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Not long ago an iron foundry corporation in Cincinnati petitioned Judge Hosea, of the Superior Court, for an injunction, restraining strikers from committing violence against the company. The prayer was granted, and in his conclusions the judge said, in answer to the counsel for the defendants, that the union disavowed all acts of violence: "The only way for labor unions to disavow acts of violence and intimidation committed by persons is for the unions to pass resolutions disavowing such acts and expelling offenders from the unions." The judge is right, and yet his suggestion is not new. It has been done in a number of instances, but it should become general in every case where violence has been attached to members of the union. Then the same rule should apply in cases where employers hire sluggers to assault members of the union. This does not, however, justify a union in condoning the overt acts of a member. The day of the brickbat and club are over in the settlement of industrial disputes, and they should never have been used. The best element in labor organizations are opposed to violence, and public opinion becomes prejudiced against the parties that use physical force. It has been proven in every instance where labor unions have succeeded to government and community power and acted arbitrarily, their reign was destined soon to fall. This is true of any other class government. There are times when opposing forces resort to arms by virtue of their rights, but as time goes on intellectual strength will settle all disputes, be they industrial or civil. The tendency of the times is to admire brute force upon the stage and in the arena, but it must be relegated in the case of large affairs.

The American Federation of Labor will hold its twenty-fourth annual convention at the Lyric Hall in San Francisco, commencing on Monday, November 14. This is the first time in the history of this great organization that it has met west of the Rocky Mountains, and the Pacific Coast states should send their full quota of delegates. This will hardly be done however, excepting in the State of California, but a good representation from Oregon and Washington should be there. It is hardly probable that another convention can be secured for the coast again for many years, and quite likely not at all unless the coast states show their appreciation. It is also very important that delegates from Oregon and Washington attend the convention to secure the information that such assemblies impart that can be put to practical use. The Portland Federated Trades Council should by all means send a delegate. It is understood that the Water Front Federation have decided to do so.

The words "dictate" and "contract" are not synonymous in any sense of the term, yet they are considered so in the case of organized employees and employers by those who are unfamiliar with the question, and those who know but wilfully and maliciously misquote the fact. An employer may enter into all the contracts he wishes with his employees individually, and it is considered perfectly legitimate, but if one or more employees desire a contract with their employer it is immediately reported far and near that a bunch of workmen in the Canyon Creek mining district are trying to dictate and tell the

management how the business must be run. The people have so long been accustomed to hearing the "divine" rights of "capital," instead of the "people," that they involuntarily take sides against themselves when the question of capital and labor is raised. It is about time that we "come out" of the wilderness.

The trades unions of Los Angeles have had their inning in the impeachment of a perfidious councilman, who a short time ago attempted to deliver to the Times, the notorious union crusher, the contract for the city printing at a rate of \$10,000 in excess of any of the other bidders. They have a law there, and a good one it is, that provides that any official may be impeached and a new election held upon a petition signed by 25 per cent of the voters of the district from which he is elected. These were secured, and although Davenport attempted to secure an injunction, an election was held and he was defeated by a vote of two to one, the unions taking a very important part in the proceedings.

The Ladies' Auxiliary to the Typographical Union of this city has started a campaign to ascertain to what extent union labels can be found on household goods. In another column the report of the committee appears. This is the first effort of this kind that has been made in the city, although there is a large volume of suits, hats, shoes, shirts, collars and cuffs being sold in the market that bear the union label. This movement on the part of the printers' wives will undoubtedly spread, and other auxiliaries to other crafts will be started, until labeled goods of all kinds can be found in all of the stores.

Tuberculosis has played such havoc amongst the working people of the congested cities of the East that the trades unions are uniting with scientific societies that are giving this scourge absolute attention.

A FRIEND'S UNFOUNDED FEARS.

The head of Hull House, the leading social settlement of Chicago and of the United States, Miss Jane Addams, has contributed an article to the North American Review, on "The Present Crisis in Trade Union Morals." Miss Addams is one of organized labor's sincerest and staunchest friends, and anything she says upon the subject of unionism—its principles, methods, objects, activities—is worthy of careful and sympathetic consideration.

There is much in the article which is very complimentary to the labor movement, and the highest compliments are unconscious. Miss Addams expects much from organized and federated labor; her standards of conduct and character, with reference to labor, are high indeed.

