

SETTLEMENT IN 'FRIOUS

(Continued from page 1)

From all appearances, the Typographical Union will experience very little trouble in securing the advance in the minimum scale of wages. The demand places the new scale at \$22.50.

The Painters are now in pretty good shape, the old unpleasantness existing between the two wings of the organization having been fully removed and complete unification re-established.

The Barbers are satisfied with prevailing conditions, but hope, through the provisions of the act which has passed the State Senate, to considerably improve the status of their trade.

The United Garment Workers claim a larger membership, now, than ever heretofore recorded. The conditions under which they work are most satisfactory.

The Steam Engineers regret very much that our State legislators could not see their way clear to support the Engineers' License Law recently rejected in the Legislature. The bill would have provided protection for all working in and around concerns where steam engines are used, and it would have been an advantage to the capable men in that calling.

Teamdrivers Local, No. 162, is developing into a very powerful organization, and, in due time will show to the employers that improvements in their conditions must accrue. A raise in wages will be the prominent feature in their demands.

The Bartenders will hold their anniversary ball in Merrill's hall on the 28th inst. This is one of the live unions of the city. See them in evening dress on that occasion.

Inner Forces of Unionism.

"There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy," said the Prince of Denmark to his chum. There are more things in the underlying causes and principles upon which rest the powerful associations of labor than are dreamt of by the merely casual observer.

The organization of labor is not an accident, but a growth, says the "Railroad Trainmen's Journal." Its numerical strength, embracing as it does nine or ten millions of the most intelligent wage earners of the civilized world, animated by the same general purpose and in the main working along common lines, is not the least of the marvels of the age in which we live. This world-wide organization has been made possible by several agencies peculiar to our era. The discovery of printing and the establishment of the free press brought about the popular spread of knowledge, destroying the monopoly of education formerly possessed by a very limited number of people. Knowledge inevitably leads to a righteous discontent with unjust conditions, creates new desires and aspirations and arouses a determination in the minds of men.

The genius of man invented machinery, and this was followed by the system of factory production, which largely eliminated the old time isolated worker and brought the manual laborers together in groups, facilitating interchange of thought, oftentimes imposing new burdens on the worker, but at the same time teaching him the advantages of associated effort.

The discovery of modern methods of transportation and communication in like manner made it possible for the spirit of associative effort to extend itself beyond the local sphere, and there has naturally followed the national and international union of labor.

Another contributory factor has been the achievement of political rights and responsibilities of wage earners. The man who proudly bears the title of sovereign citizen does not hesitate to seek the remedy for industrial inequality and possesses quite a different outlook from his serf predecessor who did not dare to call his soul his own.

All these various changes have given impetus and inspiration to the men of the world to lay hold of the effective agency of associated effort in order to reach higher levels of comfort for themselves and families.

The trades unions are the most effective and practical force yet devised for the benefit of the labor sellers. Some one once asked Abraham Lincoln how long the legs of a man of certain height ought to be. "Long enough," said the great statesman, "to reach the ground." Not all reform movements and plans could qualify under this definition. Their heads are in cloudland, and their legs dangle hopelessly in the atmosphere.

The trades union has to deal with what numbers of average men, among whom are the stupid, as well as the intelligent, the selfish as well as

the altruistic, the sluggish as well as the alert, and its working policy must take all these things into account. When all this is said, we maintain that its influence for good, for developing the faculty of mutual self-help—the graces of benevolence and fraternity, for arousing the desire and will for the better things of life is scarcely equalled by any other human institution.

The labor problem, so-called is simply a part of the greater problem of human life, of human relationships, and as such cannot well be differentiated from that problem. Trades unionism seeks to develop justice between men in their industrial relationships in particular; it tries to teach wage earners that they can do better for themselves by trying to help lift one another up rather than by following the policy of each man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. It tries to convince the employer that it is for his interest to treat his employees as men rather than as parts of machinery, that it is wise business policy to recognize the fact that there should be two sides to the labor bargain as well as in other bargains; that although he has a legal property right in his shop and machinery, he has no property right in the laborers of whom he buys labor, but he has a moral responsibility to deal justly with them.

Trades union philosophy, therefore, reaches this conclusion that while in many ways the man who buys and the man who sells labor may have identical interests—for instance, in their political, religious, educational, fraternal, charitable, and many other relationships, yet as parties to the bargain they must make for the commodity of labor their interests are by no means identical, any more than are the interests of the man who goes into a store to buy goods with the storekeeper. The storekeeper wants to get his price, the buyer wants to cheapen. In order to do business they must reach a point of agreement, but that is all.

