

MUST MAKE PLEDGE

He Who Would Hold Office Must Make His Promise Public—Not to Boss in Private.

The primary elections law, which receives its first application, in the coming election, is but little understood in its details by the masses of the people.

Briefly stated its purpose is to eliminate the boss and commit into the hands of the people by direct methods within the various party organizations, the nominations of all public officers.

For instance: Take a Republican who thinks he wants to be honored with a seat in the legislature. He must file a petition with the county clerk, addressed to that officer, the members of his party and the voters of his county, giving his name, his postoffice address and residence and declaring himself a registered member of his party. He must state that if he is nominated at the primary election he will accept, and if elected at the general election he will qualify.

On this petition the county clerk registers him as a candidate for nomination. He must then circulate, in at least five precincts of his county, separate petitions for the signatures of electors of the Republican faith, who in the aggregate shall number at least two per cent of the party vote for Congressman in that county in the preceding general election. Each sheet of this petition must be verified by one of the signers. These petitions then being filed with the county clerk entitles the petitioner to be placed on the official nominating ballot of the Republican party. He may state in not exceeding one hundred words any measure he especially advocates, and may have his pet named in not more than twelve words and printed on the ballot with his name.

In his petitions he may state that if elected to the office he will vote for the people's choice for United States senator as ascertained by the June election; or he may state that he will do as he pleases in that matter; or he may remain closed up like a clam at low tide. No limit is placed on the number of candidates for the same nomination. The field is open to any duly qualified Republican elector to compete. The Republican candidate on the Republican primary ticket who receives the highest number of Republican votes at the primary election becomes his party's candidate for the office. The law of course applies to all political parties alike, and to all nominations in the modus operandi of getting on the party nominating ticket.

In the case of the legislative candidate's petition, what is known to the law as "Statement No. 1" is in fact a pledge given to the people to elect their choice for United States senator. The vote of the people in the June election relieves the legislator, of whatever political party of all responsibility for the character, ability, integrity and party faith of the United States senator thus chosen. It is simply a bowing of legislative heads in unquestioning obedience to the supreme will of the people. It does not contravene the Federal statute which directs that the legislature shall elect United States senators, but it does provide a method by which the electorate of the great state of Oregon may say to its servants who the man shall be. For the disobedience of legislative servants no statutory penalty can be invoked, but the man does not live who can refuse to take the pledge and be elected, if the people demand it, nor could he live in the state after breaking it, for he would be a self-branded egotist and traitor, or a self-branded grafter.

Courts and Labor.

Organized workmen are often criticised with bitterness for their low opinions of the courts, says an exchange. But have not the courts themselves gone a long way to earn this contempt? Recently the court of appeals of New York decided that the eight-hour law of that state, which makes all public work contracts subject to a condition that the contractor must observe the eight-hour day, is invalid because it restricts freedom of contract. Hardly

had the wires ceased ticking the news of that decision against workmen and in favor of freedom of contract when an appellate division of the supreme court of the state decided another case against workmen and in favor of restricting freedom of contract. It held that a contract between an employer and his men for a "closed shop" is not valid because contrary to public policy. Don't these decisions indicate anti-labor bias rather than judiciary balance?

In a word, then, why did labor lose the second case, in which it stood for freedom of contract, as well as the first, in which it stood for restricting freedom of contract? Are workmen very much to blame if they suspect that they lost at least one of these cases because the court was less solicitous for legal consistency than to rebuke labor and weaken its power of organization?

DISSENSION IN TYPOTHETAE.

Information comes to the Journal that all is not harmony in the United Typothetae of America. Dissatisfaction is developing in the ranks of that body over the course pursued by its secretary, John Macintyre. It seems that a number of employers have announced themselves as opposing the eight-hour day—and that alone. They have no quarrel with the union on any other score. They have no desire for the open shop. What they have wished from the beginning is a peaceable settlement between the International Typographical Union and the United Typothetae of America. Now they feel that the secretary has gone too far. They begin to see that they were led into an attempted union-busting game. And John is beginning to hear from the rank and file—and in no uncertain tones. The Journal understands that many employers wanted to make the fight strictly on the eight-hour issue. They did not wish to fight for the open shop or any other union-busting scheme. Now they are being committed to all sorts of wild and impracticable schemes by their hired man. And they don't like it. With the smaller proprietors dropping out on account of the heavy assessments—from which they derive no benefit—and the larger ones finding fault with the conduct of the campaign, there appear to be stormy times ahead for John. Of course every one knows that the open shop issue was incorporated in the plan of campaign by Macintyre to make good with the Manufacturers' Association and obtain badly needed support.—Typographical Journal.

