

LOCAL NO. 75, JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA.

Portland, Ore., June 27, 1907. Dear Sir and Fellow Workmen: You are hereby notified that at the last regular meeting of this organization, the following resolution was adopted as an amendment to the By-Laws of this Local, and goes into effect on and after July 1, 1907:

Section 1. Members of this local shall not work at their trade in excess of ten hours in any one day, except Saturdays, when members may work 13 hours.

Sec. 2. Members of this Local shall not work on any customer coming into the shop after 8 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays, which shall be 10 o'clock P. M.

Sec. 3. Holidays—New Years, Decoration Day, Labor Day, and Thanksgiving, union shops may keep open from 7:30 A. M. to 12 M., when the blinds must be drawn and the doors locked at that hour. Fourth of July and Christmas all union shops shall remain closed all day, excepting when they come on Saturday or Monday. Shops may then be kept open from 7:30 A. M. to 12 M., but no longer.

Sec. 4. No more than one apprentice shall be employed at a time in any union shop, and he shall not work any longer than a journeyman in any one day, but shall cease work the same as other employees.

Sec. 5. No more than one Saturday man shall be employed at a time in any union shop, except to fill vacancy of a steady man.

Sec. 6. No more than one extra man shall be employed in any union shop at a time, and he shall not work more than five hours on any one day, except Saturdays. He shall receive not less than 60 per cent of his receipts during the week and the regular scale on Saturday.

Sec. 7. The guarantee in all union shops shall be \$16.00, and 60 cents over \$26.00. Each shop shall have the privilege of employing one man at \$14.00, and 60 cents over \$22.00, and shops with five chairs and over shall have the privilege of employing one man at \$15.00, and 60 cents over \$24.00.

Sec. 8. Saturday men shall receive not less than 60 cents on the dollar of his receipts with a guarantee of \$4.00.

Sec. 9. Men that are employed for a day or part of a day shall be paid at the rate of \$16.00, and 60 cents over \$24.00.

Sec. 10. Any member of this Local quitting his position before the expiration of the week, cannot exact from the employer more than 60 per cent of the amount he has taken in during that portion of the week in which he was employed.

Sec. 11. Any employer discharging a member of this Local before the expiration of the week shall pay him at the rate of the guarantee he has been receiving.

Sec. 12. Any violation of these rules by proprietors or members of this Union shall work a forfeiture of their right of the International Union Shop Card, or to membership in this organization, as the case may be, and fined to any amount this Local may determine.

Adopted June 27, 1907. H. J. SHARD, Pres. T. M. LEABO, Sec.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

The following circular letter has been addressed to all the labor unions in the state:

Oregon State Federation of Labor, Room 304, 162 Second St. Portland, Ore., June 20, 1907. To the Officers and Members of the Labor Unions of the State of Oregon.

Greeting: The Oregon State Federation of Labor was organized in May, 1902, the object of the organization being to organize the laboring classes of the State of Oregon into Trades Unions for the purpose of bettering their conditions financially and morally.

You will all agree with us that those of us who are organized were forced to do so in order to protect ourselves and our families. You will also agree that if the unions in the state are not getting all they are entitled to, it is their own fault—it is because we are not well enough organized.

Now, brothers, the Executive Board of the Oregon State Federation of Labor is very anxious to have all the unorganized laborers in the state organized and that can only be done by sending out organizers among them, and to do that takes money. We therefore appeal to you, if your organization is already affiliated with the Federation to pay your per capita tax promptly, and if you are not affiliated, become affiliated at once, so that you can assist in promoting the good work. The per capita tax to the State

Federation is one cent per member per month, and for organizations affiliating an initiation fee of \$5.00 is charged. It is a very small charge, but by all combining great result can be obtained.

We have something like twenty laws on the statute books of the State of Oregon today for the benefit of the working class, and they were enacted as a result of the work of the State Federation of Labor, and there is surely a necessity for much more legislation and we can get it if we all stand together, work together and contribute our little mite to attain this desirable end.

In the near future we will send you a report of all the laws passed as a result of the work of the Federation.

Hoping that you will realize the importance of organization and that you will be willing to do your share toward the upbuilding of the movement, we remain,

Fraternally yours, C. H. GRAM, President. Oregon State Federation of Labor. W. E. PITSCHKE, Sec. Treas. Oregon State Federation of Labor. By Order of Executive Board.

ATTEND FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL.

It is hoped that the delegates to the Portland Federated Trades will endeavor to attend the regular meetings of that body. Matters of great importance are to come before the Council during the next few weeks, and with a good attendance of the membership much good can be accomplished. The central body of any city can be made a great power if proper methods are employed, and there are many matters that the Council can take up during the coming season that will redound to the great benefit of organized labor. The simple suggestion of even the humblest member oftentimes provides a solution to a knotty problem, for it is the combined intelligence of the unions that has given us the victories of the past, and with perseverance we can hope that the future holds more for us than we have achieved. Give the Federated Trades Council your earnest consideration and co-operation and the effect will be spread to every union in this city.

NOTICE

The Woman's Union Label League will not meet next Thursday evening, that day being the 4th.

Members will please note the fact, but remember, too, to be present on the following Thursday evening, when regular session will be held.

THE MOULDERS EXPLAIN.

Consider That They Have Been Misrepresented—State Their Case. Want Eight Hour Day.