Something very analogous to this exists in the labor world. The laborer has something to sell for which he wants the best possible price warranted by the conditions. Conversely the buyer wants to get this commodity at the lowest possible price. Here may be, and usually is, a reciprocal interest, but by no stretch of the imagination can that statement be true which is so often told us, that the interests of the employer and employee are identical.

Trades unionism seeks high wages, reasonable leisure, fair conditions, the abolition of child labor and the general wellbeing of the wage earner.

It believes this to be the best for the entire community, as well as for worker. Money paid in wages returns back into the channels of trade, stimulating production and quickening business enterprise, while excessive profits on inflated corporation stock or trust monopolies are either accumulated or squandered in ways which do not benefit the public.

THIS IS FOR THE KNOCKERS.

When you find a man working for the success of your union, always make it a point to abuse and vilify his character. Get all the other members you possibly can to assist you.

Tell everybody you know that he is "looking for the best of it," that he is "out for the stuff."

If you find him present at every meeting making his report from the Central Body, or the Building Trades Council, always vote against his recommendations.

Criticise his work and put him down as a "fakir."

No matter how much he neglects his wife and family at night attending to your business and working for your interest, when he presents his bill for car fare and expenses, get all your friends to support your motion to "lay the bill on the table."

If by persuasion and argument he secures the city work on public buildings for union labor, tell all your friends he is a politician and will sell you out to the "gang."

If he spends six or eight Sundays preparing a scale of wages for your union, and he presents a written report that you couldn't write, and his report is adopted, get all your friends to "holler" that he is a tool of the bosses.

If he favors meeting the employers in a conciliatory spirit and by his intelligence and common sense (a thing you never had) converts them to his way of thinking, put him down as an "old woman" and a "scab."

If you cannot defeat him any other way, and he happens to work in the same shop with you, rump him if you can, tell the foreman or the boss that he is killing time, that he cannot hold his end up with you, and is no mechanic, and no matter how his family may suffer, have him discharged.

Then go home, and if you have

children of your own, look in their innocent faces and ask the good God to forgive you for your dirty work. —Stone Cutters' Journal.

Eight hours' work, eight hours' sleep, eight hours' recreation.



Trade Union Directory

Following will be found a directory of Portland unions, giving the name, time and place of meeting, and wherever possible for the Labor Press to ascertain the name and address of the secretary. Secretaries will confer a favor upon the Labor Press by notifying the management of errors or changes in this list:

SUNDAY.
Shingle Weavers' Union No. 55—Every Sunday, 2 p. m., Fulton.
Photo-Engravers' Union—Eleven o'clock first Sunday, Room 214, Goodnough Building.
Geo. Hanley, Oregonian.
Railway Freight Handlers—Second and fourth Sunday, 2 p. m., Drew Hall, P. McDonald, 162 Second.
Typographical, No. 58—First Sunday afternoon, A. O. U. W. Hall, Selling-Hirsch Building, Geo. W. Journal.

MONDAY.
Building Laborers—Every Monday evening, Bartenders' Hall, 164 1/2 Alder street. M. J. Conroy, 264 1/2 Alder.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—First and third Tuesday evenings, Drew Hall, Robert Ewing, 297 Morris St.
Cigar Makers—Second Monday, Drew Hall, W. H. Fitzgerald, 162 Second.
Electricians, No. 125 (Line Men)—Every Monday evening, Drew Hall, W. S. Jenkins, 248 E. Thirty-fourth.
Pattern Makers—First and third Monday, Drew Hall.
Plumbers—Every Monday evening, Arion Hall.
Sailors—Every Monday night, 7:30, No. 40 Union avenue, L. W. Paul.
Shipwrights and Caulkers—Every second and fourth Monday, Drew Hall.
Web Pressmen—First Monday, Room 214 Goodnough Building.

TUESDAY.
Blacksmiths and Helpers Union—Every second and fourth Tuesday, Drew Hall.
Bartenders' Local 538—Every first and third Tuesday afternoon, Bartenders' Hall, 244 1/2 Alder, T. S. Worley.
Bindery Women's Union, No. 118—First Tuesday evening, 162 Second street.
Bookbinders No. 90—Third Tuesday, Room 290 Drew Building, E. J. Sonnenburg, box 3 Woodlawn.
Carpenters' Union, No. 56—Every Tuesday evening, 86 Tenth, R. F. Robson, 86 N. Tenth.
Cooks and Waiters Union—Every Tuesday evening, 123 1/2 First, C. Frederick.
Locomotive Engineers—First and third Tuesday at 11 a. m., Drew Hall.
Musicians—First Tuesday, 11:30 a. m., at No. 162 Second. Board meets every Tuesday afternoon at same place, Room 106, at 1 o'clock p. m., E. E. Newberger.
Painters—Every Tuesday evening, Drew Hall, L. M. Dobyns.
Riggers, Liners, Ship Painters and Cleaners—First Tuesday, at No. 29 N. Front.
Sheet Metal Workers—First and third Tuesdays, Drew Hall, Ira S. Hill, 1169 S. Main.
Teamdrivers' Union, Local 162—Every Tuesday night, Union Hall, Second and Stark, W. J. Rogers, 1508 Northrup.

