

Portland Labor Press

TRADE UNION COUNCIL
PORTLAND 15

Published every Thursday by the Portland Labor Press Publishing Association. (Incorporated August 18, 1900.)

OFFICE:
Room 8, 232 1/2 Washington Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
In Advance.
One year \$1.00
Six months50

ADVERTISING RATES:
Rates will be made known upon application.

H. G. Kundret.....Managing Editor
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

N. H. Bird.....Team Drivers' Union President.
A. Hyronimus.....Beer Drivers' Union Vice-President.
J. J. Sharkey.....Pressmen's Union Secretary.
George H. Howell.....Typographical Union
J. E. Webber.....Retail Clerks' Association
C. H. Bateman.....Millworkers' Local, 384
A. C. Moffit.....Cigarmakers' Union
Wm. Wanner.....Barbers' Union
G. F. Germann.....Brewers' Union

Entered at the Postoffice as second-class matter, September 28, 1900.

IDLE CRITICISM.

Bishop Potter is coming in for criticism of the most vicious kind from clergymen all over the country for a liberal opinion expressed in favor of a new saloon system. Some vindictive things have been hurled at him, but their arrows fall from this great man as minnie balls fired against the armored sides of a battleship. Had this reverend gentleman shown any ulterior motive in his position there would have been some reason in the storm of wrath that has blown from the orthodox pulpit, but it has not been so shown, and every well-informed man and woman knows that it is not so. Bishop Potter is a wise man and good and knows full well that the reformation that the prohibitionists seek cannot be accomplished for generations to come, if ever. Liquors have been made and sold and drunk ever since history has been written, and while the use of it has been diminished comparatively since centuries ago there is little probability that its manufacture will be abandoned anywhere soon. It was not Bishop Potter's intention to endorse the saloon system, for he is a teetotaler, but though the evil could be best handled by improving the tenor of the business, and the men who conduct it. There are saloons in Portland today where a man cannot purchase liquor enough to get drunk, or cannot buy a drink when under the influence of it obtained at some other bar. A man is as safe here as he would be in any other public building. There is no rowdiness or rough talk. Yet these places could be improved upon if they were given greater publicity. Bishop Potter's idea is to have the saloon do business as does any mercantile establishment. This plan has been introduced in England by some of the most prominent church people, and it is proving successful. Bishop Potter's assailants should have rested until they digested his purpose before they flew at his throat.

This is not the first time that Bishop Potter has been censured as too liberal. He has given a great deal of thought to how the moral and economic condition of the working classes can be improved and to the question of conflicts between capital and labor. He has often helped to arbitrate labor disputes and has the confidence of the workmen. One of the societies in the Episcopal Church in New York which has received much of his support and interest is the Church Association for the Advancement of Labor. Several years ago during the heat of the summer, while many of the metropolitan clergy were summering at cool resorts, Bishop Potter transferred the Episcopal residence for a few weeks to Stanton Street, in the heart of the slum section, and labored there as a missionary in order to come in closer contact with the people of the tenement district and become better acquainted with their physical and spiritual needs. When he was rector of Grace church, New York, he transformed it from a comparatively sleepy parish into a great center of good for the populous district of the metropolis in which it is situated. Bishop Potter's friends hold that, while his judgment may be at fault in taking part in the opening of a saloon, there can be no question of the excellence of his motives.

The committee on Labor Day festivities is working hard to have everything in readiness bright and early on the morning of September 5. The en-

tire program will appear on the front page of the special edition of the Portland Labor Press. This paper will go into the hands of all the trades unionists of Oregon—some 15,000, or more—and business men should not lose this opportunity of getting their goods before the great army of consumers. There is still two days left in which advertisers can secure space. Copy will not be received later than August 31.