Thus, declaring that "there is undoubted evidence that many unions are suffering from the present low standard of public morality, and share the more brutal doctrine of commercialism which makes a man resolve 'to get there,' despite obstacles from without or scruples from within," Miss Addams says:

"It is indeed cold comfort to say that the methods of labor organizations are 'no worse' than the methods adopted by certain organizations of capital. If a small body of men become so absolutely engrossed in making money that they disregard public rights, that they bribe and browbeat railroads from the function of common carriers to that of grantors of favored rates—that is certainly deplorable; but, after all, not so deplorable as when a large body of workmen disregard public rights and involve the honor and moral standard of many of their fellows."

We have said before, and we repeat now, that political, social, and industrial movements should in fairness be judged by their best, not by their worst aspects and representatives. Trade union morality is higher than business morality or political morality, when properly and justly viewed, as Miss Addams should know.

Miss Addams herself recognizes that not the "higher classes," but the masses of "untrained" workingmen are "intrusted with the difficult task of industrial amelioration and adjustment," and that the unions, "which are the organized expression of that effort, are the most significant organizations in our midst." We venture to say that there is no crisis in the morals of these "most significant organizations," and that whatever crisis there is, is in the morals of society as a whole.

The unions are doing the work of society; in Miss Addams' words they are intrusted with the task of social amelioration. Their methods must be governed by circumstances, but no method which really promotes the welfare of union labor can possibly injure any other class.

In the controversy over the "closed shop"—we are glad to see that Miss Addams prefers the term "contract shop," one being much fairer and more accurate, though for this very reason it does not suit the plutocratic press and hypocritical element among the employers—we can not argue with Miss Addams that the employers appeal to "ethical standards" while labor makes a business-like proposition pure and simple.

The union shop proposition is not only business-like, but it is also moral.

The employers who denounce it as a violation of the workman's freedom and the principles of equal opportunity are either insincere or superficial. The union shop rests on the freedom of contract, or individual liberty. There is no greater element of "monopoly" in it than in any other contract for services or materials. If you give work to A, you can not give the same work to B. Has B any grievance? Would it not be ridiculous for him to object to the contract in the name of equality?

The opposition to the union shop is simply opposition to collective bargaining, and Miss Addams herself says that it is difficult to understand why business men have been so reluctant to concede to unions the right of collective bargaining.

Collective bargaining implies collective responsibility, and responsibility means the union or "contract" shop.

How can union men undertake to control the work and conduct of outsiders?

There is no blow at idealism in the union shop. There would be if the unions were close corporations, monopolies, aristocracies. But are they not working day and night to extend their influence to convert new men, to organize all their fellows?

With all respect to Miss Addams, there is no "crisis in trade union morals." The labor movement, like all other things, adapts itself to changing conditions; but in all essentials it is as idealistic today as it ever was. It is more practical because of the experience acquired, but "practical" is not interchangeable with "corrupt" or "immoral" or "narrowly selfish."

The People Who Do Not Care.

Herbert S. Bigelow, in one of his famous lectures, once asked the question, "Is it worth while to fight the battles of the people who do not care?" He answered the query strongly in the affirmative, as it should be answered, and as it must be, if the world is to continue to progress. "Robert's Rules of Order" says that one-twentieth of the membership of a society should constitute a quorum. Those who faithfully attend the meetings of such societies usually find that one-twentieth of the quorum have to do about all of the work, so that it actually becomes necessary for some one to "fight the battles of those who do not care." This is particularly the case in the labor union, and for a very good and logical reason. Some one has said, "Do not say anything in the meeting that you would not just as lief that the boss would hear, for some sucker will tell him inside of two hours." This may not be literally true in all cases, but, figuratively speaking, there are too many leaks for the good of the union. It is this that makes many otherwise loyal members so diffident in taking part in the various discussions that occur at nearly every session. If it becomes known that a certain man is active in the union, his services are frequently dispensed with at the first opportunity. He gets to be known as an agitator, and that is the very worst crime in the whole category of offenses it is possible to commit, according to the philosophy of the average employer.

