

SAMPLE OF INDUSTRIALISM.

Rule or Ruin Policy Attempted in Goldfield, Nev.

According to advices from Goldfield the situation in that camp was very acute for some time as a result of Secretary Smith of the Industrial Workers in attempting to force the Western Union telegraph men into the organization. The representative of the labor federation made a demand on the company that its employees be compelled to join, threatening to close the office if not acceded to. The company at once refused and notified the people of Goldfield that if the matter went further the office in Goldfield would be closed and the wires taken out of the town. At the same time the company notified Governor Sparks of affairs and requested his aid.

In compliance with that request Governor Sparks reached here last night, stopping in this city over night. He proceeded to Goldfield on the 8 o'clock local this morning, and will thoroughly investigate conditions.

The people of Goldfield recognize the gravity of the situation and yesterday the other labor unions, including the miners, took up the question and decided to disavow any connection with the action of the Industrial Workers.

The mine owners of the district held a meeting Saturday night and warned the agitators that the mines of the section would be shut down at once if they continued their disturbance. The same evening the Miners' union held a meeting and ordered Secretary Smith of the Industrial Workers to desist as his actions were imperiling the life of the camp.

The Industrial Workers of the World is an organization composed of all branches of wage earners and includes members of many unions. The trouble in Goldfield began with the messenger boys of the Western Union, who joined the organization and went out on strike to force the other employees of the office to take the same step. It was at this stage that Smith warned the company that its men must join and received the refusal noted above.

Manager Bolter of the Goldfield office attempted to deliver messages himself and found himself followed by spies. As the situation stands now it looks as though the trouble is over, for the action of the other unions in refusing to sanction the action of the workers has effectively broken the back of the movement.

The full story of the trouble as received today is as follows: On Friday last the secretary of the Newsboys' union called upon Manager Boulter of the Goldfield branch of the Western Union, and demanded that the pay of the messenger boys in the service be raised from \$45 to \$65 per month. Boulter refused to listen to the demand and the following day Joseph Smith, business agent of the Goldfield branch of the Industrial Workers of the World called upon Boulter and told him that unless the men in the telegraph office joined the Industrial organization the office would be closed by force.

In reply Boulter said that the men could do just as they pleased about joining, but that he would take them no such message. Smith told him that he would be allowed to think over the matter until Tuesday, when the union would hold a meeting and take action in the matter.

Boulter reported the affair to Superintendent Lamb of the Western Union and the latter forwarded the story to the president of the company. The president replied that if the trouble was continued the Goldfield office would be closed and that if the employees of the company would make affidavit that force had been used to prevent them from carrying on the work, transportation would be furnished them and the service into the town at off. He further instructed Boulter to inform the people of the city that if the wires were removed from the town they would never be replaced, and that Goldfield would be off the map.

Saturday night the mine owners held a meeting and decided that they would close down all the mines in the district which they controlled and use their influence with other owners to do the same if the labor organization drove the telegraph company to close the office.

Members of the Miners' union whose word is undoubted, state that the union will demand that Smith desist, but the later claims that the whole matter is merely held up until

a meeting can be held, and a course of action decided upon.—Tonopah (Nev.) Daily Sun.

DEFENDS THE LABOR UNION.

Rebukes Rich Ladies Who Condemn Unity of Wage Earners.

Ever ready to rise to the defense of the subjected and helpless, Ella Wheeler Wilcox recently wrote as follows:

"Two intelligent, gifted and well educated women recently asked me, with more or less aggressiveness in voice and manner, how I could approve of the labor union organization in America.

"Look at England, they said, and see what disastrous conditions the labor unions have brought about in that country.

"For the benefit of the women and the class they represent, I will give the following facts, which are authentic:

"In the early part of the last century the factories and mills throughout England employed child labor.

"Boys and girls six years of age were lowered 600 feet below the earth, into the coal mines, and to work alone and in the darkness, for twelve hours a day.

"During the first few weeks a candle was given the terrified young children; but after their eyes were accustomed to the darkness, this unnecessary expense was avoided.

"There were no sanitary conditions provided; the food was poor, the air vitiated, and early in the year of our Lord 1800, the laborers alarmed the mine owners and aroused them to some measure of reform.

"The public was awakened to the existing conditions, and for the first time in history, asked parliament to pass protective laws for women and children.

"Now listen to the laws which resulted, and imagine what the situation preceding this meeting of parliament must have been—Labor for children was restricted to twelve hours a day. No children under nine years of age could be employed.