Governor Peabody says now that there is no need of sending troops into the Cripple Creek district, because the officers there have the situation well in hand. And this in the face of the fact that Sheriff Bell advised the leaders of the Western Federation of Miners at Denver to keep their deported men from returning to their homes and families, because he didn't believe that he could prevent the mine owners and Citizens' Alliance from doing them bodily harm. The position of these men is the most damnable piece of inconsistency ever heard of, and if they don't get their due reward with compound interest some time in the future it will seem that fate is carrying a premium on roguery. The unions in that district might have been arbitrary at times, but their very worst acts will not compare with the mildest policy adopted by the bunch of brigands that is holding up that country now. Governor Peabody ordered the troops into the Cripple Creek district upon the word of his dictators and bribers that trouble was imminent even before there was the slightest suggestion of an outbreak. And this was done against the protests of duly elected officers who declared they could control the situation. Now he refuses troops to innocent citizens who are deported out of the country without a trial, or the due process of law, and says the officers have the situation well in hand when his own kind of a sheriff admits that he cannot control the situation if certain men return to their homes, which they have a perfect right to do under the constitutional provisions of our country. The actions of this man is so corrupt that it would offend the nostrils of a scavenger.

The Mining Congress being held in Portland for the past week has not received the attention of the Portland citizens that it should. While the daily newspapers have done their best to give this important institution due publicity and excite the interest of the public, they have been unable to do so. Outside of the delegates there has been little attendance at the convention sessions. This will hardly give Portland any advantage in securing conventions of national importance in the future, and certainly will not tend to increase the popularity of the Lewis and Clark Fair. The mining industry is one of our greatest and most legitimate enterprises, and where they know the business a convention would not be treated like it was a gathering of wild-cat promoters. Oregon has thousands of acres of virgin mineral soil, and rich, but capital will not enter a state whose people are dreaming alongside of their undiscovered wealth. The people of Oregon must first prospect their mineral regions and then they can go to capital and get the necessary assistance to delve deeper into the earth. It is a great industry, and unlike the financing of the trusts, when a mining man is successful he has not taken one penny from anyone that does not belong to him. He digs it out of the earth and adds that much more wealth to the business of the country. The indifference shown by Portland to the Mining Congress is perhaps due to scarcity of practical miners in the city, and a lack of good understanding of the mining business, but something should be done to create a better understanding of this great resource hidden away in the mountains of our state.

The district attorney of New York is again after a business agent of the Plumbers' Union, who is charged with the crime of extortion, which proved the undoing of the famous Sam Parks. It is claimed that there are several such men at the head of organizations guilty of the same offense, and if so no effort should be interfered with to bring them to the bar of justice. Besides these the men who abetted them should not be permitted to go scot free. Wherever there is a bribe taker there is a bribe giver, and where the latter act is voluntary, as it is in most cases, the one is as guilty of crime as the other. Let the whole bunch follow Parks to Sing Sing, and the industrial world will be the better for their incarceration. There are too many of these men in New York, and they are not all in that city. Every time a labor leader gets crooked he should be publicly denounced, and imprisoned if his deeds will justify.

The trades unions of St. Paul and Minneapolis are taking an active part in a campaign for free text books in

schools. This is one of, if not the most important issue they will make in the coming state election in November. They will also support the regular republican nominee for governor upon the grounds that he is an old-time union printer, and today holds a paid-up card in the Typographical Union, and is one of the staunchest friends that labor has in the country. The Citizens' Alliance will oppose him almost to the man, but little fear is created by their threats of the "sharp knife."

COLORADO PEOPLE ON TRIAL.

Must Rebuke Lawlessness Backed by the Power of Government.

Every patriotic American who can think, says the San Francisco Examiner, must hope that when the people of Colorado go to the polls they will deliver a stunning rebuke to the men who have substituted military for civil authority, force for law, despotism for freedom.

You may think what you like about the Western Federation of Miners—you may believe all their enemies say about them, or you may regard the charges as merely part of a campaign to break down organized labor—but as an American you are bound to deplore and denounce the course of Governor Peabody and the mine-owners whom he has served.

Lawlessness is ever to be disapproved, but there is no form of lawlessness at once so detestable and dangerous as lawlessness backed by the power of government.

Governor Peabody did not send the militia of the state into the Cripple Creek district to preserve order and maintain the law, but to support the mine-owners against the striking miners. It was made a crime to be a members of the Miners' Union. More than that, it was made a crime not to be a card-bearing member of the Mine Owners' Association and Citizens' Alliance—both crimes being punishable, under Peabody's sanction and bayonets, with imprisonment and banishment.

In the mining camps anarchy was organized by the authority of the state government.