They forget that all of the steps that civilization has ever taken in advance have been taken by agitators. They forget that at the birth of every new idea, that one man has the whole world against him. It takes a brave man, and a strong man, to ignore popular clamor. There are only a few men who would "rather be right than be president." They forget that the majority is often mistaken, and that their rule is often as arbitrary as that of the most cruel despot. The rights of those in the minority, even in a republican form of government, are often refused any consideration whatever. It is this defect that the reform known as "Proportional Representation" is calculated to remedy. One of the greatest difficulties in securing such reforms is the fact that it is almost impossible to awaken the masses to realize what their rights are, and to make a stand for them after they have been shown what they are. If all concerned were as negligent of their rights as this class of people, we would soon lose those that we have. The trade-union, especially, must be constantly on the alert to hold what has been gained,

and to make further advances whenever the opportunity presents itself. The leaders in the union are expected to be on the lookout, night and day, and they must be, or make way for some one that will. The rank and file may not attend the meeting, and some of them may criticize everything that is done, no matter which way it is done. Others never take interest enough to inquire what has been done. The whole system must be one of organization and education, and there must be a few in every union who believe that "it is worth while to fight the battles of those who do not care."—Labor Clarion.

Divisions of Labor.

In less than a generation there have been some phenomenal shifts and changes in the activities of this country, and we presume in the civilized world generally, although nowhere else are they so marked as here. The old basic occupations have shown a shrinkage, at least with respect to the number of persons engaged in them.

This is true to a larger extent of agriculture than of almost anything else, although the increased use of machinery probably more than offsets in the results the reduced personality. A comparison of the figures of 1880 and 1900 shows very interesting and significant changes for the double decade. Domestic and personal service has fallen off, indicating a tendency toward contraction of the home life. The professions have increased normally, although the proportion of lawyers is considerably larger than that of doctors, which may account for the fact that the average individual rewards in the latter profession are larger than in the former.

Women have taken a more prominent place in the ranks of the world's workers than ever before. The number engaged in various occupations has increased from 2,647,157, in 1880 to 5,319,397 in 1900, or over 100 per cent, while the increase in the number of men has been only about 61 per cent. The demand for entertainment and amusement is reflected in the fact that the number of actors and showmen has increased in twenty years 367.36 per cent, and literary pursuits 507.87 per cent, although in the dramatic profession and the literary world there are no such shining lights as studded the more contracted firmament of the previous generation.

Artists have swollen their ranks by 173.21 per cent, and architects, designers and draughtsmen by 360.43. The dentists show a growth in numbers of 140.90 per cent, and journalists of 144.05. But the profession that leads them all is that of electrical and civil engineering, which has attained the phenomenal growth of 1,037.34 per cent.—Boston Transcript.

Growth of Conservatism.

We believe that the spirit of conservatism is having a rapid and permanent growth in the organizations of the country, and that there is to be a sincere effort made to gain back the public sympathy which a few years ago was so freely extended to the unions in their struggles with employers, and which sympathy has to some extent at least been forfeited by the unwise and too radical actions of some of the newer organizations. We believe the time has come for plain speaking, and to raise a warning voice against any action which is not based upon the strictest justice and the wisest counsel. It is a fact which all students of labor question realize, that most of the trouble in the ranks of organized labor is brought about through the action of some comparatively young organization, which is not satisfied to wait patiently until time and thorough organization has brought them better conditions, but expects to demand and enforce the conditions which older organizations have only achieved after years of patient work and constant agitation, education and organization. The time has come when the old and experienced unions must take charge of affairs, and insist that the new unions shall not attempt to enforce conditions which are apt to embroil other organizations. Wisdom, prudence and conservatism must mark the next few years in the labor movement if the unions expect to maintain the ground they have gained within the past years, and regain the confidence and sympathy they once enjoyed.—The Union, Minneapolis, Minn.

Don't wait for our solicitor to call on you; send in your subscription now. It takes money to run a paper, and it takes a paper to help fight your battles.

Members of the Ornamental Plasterers' Union, of New York City, which succeeded from the Plasterers' Society recently, have reached an agreement with the Employing Plasterers' Association, to be effective until January, 1908, by which they will be paid the old wages, \$5.50 a day.



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Pointer—Hand-Loaded Shells Kill More Than Others

The union laundry drivers of Everett, Wash., have organized a protective association. The association has no political significance, says the Everett Labor Journal, and is not a union organization in the general acceptance of that term, as the drivers already belong to the Laundry Workers' Union. The chief purpose of the association is to give protection to the proprietors of laundries against that element which seeks to evade payment of bills. If the drivers can guarantee to an employer whose

books show \$300 for the week's work the receipt of that sum on Saturday night, it is believed the laundry owners will be so well satisfied with such results that drivers can reasonably expect better pay than they now receive. The existence of the association will have a tendency to establish permanency of trade at the individual laundries, as those people who change laundries whenever they are presented with a bill, will find an obstacle in unsettled bills, to making such change.