Reasons for Contempt.

Want to know why the workmen of the country have a growing contempt for the courts?

Well, here are a couple of cases, and when you have read them you will know.

A few years ago a poor and friendless young man arraigned in the United States court at Omaha on the charge of robbing the mails. He had held up a star route mail carrier and secured the magnificent sum of two cents. The federal judge sentenced him to the federal penitentiary for life.

This is a solemn fact, for the editor of the *Wageworker* was right there, reported the trial and heard the sentence inflicted.

Last week Bartlett Richards, a wealthy cattleman of Northwest Nebraska, was arraigned in the same federal court at Omaha. He was charged with stealing and using 212,000 acres of government land. He entered a plea of guilty.

Bartlett Richards was fined \$500 and sentenced to the custody of the United States marshal for six hours.

The poor devil who got two cents was sent up for life.

The rich man who stole 212,000 acres of land had to visit with the United States marshal for six hours.

The prosecution of the poor man cost the government upwards of \$7000.

A life sentence for the poor man. A six-hour sentence for the rich man.

Do you understand now why the workmen of the country believe there is one law for the rich and another for the poor?

Does this explain the growing contempt for the courts?—William Maupin in the *Wageworker*.

Appeal has been taken by John M. Eshelman, deputy labor commissioner of California, against the decision recently handed down by Police Judge Smith, of Oakland, declaring the present child labor law unconstitutional.

A LIBERAL XMAS GIFT.

All Indebtedness of Suspended Councils Cancelled.

Acting on the recommendation of the eighth annual convention of the International Building Trades Council that "the General Executive Board may admit Building Trades Councils to membership, who have previously been suspended, without payment of accumulated arrears, if in their judgment the best interest of the International Building Trades Council will be conserved by such action," the General Executive Board decided, that no time was more appropriate to carry out said recommendation than the present, when the whole civilized world is imbued with the spirit of 'good will toward men,' and accordingly instructed the general secretary-treasurer to cancel all such indebtedness of suspended and dropped Councils and readmit them to membership in good standing upon regular application.

As some of the larger Councils so suspended and dropped from the rolls owed sums exceeding \$500, this is quite a liberal Christmas gift.

But this will be especially good news to the many struggling Councils, with a small membership, who were compelled to allow themselves to be suspended, owing to the increase of per capita in 1904.

Judge Holdom Denounced.

At a recent meeting of the Chicago Congregational Ministers' Union, a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions condemning the recent decision by Judge Holdom enjoining the striking printers from peacefully inducing nonunionists to leave the struck offices.

In the general discussion Judge Holdom was severely criticised. It was claimed that "if members of unions can be prohibited from using peaceful persuasion we certainly are confronted with a serious situation. When unionists are prevented from employing such means they simply are driven to other methods."

That "if a judge can issue an injunction restraining the Typographical Union from seeking new members then there is no reason why he can not issue injunction prohibiting the Congregational church from seeking new converts. The effect of the injunction issued by Judge Holdom has been to create a feeling among some of the strikers that violence should be resorted to. Someone has said to unionists: 'If you want to succeed you must own a judge!' Judge Holdom's injunction means the destruction of personal liberty."

GOING INTO BUSINESS.

The citizens of Crowell, Mich., have voted bonds to establish water works and a lighting system.

Farmington, Minn., will construct a municipal water and lighting plant to cost \$14,000.

The cities of Augusta and Richland, Ga., will hold elections to decide upon the issuance of bonds for municipal lighting plants.

Belleville, Kan., and Edgefield, S. C., are considering the establishment of municipal water and lighting plants.

The board of aldermen of Goldsboro, N. C., refused all offers to buy or lease the city's electric light plant and decided to expend the money required to bring the plant up to the community's growing requirements.

The municipal electric light plant of Richmond, Ind., earned during the month of November \$2,108.31 in excess of expense. This means a "pick-up" of \$25,000 per year for the progressive little Hoosier city.

LAWYERS' UNION.

