suffer. Whenever it is possible to lop a name from the pay rolls it will be done.

William Bakka, treasurer of the Red Lodge Miners' Union, has disappeared and \$1054 of the organization funds are missing. Reckless gaming at the poker table is believed to have been the cause of Bakka's downfall. It is said he gave several union checks to liquidate his heavy gambling debts. Bakka at one time requested the union to enforce a by-law providing that only \$300 could be held by the treasurer at any one time. It is now believed by Bakka's friends that he then felt the temptation to embezzle and was making an effort to stave off the inevitable. A peculiar phase of the embezzlement is that Bakka was not bonded for the reason that the union

had declared a boycott against the Fidelity & Guaranty Bonding Company, a concern doing the greater amount of the bonding business of the state, and arrangements for another bond had not been completed.

Retrenchments ordered by lines out of St. Paul, Minn., during the past 30 days aggregate \$2,500,000, of which \$1,400,000 will be carried on on the Great Northern system alone. President James J. Hill's orders to the Great Northern passenger department are that a saving of \$1,000,000 must be made this year in that department alone. The allowance for general advertising is cut to almost nothing. In the operating department Hill's orders are that \$400,000 be saved this year, and these are being carried into effect by lengthening trains' runs, consolidating duties of crews and reducing the maintenance of way forces and the shop forces. More than 18,000 men are affected, but the economy ordered will be so adjusted that only a small percentage will be thrown out of work entirely. More work and less pay will be resorted to to keep the men on the pay rolls. The Northern Pacific is making an equal reduction in expenses along the same lines and will save \$100,000 in operation. The Chicago Great Western has instituted plans to save \$200,000, and has begun reducing trains and engine crews. The Minneapolis & St. Louis will reduce its force and save \$100,000. The Omaha and the Burlington by consolidation of train runs, lengthening of hours of work and requirements of additional service will save \$300,000.

"Enticed to His Oats."

During a strike of wood workers, some years ago, in a Northwestern city, a business man and one of the mill owners were discussing the situation.

"I wish," said the mill owner, "the strikers had among them mechanics who understood bookkeeping. They would learn, after seeing the company's ledger, how impossible it is for us to pay higher wages."

Just then a drayman drove up and hitched his team near to where the gentlemen were standing. The business man said:

"Look at that drayman; if he gets \$3.00 today he would be able to give his horses each eight quarts of oats. Another day he might earn only \$2.00, then his horses would get only five quarts. Again, should he earn only \$1.00 in a day, his horses would get only two quarts. The next day he earns nothing, and he says to his horses: 'My dear animals, look at my ledger. I have not earned a cent today, and it is impossible for me to give you any oats, but you can have the ledger.' The following day the horses were dead.

"And," continued the business man, "it is my opinion that the finest horses in the world could not live off ledgers written up by the best bookkeepers, if they did not get oats."

The moral is that the workingman is entitled to his oats, no matter whether the ledger shows profit or loss.—International Wood-Worker.

Co-operative Butcher Shops.

"Conditions of the Oakland, Cal., Butchers' Union are flattering and the spirits of the men are keyed up to a high pitch owing to the success of the Co-operative Meat Company, which has been phenomenal from a business standpoint," says Vice-President Schmidt, of the international in a statement to the press, and continues: "It is proposed to extend this undertaking so as to employ all the locked-out men. The hue and cry from the Citizens' Alliance has always been that the unions denied or destroyed the rights of the individual, but in this instance the alliance has denied the right of the individual employer to hire union men or whom he pleased on penalty of forcing the retailer out of business. In one instance a father was compelled to discharge his own son from his employ or be deprived from continuing his business. This co-operative company was born of the necessity of the Oakland Meat Cutters to protect themselves and furnish honest employment to the locked-out members, and will be permanent."

The doors of a complete wholesale and three retail markets swung open to the public June 11, and the volume of business even at the start signals the success of the venture from a financial standpoint. The supply is unlimited, coming direct from the stockraisers.

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