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MINISTERIAL DELEGATES.

A minister of the gospel now sits in the meetings of the Seattle Central Labor Council—Rev. J. M. Wilson, a regularly accredited fraternal delegate from the Ministerial Association. It was rather a novelty to the delegates to have "a man of the cloth" among them last Wednesday night, but no embarrassing situations arose. Mr. Wilson seems to be thoroughly in earnest in a desire to get in touch with the men and women who "earn their bread by the sweat of their brows," and if the delegates will meet him half way in his laudable purpose much good may come of the innovation.—Seattle Union Record.

Priority of this distinction belongs to us, Mr. Seattle. Dr. Hill represents the Ministerial Association of Portland as delegate to our Central Labor Council, and has done so for weeks, and he makes a mighty good delegate. He has not missed a meeting since he accepted the office, and has won the confidence and esteem of all the members of the Council. He is frequently called upon for advice, and gives it as a delegate of the Council. Not once has he interjected the customs of his profession into his deliberations as a delegate. The Council has been greatly benefitted by the acquisition of Dr. Hill, and there is no doubt that the doctor has had revealed a different conception of the primary principles and objects of organized labor. Of course, the doctor appreciates the practical and material side of the movement, with an aim for the ideal, as we all should do, but what has made him particularly agreeable to the delegates is his manifest interest in the work, the conscientious application of his energy towards uplifting the cause, and his democratic habit. Our experience in Portland with the ministry through Dr. Hill as their delegate, has been wholly satisfactory and profitable, and we trust that our Seattle brethren, after trial, can say as much for Rev. Wilson as we can for Dr. Hill.

A rival gas company of San Francisco is making preparations to furnish the city with 75 cent gas. The old company, which held a monopoly on the business, and which cried murder when the city administration forced their extortionate price from \$1.25 to 90 cents, have announced that they will furnish gas at any point in the city where the rival company has competing pipes for 25 cents. Of course the people understand that it is simply a freeze-out game, and are paying no attention to the cut rate offered. Like the Golden Gate City Portland is sadly in need of a rival gas company. The system operated by the company here is nothing short of highway brigandage. Besides the extortion of \$1.25 it has been said that there are but few meters in the city that do not read in favor of the company. And these dishonest overcharges may be used some day as the legitimate revenues to promote an extensive and profitable sale by the owners of this franchise. If the city would acquire this utility as it should the residents of our city could not only have the very best service but could use gas as fuel at reduced expense over coal or wood, and still the city would make a profit.

The endowment gift of John D. Rockefeller of \$10,000,000 to be used for the aid of higher education, will be so placed that the income only will be available for distribution. In such case the money should be placed where it will earn the largest returns possible, and the largest earning holdings is alleged to be the Standard Oil. Why wouldn't it be a good thing to give the money back to Mr. Rockefeller in trust for investment? Higher education would not be slighted in the least, for enough of the earnings could be set aside equivalent to a fair percentage of the whole amount, and it wouldn't be a great while until another \$10,000,000 could be added to the principal besides.

The "Industrial Unionists," who are in convention assembled in the city of Chicago for the purpose of starting a dual organization to the American Federation of Labor, has done what was predicted for it, and that is it has declared in favor of class distinction and class prejudices. It also condemns the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, and many other labor leaders. When fully organized it will be the banner "knocking" machine on the whole universe. It will also be used to "boost" its leaders along the highway of their political ambitions, and defame everybody who don't agree with them. Being conceived in dissension and suspicion it will soon kick itself to death. Watch it grow.

There seems to be little in common between the Portland Chamber of Commerce and the Board of Trade, especially upon the question of modifying the Chinese Exclusion Law. The latter organization evidently realizes that the safety and prosperity of our country depends upon the establishment of homes and a healthy citizenship amongst the laboring people instead of enriching the pockets of the few. The Chamber of Commerce is made of altogether different stuff, as has been demonstrated by their actions in the past—identifying itself with the Citizens' Alliance, for instance.

The celebration of the Fourth at the Lewis and Clark Exposition was probably the best conducted, considering the 54,000 people in attendance, of any in the United States. Remarks were made by strangers that they had never seen as large a crowd so well behaved, and Oregon could feel proud of her people. Not a fatal accident occurred, and there were but a few drunken men to be seen during the entire day at the grounds, and they were promptly taken care of by the police.

It is sometimes an act of wisdom for a fellow to admit his defeat when there is no further doubt about it. The Chicago teamsters evidently are too stubborn or stupid to realize the fact. By some of their unwarranted actions they have alienated the support of the building trades of that city, and other friends throughout the country. It would be more becoming and more profitable if they would relegate some of their "wise ones" to the rear, including Shea, and start over.

Senator Fulton, of Oregon, has announced to the world that he is not in favor of pauper labor being let into this country, no matter from whence they come. He is not in favor of modifying the present Chinese Exclusion Act, and would extend it. The statement made by the Senator, which appears on the first page of this paper, is plain and certain. It needs no interpretation and is unqualifiedly on the side of the common people. We need more men like Mr. Fulton in the Senate.