WEDNESDAY.
Allied Printing Trades Council—Second Wednesday evening, 214 Goodnough Building.
Bricklayers' Union—Every Wednesday evening, Arion Hall, 238 1/2 Yamhill, Chas. Stokes, Box 328.
Grainhandlers, Local 263—Every Wednesday evening at Davis Hall, corner Russell street and Albina avenue, L. L. Ray.
Leatherworkers—Every Wednesday evening, 162 Second, third floor, Manley Davis, 214 Union avenue.
Messenger Boys' Protective Union—Every Wednesday night, Drew Hall, Cecil E. Messenger, 514 E. 23rd, N.
Plasterers' Union, 821—Every Wednesday evening, Plasterers' Hall, 127 1/2 First.
Riggers and Shipbuilders, No. 328—First Wednesday evening in month, Hall 300, Alameda Building, Henry Arndt, 248 Burnside.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers, 48—First Wednesday evening, Room 214, Goodnough Building, Frank Land, Journal.
Street Railway Employees—Every Wednesday, Drew Hall.
Journymen Tailors' Union, No. 74—Second and fourth Wednesday, Union Hall, Second and Stark, J. M. Bendroth, Box 122.

THURSDAY.
Barbers—Second and fourth Thursday evening, 162 Second, 7:30 p. m., secretary, 167 1/2 First; phone, Pacific 1501.
Women's Union Label League—Every Thursday night in Hall 392, Drew Building, 162 Second street.
Boiler Makers' Union—Second and fourth Thursday evening, Arion Hall 238 1/2 Yamhill.
Coopers' Union—First and third Thursday evening, Bartenders' Hall, 244 1/2 Alder.
Garment Workers—First and third Thursday evening, 162 Second.
Longshoremen's Association, 265—First and third Thursday evening, Union Hall, Second and Stark, third floor.
Printing Pressmen, Local 48—First Thursday, 127 1/2 First, W. H. Gerdes, American Type Foundry.
Retail Clerks Union—First and third Thursday, Drew Hall, Geo. Rodner, Lion Clothing Co.
Theatrical Employees, Local 28—Second and fourth Thursday, 228 1/2 Yamhill, C. M. Campbell, Star Theatre.
Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers Union—Thursday evening, Laters' Hall, 218 1/2 First.

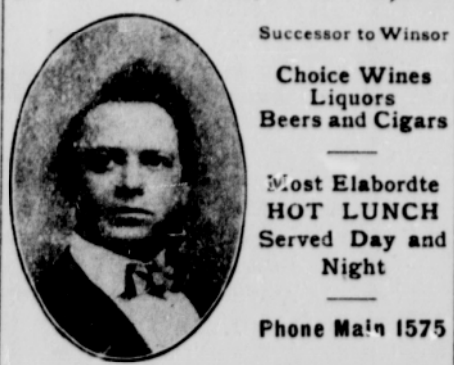
FRIDAY.
Building Trades Alliance—Friday night, 86 Tenth.
Carpet Workers, Local 8—Friday evening, 230 1/2 Yamhill, H. C. Brown, 453 Florence.
Electrical Workers, No. 517—Friday, Drew Hall, J. L. Crookwell, box 644.
Furniture Trades Council—Friday evening, Union Building, Second and Stark.
Machinists, Williamette Lodge, No. 63—Friday evening, 162 Second, W. A. Dabell, 1004 E. Yamhill.

SATURDAY.
Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Local 114—First and third Saturdays, 4 o'clock p. m., 228 1/2 Yamhill, A. Sappola, 293 Burnside.
Beer Drivers and Bottlers—First and third Saturday, Drew Hall, G. J. Goldenberg, 511 Kelley.
Brewers' Union—Second and fourth Saturday evening, 228 1/2 Yamhill, Arion N. W. Otto Kulka, box 111.
Boys' Protective Union—First and third Saturday evening, 230 1/2 Yamhill, Fred S. Stationary Firemen—First and third Saturday evening, Musicians' Hall, 507 Chamber of Commerce, James Roberts, 164 Pettygrove.
Longshoremen, Local 264—At call at 10 o'clock, Hibernal Hall, Second and Stark, Hugh Fitch, 27 N. X.
Seamstresses' Union, Local 69—Saturday evening, Hall 106, Bixby Building, C. S. Morris, 106 Bixby.
C. S. Fowers, Court House.

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