

AROUND TOWN

What the Union Men of Portland Are Doing.

A GOOD SHOWING IN ALL TRADES

A Compendium of the Various Local Organizations in the City—All in a Healthy Condition and Growing.

FEDERATED TRADES SMOKER.

The regular meeting of the Federated Trades last Friday evening was given to a very enjoyable smoker. There was a large attendance of delegates and their friends present and there was not a lagging minute during the whole evening.

W. H. Fitzgerald, secretary of the Council, took the platform and announced the purpose of the smoker. He said that it was given in the interest of the union men who were running for office in the June election. He emphasized the recent order of the American Federation of Labor that all union men should take part in politics to the extent of supporting their friends and punishing their enemies. He mentioned by name the candidates for office who were affiliated with labor unions who were entitled to the support of the members of organized labor, as follows: A. A. Bailey, for joint senator; Jos. Beveridge, for representative; E. A. Gessell, representative; F. C. King, representative; Harry Gurr, constable, West Side; E. E. Parker, constable, East Side. He paid fitting tribute to each of these candidates, and urged his hearers to carry the message over the highways and byways to all the voters they could reach, and if this was done he felt assured that they would all be victorious at the June election.

Mr. Fitzgerald then introduced J. H. Jones, president of the Federated Trades Council, who, in a few choice remarks, took charge of the meeting.

After concluding his remarks Mr. Jones introduced to the audience Mr. George Spencer Clapham, of New Zealand, who is in this country studying the political, industrial, commercial and social conditions. As Mr. Clapham had been heard in a number of his very interesting lectures on New Zealand by a few present he was not received as a stranger. Mr. Clapham launched into the kernel of his subject and soon won the attention of his listeners. He said that from 1880 to 1890 the people of New Zealand were greatly threatened with autocracy, as over 80,000,000 acres of land fell into the hands of a few landlords, who practically controlled both labor and land. In the years from 1886 to 1890 the people became aroused to their danger of being swallowed in the merciless maw of the autocrat and they immediately went to work to free themselves. About that time Henry George, the famous single taxer, paid a visit to New Zealand, and gave the people valuable advice. They did not accept his single tax doctrine but by the assistance of his great intellect they profited by his judgment. The people of New Zealand immediately set to work to capture the government, which was done after a brief and decisive struggle. The result of this determination on the part of the common people has made New Zealand the best home on earth for the working man and those who wish to live in industrial peace. A universal eight-hour law has been enacted and the Saturday half-holiday. They both work admirably, especially the latter. Where before the wage-workers toiled long hours for paltry pay they now are paid well, work well, have lots of time to themselves which they employ in educating themselves intelligently and physically. Nearly every working man and woman in New Zealand are members of some club which has an elevating tendency. Mr. Clapham said that the constitution in his country did not seem to be held with the reverence that he observed in this. He said that any time the people of New Zealand run up against anything in their constitution that did not meet the requirements they changed the constitution. They have changed the government ownership of railways, telephones and telegraphs, equal suffrage, single tax, and many other reformatory laws. As there were many other speak-

ers to follow Mr. Clapham covered the main features of his excellent government and promised his hearers that if they would go to the Grace M. E. church, Twelfth and Taylor streets, Friday evening, they could hear more about it, for he intended to deliver a lecture there on that evening. Mr. Clapham was enthusiastically applauded for his excellent information.

The next speaker called was A. E. Gessell, candidate for the legislature, and a member of the Carpenters' Union. Mr. Gessell said he believed the only way for the working people to secure legislation that would conserve their interests was to elect men from their ranks to fill the offices. He said the custom had been to elect lawyers and professional men and agents for large corporate interests to the legislatures, and while they had consumed all of the time looking after their interests the common people were forgotten. Some laws intended to satisfy the proletariat were introduced but after being log-rolled and amended and ridered they would not hold water before the ordinary court upon constitutional grounds. Mr. Gessell assured his hearers that if elected he would serve faithfully the interests of the whole people.

Harry Gurr, candidate for constable on the West Side, a member of the Bricklayers' Union, and a faithful soldier in the ranks of union labor for more than a quarter of a century, was called upon. He said that it was not necessary for him to say what he would do if elected to the position he aspires, for he had been a continuous resident of Portland for thirty years and most of the old timers knew him. He said he did not seek the nomination upon his ticket but since it had been given him voluntarily he was going to do what he could to show his friends that he appreciated their compliment. He said that he thought that he was entitled to the vote of the laboring people as he had served amongst them for many years and helped bear their burdens, but if he wasn't elected he would be with them as he has done in the days of yore. He said that he believed that organized labor had made the proper move by determining to enter the political field. Under the initiative and referendum and direct primary law the wage worker had the best kind of opportunity to protect his interests, and he should avail himself of these beneficent measures. He believed that a year hence the labor unions ought to place a full ticket in the municipal election. Mr. Gurr was received with an open pledge of support at the polls.

A. A. Bailey, candidate for joint senator, before becoming an employer was a member of the Typographical Union, was introduced, and in his opening remarks said that he had been a member of the Typos since he was 20 years of age. And although he was not now directly a member of the union he held the same opinions about the organization of labor as he always did. He held that the conditions of labor were becoming more tolerant and that the world was getting better. While he said that these were the words of an optimist he claimed the distinction of belonging to that class. He held that the signs of the times denoted that capitalism was being replaced by the power of the common people who would in the near future claim their own. He favored the direct primary law, but thought that it needed amendment so as to cut down the expense of candidates running for office. He favored the restriction of franchises so that they would be amenable to the supervision of their rightful owners—the people. There were several beneficial measures that Mr. Bailey pledged himself to if elected, which was quite likely as he is a candidate upon the ticket of the dominant party.