And now that the troops have been withdrawn, the reign of terror continues. The mine owners are doing for themselves what Governor Peabody did for them—the same mine owners who debauched the legislature and prevented the passage of an eight-hour law commanded by a constitutional amendment adopted by a tremendous popular majority.

Each day brings from Colorado items of news which prove how completely the law and all the ordinary rights of the citizen are ignored.

The other day John Harper, former president of the Victor Miners' Union, and late manager of the Miners' Union store, who had been deported without trial, ventured to return to his home. That night he was seized by masked men and driven out of the district.

On the same night, at Cripple Creek, a committee of five men went to the home of George Shedit, a miner, to deport him. He opened fire on the lynchers and drove them off.

The bondsmen of the miners charged with participation in the Victor riot of June last have been notified by a committee representing the mine owners that unless they withdraw from the bonds they will be deported. All the bondsmen except one have signified their intention to obey.

The Rev. T. S. Leland, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Victor, who has been taking an interest in the troubles of the camp, has been ordered out of town. But the friends of the clergyman are rallying around him. Signs appear that the sheriffs are beginning to think of doing their duty, and a movement for organization has been started among citizens who are weary of lawlessness and want to put an end to it. The mine owners will resist, of course, and then, no doubt, Governor Peabody will again come to their aid with the militia.

At the heart of the disturbances in Colorado is loss of faith in the power of the ballot.

The wealthy mining and milling corporations kept a lobby at the state capital and showed their power and readiness, in the way of "business," to buy such legislation as they desired, and to prevent such legislation as they considered inimical to their interests. The people might vote as overwhelmingly as they pleased for an eight-hour law, but the corporations vetoed that vote with their money.

And what the mining and milling corporations of Colorado did other corporations habitually do at other state capitals.

Like causes produce like effects everywhere.

Teach the people that their votes do not count, and what must be the result?

It is the glory and safety of this republic that through the ballot box

the people can accomplish peaceful revolutions.

Those who help to destroy faith in the ballot box are the republic's most dangerous enemies, for they work to produce conditions which invite revolution—that is not peaceful.

For their own sake, and the sake of the whole country, every thoughtful American must hope that the people of Colorado will go to the ballot box once more and there record such a verdict against corruption and mob rule, upheld by bayonets, as will cause Peabody to be the last of his kind to appear in the state.

The capacity of the people of Colorado for self-government is on trial.

Not Checked by War.

Commissioner of Immigration North, of San Francisco, has forwarded to the department at Washington a report of the operations of the Chinese bureau during the fiscal year ending June 30. This department embraces the San Diego and Los Angeles bureaus as well as San Francisco.

The report shows that the total immigration at that port during the fiscal year has been: Males, 8413; females, 1408; transits, 2991; total, 12,812. This is a material increase over preceding years and is somewhat remarkable, considering the disturbances in the Orient. It has been of a character which might be classed as bona fide. The majority of those detained have been for physical reasons.

The enforcement of Chinese exclusion laws show that the number of investigations held by this bureau was 9738; number of applications for admission 2244. There were admitted: Merchants, 323; merchants' wives, 15; merchants' sons, 100; merchants' daughters, 6; natives, 288; section 6 certificates, 264; laborers with return certificates, 629; miscellaneous, 103; total, 1728.

The rejected were: Merchants, 45; wives, 5; sons, 54; daughters, 2; natives, 227; section 6 certificates, 55; laborers with return certificates, 115; miscellaneous, 13; total, 516. The number landed on appeals from the department was 75.

There were 233 arrests, of whom 78 were deported, 120 discharged, and 35 cases are pending.

At San Diego there were 87 investigations and at Los Angeles 219. There were 64 arrests at San Diego and 20 at Los Angeles.

Commissioner North has notified Commissioner General Sargent that since the rendition of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Sing Tuck case, applications of 44 Chinese for admission as native born persons have been denied by Mr. North, and the appeals have been dismissed by the department. Three have accepted the findings as final, and 41 have been taken out on writs of habeas corpus. Five of these have been discharged, and the remaining cases are pending.

Stevadore Turned Inventor.