"Yet this was declared to be an elysian state, compared to that prior to the interference of the law.

"Remember, it was the force of law alone which brought about even this small improvement. Capital felt no interest, and made not the least effort to better surroundings of labor until its interests were threatened.

"And history states that prominent Christian people denounced the action of the government for interfering with the liberty of the employer.

"Speaking of the condition of England at the time, Walter Besant has said: 'There is nothing in the whole history of mankind which shows more clearly the enormities which become possible when men, stirred by the desire of gain are left uncontrolled by laws or the weight of public opinion.' and placed in a position of absolute mastery over their fellow men. The record of the English mine and mill is blacker than the record of any other slavery the world has known.

"For the women and children are inarticulate, and in the dark places, the hand of the master is rmed with the scourge of the scorpion, where no light of publicity penetrates."

"The evidence before the royal commission showed that the children who worked twelve hours in the mines were, when drawn up, 'heavy and stupidified, and cared little for their food.'

"Think of this, Madam, as you tuck your six or eight-year-old children into bed, fearing lest they have overplayed during the day! And then, Madam, ask if you can, what good the labor organizations have done the world!

"And censure, if you dare, in the face of such facts as these, the American newspapers, which, as you love to express it, 'create dissatisfaction between capital and labor.'

"But try to exercise the undeveloped gray matter in your brain, to understand that it is because of the organization of labor and because of the freedom of the press that such conditions as existed in England less than one hundred years ago, are not now prevalent.

"God knows our child labor in the South, and in the mines, is bad enough today. That it is not in any degree so terrible as the facts related above, and that it is growing less terrible year by year, is due to the agitation of the press and the organization of labor.

"Inform yourself upon these subjects, my dear women, before you un-

dertake, parrot-like, to repeat what you have heard your capitalist husband say."

BATTLE GROWS LIGHTER.

Ten-Hour Workday Harder to Secure Than Eight.

The establishment of the eight-hour day in many of the industries, says a veteran in union labor ranks, has been one continuous struggle against adverse conditions that at times discouraged and disheartened the leaders in the fight. It has not yet been secured in many trades, but those who do not enjoy it must remember that it was not until 1825 that strikes were begun for a ten-hour law by the building trades and in the ship yards. In 1835 the ten-hour law was established in Baltimore, and a presidential order in 1840 made it a rule in the government navy yards. In 1851 the masons and carpenters won their fight for the ten-hour day in many cities throughout the country.

Pennsylvania first enacted the ten-hour day for women and children in factories of the commonwealth. Massachusetts was the next state to follow—in 1874—but as late as 1881 the other New England states and New York state still maintained the eleven-hour law for factories. At the present time nearly all the states limit the hours of labor of women and children to ten, or a maximum of sixty hours per week. In Massachusetts the minimum is fifty-eight, in Wisconsin forty-eight, and in New Jersey and Ohio it is fifty-four.

In some occupations, such as the railroads, bakeries and paper mills, the ten-hour law has not been put in force, and although the government may not interfere with the "freedom of contract" act, it can protect workmen in occupations where excessive hours impair the health of the employees.

The agitation for an eight-hour day began in this country soon after its inauguration in Australia in 1856. In 1857 Connecticut made it a legal day in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, and during the same year congress established the eight-hour day for its mechanics and per diem employees. In 1886 there were 256 strikes in New York state for the reduction of hours. Many were successful in securing either the eight or the nine-hour day, and the cigar-makers won their eight-hour day without a strike. In 1890 the Brotherhood of Carpenters, backed by the American Federation of Labor, won its demand for an eight-hour day in New York city and in thirty-five other cities throughout the United States. The Brotherhood also obtained the nine-hour day in 240 other cities and towns.

Deplore Death of Gorman.

Many have been the expressions of regret at the news of the death of United States Senator Arthur P. Gorman, and manifold have been the estimates of him as to his worth to the State and nation; but, the greatest thing we think that can be said of him is that he remembered his friends. The attribute of gratitude is so rare that when examples are found among us, it behooves some one to stand and point the proud bearer out to the world. Senator Gorman was in every sense a great man, and an honor to his state. Few men in public life in any state suffered more abuse than he from enemies and those jealous of his power and ability, but the enemies some men make predispose a favorable estimate of themselves, and that was so in the case of the late senator from Maryland. Every form of vilification has been his lot, but he bore the abuse like the stoic that he was, conscious of his party fealty and able leadership. In an especial manner, the labor men of this country have reason to deeply regret his demise. While in the senate, he, on numerous occasions, gave manifestation of his regard for the rights of the men who toil, and, in a way that spoke for itself, showed that he was willing to do all in his power for them. Among the printers throughout the length and breadth of the land the name of Arthur P. Gorman is known as that of a very dear friend, for it was he, while chairman of the Committee on Public Printing, who, in a large measure, secured for the men the favorable conditions under which they now work in Washington. Again, many are the Baltimore printers who are now in the same public printing office by virtue of the helping hand of Senator Gorman. More recently, labor men have to thank his son, State Senator

