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GIVE US BETTER ARGUMENT.

The Denver Republican declares that what the authorities in Colorado have done has simply been done in pursuance of police power, to suppress disorder and to compel disorderly persons to disperse and "move on." The police, the Republican says, "have in numberless instances ordered lawless or criminal characters to 'leave town,' and no one questions the propriety of such orders. This is all that the state troops did in the deportation of strikers from Cripple Creek." There has been no declaration of martial law, and no suspension of habeas corpus. The state troops were employed by the Governor in the nature of a police force to suppress disorder, to detain all especially violent criminal persons during the continuance of the insurrection, and to compel others in sympathy with the lawless element to disperse. That this action will be sustained by the people of Colorado the Republican does not doubt.

The above editorial was taken from the Oregonian of July 5, and is similar in precept to others that have appeared in the same paper during the past few weeks. In the same issue containing the above editorial, in the telegraphic dispatches from Telluride is reported the return of a merchant to his home, who had been deported by the Citizens' Alliance, against whom the only charge made was that he sold goods to the families of the striking miners. In other reports the Citizens' Alliance forced city and county officers to resign the offices to which they had been elected by the people, under the threat of death. And again it was reported that the Supreme Court of Colorado sustained Governor Peabody in his suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, one of the judges dissenting, and the opinion of the dissenter was later published. And again it has been reported that the military officers held in prison men who were thought to be real criminals and against whom they said there was sufficient evidence to convict, but those expropriated by the soldiers were men of desperate character, yet the impartial (?) minions of military law would threaten the peace of states that were in no way responsible for the industrial insurrection in Colorado. This in, indeed, a holy policy for the Denver Republican and the Portland Oregonian to champion. The latter paper especially boasts of its championship of the peoples' rights. How can these pretenses be reconciled to the abridgement of the peoples' rights from due process of law? If martial law has never been declared in the Cripple Creek district and the writ of habeas corpus has never been suspended, what right has the military to exile men from their homes without a specific charge of crime, and then why should such men be given their liberty in another state where no crime was committed? And if the writ of habeas corpus is still intact, why can it not be used to give the prisoner a chance for trial?

It would seem that the argument used by the Denver Republican and the Portland Oregonian is a case of "it is, and yet it is not;" but this kind of argument is not sufficient to fit the case. The Colorado situation calls for something more than a statement of a biased editor, whose sense of justice has been overcome by prejudices against the masses who are compelled to toil. It calls for careful and comprehensive study, instead of a mere statement, calculated to reflect discredit upon the miners.

The marshalling of the military as a police force, to inaugurate the "move on" system, as the above editorial remarks, is so absurd that it needs little attention. These men who have reared families and provided them with comfortable homes are suddenly found to be a nuisance to

the community, and are given the order to "leave town"—simply a police order. At the same time the Smuggler-Union mine at Telluride closed down a few days ago because enough competent miners could not be secured to operate it.

In the name of common sense and justice give us better argument than this. The conditions in Colorado require it.

Telegraphic dispatches from New York City of July 3 say that Harry S. White, general secretary of the Garment Workers of America, who should have been the leader of the 40,000 tailors now on strike in that city, but who disappeared when the strike went into effect, has resigned. He was opposed to the strike against the open shop, although he bitterly denounced the open shop policy in the official organ of the union.

The resignation of Harry White as secretary of the Garment Workers is timely and should have been made long ago. By those who know him it is said that he is an egotist who seems wrapped in his own pretension. To those of us who have not seen him but have known of some of his work, we believe that the labor movement is better off without such as he upon the firing line. Harry White may be possessed of considerable ability, but his actions indicate that he is altogether a "gallery" performer, and his motives in the labor movement were certainly questionable.

Gaston Alberti and Paul Desachy, a couple of Frenchmen sent to the United States by their government to inquire into and make a report upon the labor and industrial conditions of this country, are in San Francisco. While these gentlemen have not attempted to see any of the recognized labor leaders of America, and have consulted altogether such men as Armour, Deering, Wickes and other large manufacturers, they are astonished that the big corporations of this country do little toward caring for disabled or old employees. M. Alberti said: "It is a general scramble here for wealth and the slow-gaited or unlucky are ground down in the combat. There must come a time when the great companies or corporations must look after the comfort of old and sick workmen, the same as is the case on the continent of Europe."

That President Roosevelt has made a wise selection in choosing Representative Metcalf, of California as one of his Cabinet members, is attested by the labor papers of his state. In the last issue of the Coast Seamen's Journal the following comment upon his appointment is made: "The appointment of Representative Victor H. Metcalf as Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor will be welcomed by organized labor as affording assurance of friendly, intelligent and practical treatment of the latter's interests. Mr. Metcalf has won the confidence and respect of those representatives of labor who have come in contact with him while a member of the House of Representatives. We congratulate Secretary Metcalf and wish him success in the important duties of his office."

Judge Williams, of Newton, Kan., has refused to continue a restraining order issued six weeks ago against the striking Santa Fe machinists. The testimony submitted vindicated the strikers against all alleged disorderly conduct made by the plaintiffs. The judge held that the evidence did not warrant the statement that the strikers had conspired to destroy property, and unless this was shown there were no grounds upon which a restraining order should be made permanent.

AGAINST UNFAIR GOODS.