Rabbi Hirsch, the celebrated churchman of Chicago, said last Sunday at the Auditorium services at the Exposition grounds that the endowment gifts of the rich men of today shouldn't be taken as an act of philanthropy, for such was not the case. They simply did this in their old age as a matter of easement for the pernicious energy they had applied in the accumulation of wealth and power in former years.

The Federated Trades committee on Labor Day celebration is holding regular meetings and in all probability will soon be able to report some definite plan. The sooner the better for it will require almost two months to prepare a celebration such as the labor unions of this city should hold this year.

ASK FOR CONSTITUTIONAL AID.

Amendments to Be Submitted to People of Colorado.

Believing that each citizen, however exalted, however humble, should be surrounded by every safeguard for the protection of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, the Trades and Labor Assembly of Denver, after careful consideration, approved the proposed amendments to the constitution herewith submitted, and through its legislative committee sought to have the last general assembly present them for the people's consideration at the next general election. The contest for the governorship and the conditions prevailing in the general assembly made the time unfavorable for the agitation of the desired reforms, and little or nothing was accomplished.

Now, the amendments are laid before the various labor organizations and reform associations, with the request that they be studied and that efforts be made to educate the people to the necessity of placing in the organic law of the state the limitations upon the executive power therein suggested. Free from any suspicion of partisanship, they are based upon the will of the people—the foundation stone of popular government.

Article II, section 21. That the privilege of the habeas corpus shall never be suspended, unless when, in the case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it. The writ shall be suspended only by the general assembly, or by the governor when authorized by the general assembly, in regular or special session.

Article II, section 22. That the military shall always be in strict subordination to the civil power; that no soldier shall in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law; and shall at no time and under no circumstances suspend the operation of the civil courts, but, when called into service, shall aid and supplement the courts in the administration of justice, and military prisoners shall at all times be subject to the control and process of the civil courts.

Article IV, section 5. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military forces of the state, except when they shall be called into the actual service of the United States. He shall have power to call out the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrection, or repel invasion; but such shall be subject to the approval of the general assembly, which, if not in regular session, must be convened by the governor in extraordinary session within ten days, the call to be issued within forty-eight hours after the militia has been called out. The general assembly may be convened in extraordinary session by proclamation of a majority of its members, if the governor shall fail to comply with the provision of this section.

LABOR NOTES

The settlement of the miners' strike in Morris Run, Pa., has been ratified, and the men have returned to work, after a year's idleness.

The laundry workers of Los Angeles have asked their employers for a nine-hour day. They have been working 10 and 12 hours in the past.

Edward J. Lynch of Brooklyn, president of the International Union of Polishers, Buffers and Metal Workers of North America, has been voted out of office. A. B. Grout of Kenosha, Wis., is Lynch's successor.

The Massachusetts supreme court on June 21 handed down a decision holding that the attempt to force all laborers to combine in unions is against the policy of the law, because it acts as a "monopoly of the labor market."

Organized Labor of Philadelphia, Pa., declaring that it could control between 60,000 and 80,000 voters, has nominated Frank Feeney for sheriff, and declares it will throw its strength to either of the great parties which indorses him.

Saf Woods, the well-known secretary of the British Trade Union congress, will retire this year. There are three candidates in the field for the position, Ben Tillet of the dockers, Will Steadman of the barge builders and Albert Stanley of the miners.

Women are rapidly supplanting men as station agents on the railroads running out of Chicago, according to high officials. The reason for this is found

in the fact that women are proving more efficient. All of the women agents are expert telegraphers. They receive and send train orders and handle all of the telegraph business at the stations at which they are employed. They are paid an average of \$50 a month.

A mass meeting to celebrate the acquisition of the Geary street railway by the city and to further public ownership was held last Friday night at Steinke hall, Union and Octavia streets, San Francisco, under the auspices of the Golden Gate Valley Improvement club. Mayor Schmitz, Public Works Commissioner Thomas F. Egan, Health Officer Ragan and members of the board of supervisors spoke.

The Astoria Herald says the June run of salmon has made its appearance in the river. All the gillnetters report good catches; the seiners are averaging nearly two tons a day, and the trappers are making good hauls. The salmon are smaller in size than the early run and are delivered mostly at the canneries. A continuation of the present run will bring the cannery pack up to last year if it does not exceed it. The indications point to a successful fishing season.

Bush Finnell, attorney for the J. D. Spreckels & Bros. Company in their suit against the Riggers and Stevedores' Union, local No. 222, San Francisco, its officers and members, filed a stipulation in the United States circuit court June 29 dismissing the action on behalf of the plaintiff. The action was brought in May in that court, and to get a standing there the complainant alleged that the union men were interfering with the interstate commerce act. It was to restrain the defendants from interfering in the loading or unloading of vessels plying between one state and another. On May 1 the ship Helene arrived from Hawaii with a cargo of raw sugar, to be refined and then distributed to the other states. The company had some difficulty with the union and a lockout resulted. Finnell stated that there was no strike now and the suit was withdrawn in consequence.

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