The lawyers have a monopolistic union; they limit apprentices and the judge acts as their walking delegate. No lawyer can practice until he shows his union card.

Talk about "closed shop!" Why the lawyers' union is the limit—and then some.

They call their non-union lawyers shysters, pettifoggers, etc.

The doctors' union calls their non-unionists quacks.

The ministers of the gospel also have their unions in the leagues and ministerial bodies.

Labor Stronger Than Ever.

No doubt there was a time when the shortsighted, bigoted employers thought unionism could and would be crushed by injunctions, damage suits, denunciation and similar weapons. They ought to know better now.

What have they accomplished? Labor is stronger than ever.

The unions have not dissolved; the policy of labor has not changed.

Mistakes have been made, and they will be avoided. But all the essential features of the unionist movement have remained unimpaired.

The assaults have failed; they have been repulsed.

Would it not be wiser and more profitable for employers to abandon futile methods and try the policy of fair play, honest dealing and friendly relations with their organized employees and the latter's duly elected representatives?

Sooner or later this course will have to be adopted by them, and our effort is to bring it into full and general operation at the earliest possible time and thus avoid many unnecessary controversies and contests.—Samuel Gompers.

BIG CONTRIBUTION.

United Mineworkers Pay Their Assessment in Lump Sum.

The executive board of the United Mine Workers of America at its recent session held in the city of Indianapolis, decided to pay in a lump sum the assessment of the organization, amounting to between \$10,000 and \$12,000, in support of the strike of the International Typographical Union.

The money was sent to Frank C. Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in Washington, and by him forwarded to President Lynch, at Indianapolis.

"Alice M. Lord" will be the name of a fast steam launch now building for the millionaire mayor of Aberdeen. The mayor will have the woman after whom the craft will be named christen it. This indeed is a compliment to a staunch unionist by a man who has proven himself a true friend of organized labor.—Seattle Union Record.

Major Deval, commandant of the quartermaster's department of San Francisco, has agreed to pay the union wages for all work done on government vessels.

JOEVALIS & EASTERN R. R.

Time Card No. 30.

No. 2 for Yaguina—
Leaves Albany.....12:45 P. M.
Leaves Corvallis.....1:45 P. M.
Arrives at Yaguina.....6:00 P. M.

No. 1 Returning—
Leaves Yaguina.....6:45 A. M.
Leaves Corvallis.....11:30 A. M.
Arrives Albany.....12:15 P. M.

No. 3 for Albany-Detroit—
Leaves Alb'y for Det'r.....7:30 A. M.
Arrives Detroit.....12:30 P. M.

No. 4 from Detroit—
Leaves Detroit.....1:00 P. M.
Arrives Albany.....6:00 P. M.

No. 5 for Albany—
Leaves Corvallis.....6:30 A. M.
Arrives Albany.....7:10 A. M.

No. 7 for Corvallis—
Leaves Albany.....8:00 A. M.
Arrives Corvallis.....8:40 A. M.

No. 7 for Albany—
Leaves Corvallis.....5:00 P. M.
Arrives Albany.....5:40 P. M.

No. 6 for Corvallis—
Leaves Albany.....7:35 P. M.
Arrives Corvallis.....8:15 P. M.

Train No. 1 arrives in Albany in time to connect with the S. P. south-bound train.

Train No. 2 connects with the S. P. trains at Corvallis and Albany, giving direct service to Newport and adjacent beaches.

Train No. 3 leaves Albany for Detroit at 7:30 a. m., arriving there in ample time to reach the Breitenbush hot springs the same day.

Train No. 4 between Albany and Detroit connects with Eugene local at Albany, also with local for Corvallis.

Train No. 5 leaves Corvallis at 6:30 a. m., arrives at Albany 7:10 a. m. in time to catch Eugene local to Portland and train for Detroit.

Train No. 8 leaves Albany for Corvallis at 8:00 a. m. after arrival of north bound Eugene local.

Train No. 7 leaves Corvallis at 5:00 p. m., arrives in Albany at 5:40 p. m. in time to connect with the local for Eugene and way points.

Train No. 6 leaves Albany for Corvallis at 7:35 p. m. after the arrival of the S. P. local from Portland.

For further information apply to J. C. MAYO, Gen. Pass. Agt. T. COCKRELL, Agent, Albany. H. H. CRONISE, Agent, Corvallis.

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