After Mr. Bailey Mr. Arthur Elwell, illustrated singer at Pantage's theater, rendered a beautiful baritone solo entitled, "The Champion of the King." To a hearty encore he responded liberally.

F. C. King, candidate for legislature, gave a clear cut report of himself. He said that he was a thorough believer in the doctrines of the organized labor movement as advocated by the American Federation of Labor. He believed every man and woman who depended upon their labors for their daily bread should belong to the union of their craft. He cited the fact that in every community where labor unions were in existence the conditions of the toiler

were better than where there were no unions. He said that most laws were made in the interests of capital and individuals, and that there were few laws favoring labor. He told his auditors that he would pledge himself to the following declarations of principles and if elected would do his utmost to secure their enactment: Statement No. 1, irrespective of party.

Municipal ownership of all public utilities.

Rigid enforcement of all state health, weights and measure laws.

An eight-hour law for men and women employees.

A stated salary for the state printer.

An equitable adjustment of franchises.

Taxation of the gross earnings of corporations.

Local self-government, and private bank examiner.

Repeal of convict labor laws that bring prison labor in competition with honest toilers.

Requiring corporations to grant equitable pensions to all persons seriously injured while in their employ, during the continuance of the disability.

Following Mr. King an interesting and highly appreciated song was cleverly rendered by Geale Downes, of the Cooks and Waiters' Union.

A resolution favoring Woman's Suffrage was introduced and unanimously adopted.

Alexander Oler, president of the Messenger Boys' Union, the youngest presiding officer of a labor union in the city, was next introduced, and did himself and his organization much credit in the few well chosen remarks that he made.

E. E. Parker, candidate for constable on the East Side, was the last speaker on the program, and he impressed his hearers with his sincere purpose of carrying out in detail the requirements of his oath if elected.

Several piano selections were volunteered between the speeches by members of the Musicians' Union. These numbers were among the features of the evening.

After the program had been completed several of the well known workers were called upon for remarks.

Refreshments and cigars were prominent features of the evening.

The union clerks of Seattle will put a local organizer to work in that city for the purpose of increasing their membership and improving other conditions.

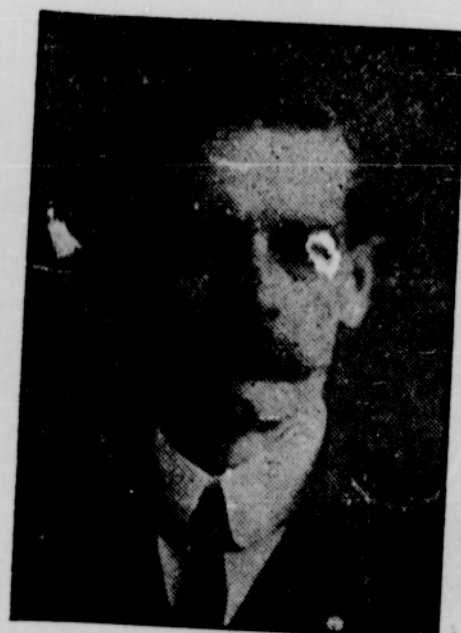
The miners of the state of Montana have inaugurated a movement looking to the erection of a home for aged and incapacitated miners of that state. At a recent meeting of the Butte Miners' Union a resolution was adopted. Instructing the secretary to correspond with Montana's congressmen and senators with a view to the introduction of a bill in both houses of congress making an appropriation of public land for that purpose.

J. SCOTT TAYLOR

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR

STATE PRINTER

At Election June 4, 1906



IS THE ONLY CANDIDATE

Who advocates the putting of the State Printer on a flat salary and the purchase of a printing plant by the State. His opponent, Mr. Dunniway, does not advocate either of these reforms. If Taylor is elected he will expect a Republican Legislature to put a Democratic Printer on a flat salary, buy a printing plant for the use of the State, and cut out all graft in the office.

If the Republican voters and tax-payers of this State really desire to reform the State Printing Office, they will vote for J. Scott Taylor for State Printer on June 4, 1906.

Neustadter Bros.

Manufacturers



OVERALLS

Salesroom—Cor. Fifth and Stark Streets
Factory—Cor. Grand Ave. and East Taylor St.
Portland, Oregon

Something New Something Good

"The Robros Hat"

A Hat of Style \$2.50 A Hat of Quality

All the Latest Shapes and Shades

Roberts Bros., 3d & Morrison
SOLE AGENTS

ALLEN'S BOSTON BROWN BREAD FLOUR

ECONOMY

Even though pure, wholesome food does cost a little more, it is always economy to keep healthy and by the use of Allen's B. B. B. Flour, which is a blend of several of the most nutritious grains, time is saved and health is gained.

SIMPLICITY

Any child can make a perfect loaf of Boston brown bread by using Allen's self-rising Boston Brown Bread Flour. It does not require either skill or experience to make delicious griddle cakes or muffins from this same flour. Just follow the directions; they are simple, brief and easily understood.

ASSURANCE

There is no chance work in using B. B. B. flour. No failures. No "Sometimes good and sometimes not so good." All the ingredients are carefully weighed and blended. All the receipts have been thoroughly tested and if directions are followed, results will be uniform. Ask your grocer for it. He can get it from any jobber.

ALLEN'S B. B. B. FLOUR CO.
Pacific Coast Factory San Jose, Cal.

Lyric Theatre

SEVENTH AND ALDER STREETS

Week Beginning June 4

The Melodramatic Success

"A Convict's Wife"

IN THREE ACTS