Arthur P. Gorman, Jr., for the able manner in which he championed the cause of unionism in the fight for the Dawkins bill at the recent legislature. To him and the other members of the bereaved family the union men of Baltimore offer their heartfelt sympathy at the sudden death of their illustrious father.—Baltimore (Md.) Labor Leader.

AFTER LITTLEFIELD.

Gompers Will Stump Maine Against Enemy of Union Labor.

During the Maine State Federation of Labor held at Lewiston in the second week of June, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who was in attendance, urged the delegates when they returned to their homes to start a vigorous campaign against the reelection of Maine's congressman. In an interview to the press of Lewiston he said:

"If there is life left in my body I shall return to Maine, take off my coat and work like a tiger to defeat Congressman Littlefield," said President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor yesterday after a conference with J. D. McGillicuddy, the Democratic nominee for congress to oppose Littlefield.

"Barrels of money from trusts will be sent into Maine in Littlefield's interest," continued the labor leader. "Littlefield is the trust candidate; he is their servant and waits their bidding. He is organized labor's bitterest enemy. We know this, for we have met him in Washington. Any one is preferable to him.

"If I don't return to Maine to take up the cudgel against the notorious political machine that is controlled by the Maine delegation in Congress I will not be true to myself, my organization and my God. "Organized labor in Maine cannot conscientiously vote for the present representation in congress. I shall stump the Second Congressional District to defeat Littlefield and elect McGillicuddy. I shall also attempt to defeat other machine-made candidates. You will hear from me again."

SAN FRANCISCO UNIONS.

Having Established Headquarters, With Name of Secretary and Address.

For the information of Portland unions that would like to communicate with the members of their craft in San Francisco, and haven't the information where they can be found the following list is republished from the San Francisco Labor Clarion:

Bakers. No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st-3d Saturdays, 2570 Geary; D. Schwarting, Sec.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—2570 Geary.
Bakers (Crackers), No. 125—Wm. Eckhardt, 1501 Grove.
Bakers (Pie), No. 275—John Bathman, 1804 San Pablo avenue, Oakland.
Barbers—J. L. Bleily, Sec., 224 Clement.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—H. A. Harby, Sutton Baths.
Bartenders, No. 41—A. Condrotte, Bus. Agt., headquarters, 425 Ivy avenue, P. L. Huff, Sec.
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 1st-3d Thursdays, 2089 15th.
Bookbinders, No. 31—Headq., Twin Peak Hall, 17th and Noe.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Anna Gill, Sec., 960 Capp.
Brewery Workmen, No. 7—A. Siewierski, Sec.; headquarters, 662 Fulton.
Boot and Shoe Repairers—Geo. Gallagher, Sec., 502 Hickory avenue.
Beer Drivers, No. 227—G. Frankel, Sec.; headquarters, 662 Fulton; meet 2d-4th Thursdays.
Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headqrs, 662 Fulton.
Broom Makers—J. H. Holtem, Sec.; 231 Flood avenue.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet at Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 13th and Market; W. McIntosh, Bus. Agt., 3837 21st.
Butchers, No. 115—D. J. Murray, Bus. Agt., headquarters, 2774 Bryant.
Cigar Makers—E. L. Belknap, Sec.; headquarters, 339 Noe.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—D. Zeuman, 1142 Golden Gate avenue; J. Blum, Sec., 174 S Second street, San Jose.
Coopers, No. 65—I. P. Beban, Sec., 2323 Lombard.
Cloak Makers—Headqrs. 3611 Sacramento; I. Jacoby, Sec., 901 Stanton.
Cooks, No. 44—A. Balslow, headquarters, 429 Ivy avenue.
Cemetery Employees—P. J. Ken-