That Astoria is one of the best, if not the best union town in the Northwest, cannot be denied. A short time ago a representative of the American Tobacco Trust visited the City by the Sea and employed a man to paint huge signs of the Export cigar all over the city. The members of the central body heard of the agent's intention, and commenced a plan to forestall him. They called upon the various business men and property holders of the city, and told them that this cigar was made on the Atlantic coast by children and half-paid girls, and if this cigar was permitted to come into the market to compete against cigars manufactured in the city, several men would be thrown out of employment, and would have to leave the city. In a short time the agent and his painter had to quit the business. The property owners and the merchants made an open objection to the signs, and the chief of police informed the agent that he could not post or paint any more signs in the city until he had secured the consent of the property owner, and the occupant of the building. This shut the advertising of the Export out of Astoria, and as a result that city is ahead the wages each week of the men that the Export would have driven out of the city. The people of Astoria certainly know how to protect their own interests.

DOES THE ALLIANCE WANT PEACE

Statement by Officer in Daily Press Not Borne Out by Constitution and By-Laws.

Is the Citizens' Alliance of Portland sincere in its professions of good will towards all wage-workers, whether organized or unorganized and the promotion of industrial peace in our community?

An invitation has been issued through the daily press by the officers of the alliance for everyone to join in a movement that will tend to eliminate industrial controversies, through the medium of conciliation, and by this means prevent any obstacles to the progress of our city, but the letters, constitution and by-laws, declaration of principles, etc., sent out would indicate that the alliance is nothing else than an organization formed to wage war against trades unions. There is not a trades union in existence whose constitution and by-laws are drafted upon the text of the destruction of any other organization. There is not a constitution and by-laws of any trades union in the country that attacks the Citizens' Alliance or Manufacturers' Association, or any other organization of a legitimate character.

Trades unions are formed for the mutual protection of its members, and the upbuilding of the intellectual and moral standard of its personnel, and its policy is for the building up of all legitimate enterprises instead of tearing down thereof.

What is the real purpose of the Citizens' Alliance? This is best answered by the letter sent out, the constitution and by-laws, and a tirade against organized labor in the shape of a little folder. Here they are:

The Letter.

Portland, Oregon, June 30, 1904.

Dear Sir: We want every man to become a member of the Citizens' Alliance who is not in sympathy with the coercive, intimidating and boycotting methods of labor unions. The right guaranteed us by the constitution of the United States to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" must be paramount and we, therefore, ask you to join us so that a healthy public sentiment shall be created to protect men in their rights to labor and pursue their avocations peacefully.

Why should you become a member of the Citizens' Alliance? Because by doing so you help to keep down the pernicious activity of the agitators of labor unionism, and, your membership helps to increase the numerical strength of the association so that industrial peace is sure to follow when the "union leaders" see that a healthy, conservative but yet forceful array of citizens interested in the welfare of their community opposes their unjust demands.

This movement is going the rounds like wildfire, and is being spread everywhere. We are not asking for mere members, but for the quality of man that makes any organization stable and its membership just in their dealings with their fellow men—the laborer.

We enclose several blank petitions and constitutions. If you wish more information "ask, and ye shall receive." Watch the papers for notice of public speaker to address us on the topic of the day.

Yours for industrial peace and prosperity.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Citizens' Alliance.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

This association shall be known as The Citizens' Alliance of Portland, Oregon.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1. The objects of the Alliance are:

1. To promote the stability of business and the steady employment of labor, whether organized or unorganized, by encouraging friendly relations between employers and employees, and to discourage lockouts, strikes and boycotts and all kindred movements which savor of persecution.

2. To protect its members and the community at large, and all persons who desire to work, from unlawful interference and the evil effects of strikes, lockouts and boycotts and all similar movements unnecessarily and unreasonably interfering with trade and business.

3. To protect its members in their inalienable rights to manage their business in such lawful manner as they deem proper, without domination or coercion by any organized movements against such right.

4. To consider any other matters which may pertain to the welfare of the city and country.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. The members of the Alliance may be persons or individuals of firms, associations or corporations, owning property, employed in or engaged in business in the City of Portland and suburbs, or employees, who are not members of any labor organization which resorts to the boycott or other coercive methods.

Sec. 2. Each firm, association or corporation holding membership in the association shall designate one person to represent it, and the person so designated may be so represented by proxy, provided, such proxy is presented by a partner in the firm or association, or an officer in any corporation having a membership in the Alliance.

Sec. 3. Each member shall be entitled to one vote as provided for by the by-laws.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1. The officers of this association shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer and Doorkeeper.

ARTICLE V.

Section 1. The annual meetings shall be held in the month of January, on the second Tuesday thereof, at such place as may be agreed upon by the Alliance from time to time. Regular meetings shall be held quarterly, on the second Tuesdays of April, July, October and January, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Special meetings may be called by the President or, in his absence, by the Vice-President, or upon petition of fifteen members.

Sec. 2. Twenty-five members of the Alliance shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE VI.

Section 1. An Executive Committee of nine members shall be appointed by the President, to which all resolutions and propositions shall be referred; three members shall constitute a quorum of said committee and the decision of a majority of those present shall be binding upon the members of the Alliance.

The Executive Committee shall appoint such other committees as may be required by the by-laws and such other committees as may be required from time to time.

The Executive Committee shall be vested with full power to conduct the business of the Alliance.

Any vacancies in the Executive Committee arising from death, resignation or other causes shall be filled by the remaining members of the Executive Committee at a meeting called for that purpose, and the majority vote of those present shall be decisive.

Sec. 2. The President shall be ex-officio member of the Executive Committee, and the Vice-President shall be the chairman of the Executive Committee.

Sec. 3. In case of the inability of the Executive Committee to agree in its efforts to adjust any matters referred to it, such matters shall be referred by the committee to the Alliance.

ARTICLE VII.

Section 1. No officer of the Alliance shall receive any salary or emolument for his services, except as provided by the Executive Committee.

Sec. 2. A Secretary shall be appointed who shall attend to all correspondence, and devote all the time

(Continued on page 6)



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