An electric coaling device, invented by Louis A. De Mayo, chief stevedore of the American line, was used August 13 for the first time in coaling the American liner Philadelphia, lying at Pier 15, North River, New York, at the foot of Vesey Street.

Under the old system, which requires seven men, fifteen tons of bituminous coal can be taken aboard a ship in one hour.

With the new system five men can handle 180 tons of coal an hour.

The frame and the machinery are made of malleable iron, steel and iron. It employs a continuous belt running over a wheel at the top. Specially shaped buckets form the belt or chute. Every bucket is a right-angled triangle in shape.

Pins on the belt travel in channel irons so as to keep rigid on one point. Notches in the wheel at the top catch the pins and throw over the buckets.

If the slanting side of the bucket were long enough to project over the open chute that runs into the coal port of the ship it would catch and tear the machine to pieces. So Mr. De Mayo utilizes gravity and the force of the coal itself. The contents of bucket No. 2 assist in conveying the coal in No. 1 bucket into the open chute, while No. 3 assists No. 2 and so on.

A plate on the side of the machine next the ship prevents the dust from getting into the channel irons, while the motor, half way up the frame work, is dust-proof.

Violence a Sign of Weakness.

John Mitchell, in an article in The Interior, has this to say regarding violence by strikers:

"Under no circumstances should a strike be allowed to degenerate into violence. There are times, when a great issue is at stake and the struggle seems about to be lost, when the use of brute force appears for a moment to be desirable. This, however, is a shortsighted policy and brings with it its own punishment.

"It is better to trust to the hope of

New Arrivals
UNION MADE TROUSERS
Extra Values
\$2.35
They're good and serviceable
Woolen Fabrics—they have the UNION LABEL : : : :

Lodging, 25 Cents
Meals, 20 Cents

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

Oregon Telephone, North 981

Hotel zur Rheinphalz

JOHN MATTHIESEN, Prop.

253-255 Front Street
Corner of Madison

Portland, Oregon

WEINHARD'S BREWERY

Patronize Home Industry

OFFICE
Cor. 13th and Burnside Sts.
PHONE MAIN 72

The Largest Plant in the Pacific Northwest

BICYCLES

Orients Nationals AND Cleveland

\$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.

Office Phone Clay 1363
Res. Phone Scott 5289

Furniture Packed and Shipped
and All Kinds of Expressing

C. E. CARLSON

Pianos and Furniture Moved by the Hour or Job
Member of Team Drivers' Union No. 162 Independent Wagon

Residence 973 Rodney Avenue
Portland, Oregon

Leave Orders at
ROSS SHARP CIGAR CO.
270 Alder Street

snatching victory from defeat than to put the union and the strikers irretrievably in the wrong by resorting to force. A single act of violence—while it may deter a strike-breaker or a score of them—inflicts much greater and more irreparable damage on the party giving than upon the party receiving the blow.

"Violence invariably alienates the sympathy of the public. No matter how just the demands of the men, no matter how uncompromising the attitude of the employer, the commission of acts of violence invariably puts the strikers in the wrong. The public closes its eyes to the merits of a controversy when one party or the other has actively stimulated or has condoned acts of violence.

"The use of force is properly considered a sign of weakness, and even if for no other reason the leader who desires to carry a strike to a successful conclusion must, as a matter of policy, endeavor to prevent the commission of such acts."

Officials of the Union Pacific Railroad have completed a settlement of hours and wages with the telegraph operators of the system, and a new schedule has been signed.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company last Monday made the most sweeping reduction in the time of the men employed that has taken place since the panic of 1893. The employees of the machine shops were notified that, commencing with August 23, they would be divided into shifts, one shift to work Monday and Wednesday and the other Tuesday and Thursday, eight hours to constitute a day's work. The remainder of the week the shops will be closed entirely. It is not known how long the order will continue in effect.

More than a thousand conductors and guards of the elevated railroads of Manhattan and the Bronx, which are under lease and being operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, have voted on a strike action as a result of an alleged breach of an agreement between the members of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees and the officials of the Interborough Company. The men claim that about a year ago the Interborough officials entered into an agreement with the men, whereby the employees of the elevated road were to be given the preference for positions in the subway when the latter is ready for operation. Recently, they say, the company disregarded the agreement.