edy, Sec., Colma, San Mateo Co.; meet at Wolfe's Hall, Ocean View.
Electrical Workers, No. 151—Headqrs. Market and 13th, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall; meet every Tuesday.
Garment Cutters, No. 45—E. Corpe, 124 A Eureka; meet at 408 Waller, Wednesdays.
Garment Workers, No. 131—Headqrs, 6 Waller; Miss A. Burkhardt, Bus. Agt., at headquarters, 2 to 4 p. m.
Gas Workers—2d-4th Saturdays, Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 13th and Market; Geo. Bell, Bus. Agt., 1920 Filbert; A. F. Colman, Sec., 241 Duboce avenue.
Glass Bottle Blowers—F. Simmons, 968 Hampshire.
Hotel, Restaurant and Bar Miscellaneous—Headqrs, 431 Ivy avenue.
Hatters—C. Holce, 445 Octavia.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Headqrs, 331 Noe; Geo. Stocker, Sec., 209 Dorland.
Janitors—J. W. Spencer, Mayor's office.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—19th and Bryant.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—W. C. Storek, 3631 16th.
Machinists, No. 68—Headqrs, 351 Waller; H. M. Burnett, Sec.
Machine Hands—D. McLennan, 981 Valencia.
Metal Polishers, No. 128—Headqrs, 948 Eddy.
Molders, No. 164—Headqrs, 3003 Mission; meet every Thursday at Sheet Metal Workers' Hall, 13th and Market.
Musicians Mutual Protective, No. 6—Headqrs, 421 Laguna; John A. Keogh, Sec.
Milk Wagon Drivers—M. F. Shannon, Bus. Agt., 1078 York; M. E. Decker, Sec., 698 Fulton.
Mailers (Newspaper)—J. B. Reighley, Sec., 199 Caselli avenue; phone, Capp 3934.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—J. P. B. Jones, Bus. Agt., Folsom street Bulkhead.
Photo Engravers, No. 8—A. J. Gallagher, headqrs, 416 Oak.
Printing Pressmen, No. 24—John A. Galligan, Sec., 20 Collingwood.
Pattern Makers—J. G. Goshack, Sec., 3227 21st.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Ed. McGinty, Bus. Agt., 935A 14th.
Picture Frame Workers—Otto Schulz, Sec., Larkspur, Cal.
Retail Clerks, No. 432—Headqrs, 1422 Steiner; Chas. Lee, Sec.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No 410—Headqrs, 1422 Steiner.
Stationary Firemen—C. F. Krant, 1129 Tennessee.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—T. A. Reardon, Sec., 391 Oak.
Steam Laundry Workers, No. 26—Headqrs, Twin Peak Hall, 17th and Noe; Miss Carrie Parmer, Sec.
Ship and Steamship Painters—T. J. Dwyer, Sec., 25th and Potrero avenue.
Street Railway Employees, Division No. 205—J. H. Bowling, Sec., headquarters, 835 Webster; R. Cornelius, Pres. and Bus Agt., res 432 Walnut.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—A. Furuseth, Sec., Headqrs. Folsom St. bulkhead; meet Mondays, 3 p. m. at Sailors' Home, Harrison and Main.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—A. Johnston, Examiner Stereotyping Dept., Folsom, nr Spear; Frank Billington, Sec., 645 Taylor avenue, Alameda.
Ship Drillers—E. L. Perrett, Bodwin and Dwight, nr Five Mile House, San Bruno.
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—C. L. Schilling, 314 Utah.
Stablemen—T. Carlson, 21st bet. Folsom and Harrison.
Tanners—R. Urbias, 949 Hampshire.
Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—H. T. Ajax, Bus. Agt., 565 Tenth, Oakland.
Teamsters, No. 85—Headqrs, 523 Fifth; John McLaughlin, Sec., res 4290 Mission; meet at Strickler's Hall, 28th and Church, Sundays at 2 p. m.
Typographical, No. 21—Headqrs, 425 15th street, Oakland; H. L. White, Sec.
Upholsterers—L. Harris, Sec.; headqrs, 640 Olive avenue.
Waiters, No. 30—Headqrs, Scott and Eddy.
Waitresses, No. 48—Headqrs, Scott and Eddy.
Building Trades Council—Headqrs, 640 Golden Gate avenue, State Building Trades Council, headqrs, Laguna and McAllister, rooms 1-2.
City Front Federation—Headqrs, Folsom street bulkhead; meets Wednesdays at 8 p. m., at headqrs.
California State Federation of Labor—Headqrs, 835 Webster.
Woman's Union Label League—577 Noe.

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