

TEN DESERTIONS

(Continued from page 1)

with them on the train by the man who has furnished the very graphic description of the manner in which the strike breakers were transferred to this city.

Jenkins also said that there were about 58 men and women living in the Commercial Publishing Company's rooms, who had been previously shipped out here, but that he came over only with the last twenty-six.

Ten Printers Desert.

One by one the strike breakers are going over to the cause of the Typographical Union and are leaving the quarters in the Commercial Publishing Company's building. Those who have left are unanimous in saying that it is only a matter of a short time until all of the strike breakers will have taken up the fight of the eight hour men. Illness, improper feeding and the immaterialization of the promises of the Typothetae are said to be responsible for this.

As soon as one of the strike breakers leaves the buildings he is met by pickets from the Typographical Union, who offer him inducing terms to desert the strike breakers. Ten men have deserted and are now being taken care of by the union men. These are housed in different hotels in the city under assumed names.

Contrary to ordinance of the Fire and Police Board, the Commercial Publishing Company's building is unprovided with a fire escape. This is said to have caused much unfavorable comment among the strike breakers and will have much to do with their final and complete desertion from the Typothetae.

Half of the strike breakers are not employed and spend their time in gambling. Some are said to have lost the little money they had and are sticking it out with the strike breakers only because they depend upon the Typothetae wholly for their food and beds.

Mrs. Houchins, the 65-year-old woman who accompanied her son to San Francisco, is said to be in a precarious condition. She has been afflicted with heart trouble for many years, and, owing to the conditions in the quarters, is anything but improving by her visit to the Coast, which it was assured her would do her much good. She also lives in fear of violence on the part of the guards within the building.

One of the young men who left the strike breakers and went over to the cause of the union said last night:

"When we were gathered up in St. Louis we signed contracts with A. C. Bremer to come to this city and go to work in open shops and work in opposition to the demands of the Typographical Union. We were promised in these contracts our fare out, our meals en route and a steady position as soon as we arrived in this city and our wages to be not less than \$21 per week. So far these promises have been carried out only in that we received our fares here and our meals en route. Not half of the men have received work, and have done nothing but lie around gambling in the rooms at the Commercial Publishing Company's building. What has actually been given us is decidedly different from the promise of the Typothetae.

"A few of us who have managed to get out of their clutches have been received with open arms by the boys of the union and have been treated like brothers. When the first complaints began to be expressed after our arrival here we were not allowed to leave the building. But, for some reason or other, we were allowed a little more freedom yesterday, and one of the leaders told us that if we wanted to go we were at liberty to do so. Several of us started to leave.

"When we did so we were told to find a lodging house and our hotel bill would be paid. If we had not been met by members of the union we would not have had shelter tonight. There was no sign of money being furnished us for our subsistence by the leaders. The only men that have received any work at all are the leaders of the party.

"Jenkins, who is a self-confessed strike-breaker, and takes much pride in discussing his operations in the East, has been given work as a stoneman in the offices of the Sunset Magazine. A. C. Bremer and Attorney Cornet have returned to St. Louis. The other leaders of the party are employed in the offices of the Commercial Publishing Company."

Must Obey Law.

Chief of Police Dinan gave out the statement that he would not permit any lawlessness in connection with the printers' lockout.

"If the employing printers retain armed guards to surround their non-union men we will arrest the armed guards, unless they can show their right to bear concealed weapons. Any other form of lawlessness that may appear will be vigorously dealt with. I have, not yet received any complaints against the locked-out printers, and I trust there will be none. The printers and the employers are on the same footing so far as the police are concerned, and they, as well as the employers, will be expected to keep well within the law."

Employers Getting Tired.

That the employing printers who are standing with the Typothetae in its fight for a longer work day are very much annoyed and disheartened at the failure of the plan to import strike-breakers to win their fight was made apparent last Monday by one of the employers who is trying to run a nine-hour shop. He expressed dissatisfaction to another employer, remarking that he did not see what use it was of expending a large sum of money to bring nonunion men here from St. Louis only to have them taken away by the union.

Other employers are reported to feel the same way, and it is safe to say they will think well before digging down into their pockets to import other strike-breakers.

The Typographical Union will call a special meeting on next Sunday afternoon for the purpose of reviewing the situation and also making arrangements to continue the contest indefinitely. A proposition will also be made to increase the lockout benefits for married members. It is expected that a large gathering will result. Other matters connected with the existing controversy with the employers may be brought up.

The officers of the Typographical Union are very much encouraged at the attitude of the members who are idle. They say that they are standing firm and are as determined now to hold out their cause as they were when the vote was taken the last of June.

The union is prepared to carry on the fight indefinitely, and has many tenders of financial support whenever money is wanted. At present the unions have plenty of money in sight. Several non-union compositors who have been working in non-union establishments have made application to affiliate with the Typographical Union.

The Press Feeders and Assistant's Union has succeeded in getting 35 feeders and apprentices to desert the unfair employers and is paying lock-out money to all of these persons. The union feeders report that they have succeeded in getting two more non-union feeders to walk out of E. C. Hughes' shop on Sansome street, making four non-union employees that have left this concern since last Saturday.

A committee from the Pressmen's Union called on Mayor Schmitz and the board of fire commissioners and directed attention to the lack of fire escapes on the building at First and Mission streets, which the Commercial Publishing Company is using as a boarding house for its strike-breakers. The laws require that all buildings used for lodgings or hotels must be provided with safety appliances for the inmates. There are no means by which the occupants of the unfair boarding house run by the Commercial Publishing Company could escape with their lives if a fire should break out.

Citizen's Alliance Methods in the Printers' Strike.

The gospel of non-unionism as applied to labor probably finds its most representative expression in the Citizen's Alliance. It is seen, then, what this gospel proposes to do for the man who works with his hands as well as his head. The Citizen's Alliance, which furnishes the inspiration and motive power behind the lockout of union printers who stand on their contract for an eight-hour day—the Citizen's Alliance, we say, in the effort to break the present strike, has imported a crew of so-called printers, partly disreputable, and partly misled.

An examination of the character of these importations and the methods by which they are handled by the Citizen's Alliance should be instructive and may afford valuable sociological data of interest to employers and employed as well as the men who

are charged with the duties of legislation and administration.

In the first place, the strike breakers were brought here under misrepresentation. They were told there was no sort of trouble and that it was merely a question of the open shop. They were led to believe that they would be housed in good hotels and would be treated like human beings. In fact, they are herded like cattle in the loft of a printing house, men, women and children together without provision for the common decencies of life. If any of these prisoners want to go out of doors every effort is made to restrain their short of physical force. There has been no hint of violence on the part of the union printers. Even the Citizen's Alliance people will not pretend they expect anything of the kind. Yet when any of the importations is let out of prison to get a meal or for other errand, he is accompanied by an armed guard employed by the Citizen's Alliance.

Why? Simply and solely to prevent him from learning the true conditions that concern their importation and employment in San Francisco.

The result of all this is inevitable where men of American breeding and training are concerned. The decent men among the importations are escaping from their prison house as fast as they can, and those who fail to get out are dissatisfied and disgusted. If the Citizen's Alliance would call off its armed guards there would be nothing left of the imported crew but a few tramp printers who have made themselves outcasts—men who will undoubtedly be heard from later in the local police courts as a contribution to the community from the Citizen's Alliance.

This herding of labor under guard is not a new thing. It was done in the middle ages in Europe for hundreds of years. Men were tied to the soil. Where they were born, there they must die. Something of the same sort is still found in Russia. In America it survives only in the chain-gang and the Citizen's Alliance imported prisoners.

Union printers when they grow old are provided for in a comfortable home among the Colorado mountains, where they are better off than when they were able to work at good wages. The Citizen's Alliance method is to hold them under guard while they are wanted and cast them off the minute the occasion ceases.

That is the way of the Citizen's Alliance with labor. Let us see how the alliance behaves to the employer. Agents of the alliance engaged in forcing on this strike have gone to printing houses where the eight-hour day obtains—have gone with threats in their mouths to get converts to the nine-hour movement. When the employers refused to be converted and said that they were satisfied to abide by their contract with the Typographical Union the alliance agents urged, "Are you going to let the union run your business?" If the employer answered that in fact the union was wholly reasonable in its demands and that there was no interference and that the Typographical Union has no walking delegate, then the alliance agents showed their teeth. "If you don't side with us," they threatened, "we will make you. We will ruin your business." The methods are the same as those pursued in the strike of the stablemen, and they are characteristic.

It is worth while to draw attention to these methods for the reason that they expose the essential and vital hypocrisy of the alliance and its management. They are constantly preaching the wickedness of the boycott, and yet the boycott is their invariable recourse in case of opposition. If a man does not agree at once to fall in with their plans they threaten to ruin his business by a boycott.

This quarrel between a few of the employing printers and the Typographical Union was wholly unprovoked. It was engineered and set on foot not by the general membership of the Citizen's Alliance, but by the men who draw salaries from that body and hope to demonstrate their usefulness by making trouble. They have endeavored to compass that end by tyrannical methods in direct contravention of the declared principles of their own announcement that a man should be allowed to pursue his business in the way that to him seems best.

The Alliance management appears to exist for the purpose of breeding trouble and upsetting industry.

This is a good time to practice union principles.

CONVENTIONS, 1905.

August —, New York, United Gold Beaters.

August 1, Chicago, Ill., International Glove Workers' Union of America.

August 7, Boston, Mass., National Association Heat, Frost, General Insulators, and Asbestos Workers of America.

August 7, Philadelphia, Pa., International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

August 8, Chicago, Ill., Shirt, Waist, and Laundry Workers' International Union.

August 8, Chicago, Ill., Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.

August 13, Toronto, International Typographical Union.

August 14, Sandyhill, N. Y., National Association of Machine Printers' Color Mixers.

September 7, Springfield, Mass., Table Knife Grinders' National Union.

September 11, Boston, Mass., International Association of Machinists.

September 11, Easthampton, Mass., Elastic Goring Weavers' Amalgamated Association.

September 11, Boston, Mass., International Union of Elevator Constructors.

September 11, Toronto, Canada, International Union of Steam Engineers.

September 12, Springfield, Ill., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

September 18, Philadelphia, Pa., International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

October 2, Kansas City, Mo., Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.

October 2, Chicago, Ill., Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America.

October 2, Chicago, Ill., International Union of Shipwrights, Joiners, and Calkers of America.

October 2, St. Paul, Minn., International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers.

October 2, Buffalo, N. Y., International Photo-Engravers.

October 17, New York, N. Y., United Textile Workers of America.

October 26, New York, N. Y., International Compressed Air Workers' Union.

November 6, Pen Argyll, Pa., International Union of Slate Workers.

November 13, Pittsburg, Pa., American Federation of Labor.

December 4, Denver, Colo., National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America.

International Seamen's Union.

December 4, Cleveland, Ohio, In-

Leather Workers Prosperous.

The executive committee of the International United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods is still in session at the headquarters of the Brotherhood in the Gibraltar building, says the Kansas City (Mo.) Labor Herald of June 16, and will probably be unable to close up the work in hand until the latter part of next week.

The canvas of the returns from the referendum election shows the following officers elected:

General president—Mark Jardine.

First vice president—E. J. Baker.

Second vice president—Frank Sweeney.

Third vice president—O. I. Kruger.

Fourth vice president—George Shipman.

General secretary-treasurer—John J. Pfeiffer.

District presidents—First district, Herbert Martyn; Second district, A. W. Spencer; Third district, Harry Thomas; Fourth district, C. C. Hutchins; Fifth district, D. D. Ow-

ens; Sixth district, H. L. Darby; Seventh district, C. W. Krumm; Eighth district, no nominations; Ninth district, S. Malone; Tenth district, no nominations; Eleventh district, William Hunter; Twelfth district, E. Simper.

The members of the committee say the Leather Workers' organization was never in better shape. The organization has not got one strike on now, and has satisfactory agreements with both the National Saddlery Manufacturing Association and also with the employers in the trade districts.

PROMINENT CHAMPIONS.

Hon. Joel P. Heatwole, a former congressman and one of the political leaders of Minnesota, has taken a decided stand for the eight-hour day movement inaugurated by the International Typographical Union. Mr. Heatwole is himself a union printer and carries a card in the Washington (D. C.) Typographical Union, of which he has been a member for twenty-five years. The Northwestern Master Printers' association has formed a combination to oppose the printers' demand. They invited Heatwole to enter their convention, but he refused. As editor and proprietor of the Northfield News and the Faribault Journal he favors and will continue to favor an eight-hour day for working printers.

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