The statement made in yesterday's Washingtonian to the effect that the iron moulders are striking to secure not only an eight hour day, but an increase of 25 cents per day in wages, is contradicted by the iron moulders, who assert that their demand on the foundries only includes an eight hour day without either an increase or reduction in pay.

Mr. Charles Loomis yesterday stated the position of the moulders to be:

"We have asked for an eight hour day, but for no increase of wages as has been published. Such a statement is erroneous and reflects to our discredit. Our demand on the foundries was simply that eight hours constitute a day's work, for which we were to receive \$3.75, the amount which we have been receiving."

"This demand was made at the instance of local No. 180, Tacoma, Iron Moulders' Union of North America, of which all local moulders are members. We have had no individual grievances against our employers, but as members of the union had, of course, to abide by our constitution.

"We made our demand as directed; but so far have received no reply from the companies nor has there been any intimation that they would arbitrate the matter or an offer made for a compromise."

The statement made by Mr. Loomis was also concurred in by Messrs. Bergstrom and Frank Fritz, also members of the moulders' union.

The strike on at present is that inaugurated six or seven weeks ago and directed against the shops of practically every city of the coast and Pacific Northwest. Portland alone was eliminated from the strike order, but the men were called out in all the shops of Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane, San Francisco, Elingham, Olympia and the Harbor cities.

Olympia and Spokane have acceded to the demands of the union

and granted an eight hour day, as well as three Tacoma shops. It was also reported that a settlement had been reached in San Francisco and that the moulders there would return to work on Monday last. No advices have been received, however, as to whether this was done.—Wednesday's Washingtonian.

PROSPECT OF SETTLEMENT.

It appears that the street car strike in San Francisco is in a fair way for settlement. Influential committees from the Building Trades Council and the Labor Council are endeavoring to arrive at a solution. In a conference held Saturday with Mr. Calhoun, it is said that progress was made, and also that another conference will be held on next Tuesday. The carmen have made a most brilliant fight, and it is to be hoped that success will attend their efforts. The carmen of the entire country are underpaid, in fact, the lowest paid of any class of men who have the responsibility imposed on them that they have. All the unions of San Francisco are loyally supporting the carmen, which makes for their final success.

GIVING UP THE FIGHT.

Woeful is the picture cast upon the canvas by the annual financial account of the "model union"—Gompers' International Cigarmakers. The figures shout as loudly as figures can the fact that the union has quit the battlefield against capital and is now crawling into its coffin.

Last year the whole amount expended by the body in the class struggle was \$9,820.83. On the other hand for sick benefits the expenditures were \$165,917.80; for death benefits \$162,818.81, and for out-of-work benefits \$35,168.50, an aggregate of \$363,905.12; or an excess of \$354,084.25, virtually for coffins and ambulances, over the amount expended for war.

For the white flag (or feather) \$363,905.12; for the red flag (or freedom) \$9,820.83!

Nor do these figures alone tell the whole tale. Not since 1889, when the organization had about half its present membership, did the disbursements for war fall below the figures of 1905. From 1889 to 1901 the figures ranged all the way from \$5,202 to \$137,823, rising, on the whole steadily; and, since then, dropped and dropped and dropped, until last year with almost double a membership they were stung down to \$9,820, while the coffin and ambulance expenditures rose as steadily to a triple and quadruple amount.

The word "union" no longer applies to the International Cigarmakers' Union. A union is a body of workmen organized to wrestle with the employer, not to hug the ambulance; a union is a body of workmen organized to promote the interests of the working class; to protect them from day to day under the capitalist fire to resist the encroachments of the exploiting class, and to drill its forces for the final act of emancipation; a union is not a body that drills its members into purveyors for physicians, food for undertakers and receivers of the crumbs of out-of-work support to keep body and soul together, just enough so as to be ready at any moment that, like a pasha in his harem, when he has a fancy for this or that beauty, the employer throws his old acquisition for the new.

For the white feather \$363,905.12; for the red flag of liberation only \$9,820.83.

No wonder Belmont conferred Hanna's appointee and kept Gompers as his first lieutenant! What a picnic could not the capitalist class look forward to confidently, if unionism in America could be induced to fall into the step of Gompers' "model union," sink from the field of battle and, instead of furnishing up its implements of war to combat the exploiter it greased the axletree of its own funeral hearse!—Western Federation of the Miners' Magazine.

And this is the gratitude manifested for the large cash donation of \$10,000 made by the International Cigarmakers' Union to the Western Federation of Miners some two years ago to assist finance their strike.

Besides the amount donated by the International every Cigarmakers' local union contributed very largely to the support of these people, who now like the serpent in the fable of Aesop, sinks its poisonous fangs into the throbbing heart of its benefactor.

Union men will learn in time that there is a point at which charity as well as patience ceases to be a virtue.

Do you believe in the union label? You get the label when you buy "Bell Brand" collars and cuffs. Ask your dealer.



There will soon be something doing. The Fourth of July is at the door. You can't enjoy it in heavy clothes. Our Summer Suits are full of comfort and good looks

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UNION MEETING TO BE HELD IN TROUTDALE.

A general meeting of organized labor will be held in Troutdale, Ore., on Tuesday evening, the 2nd, inst., at which Organizer Hamilton will deliver an address on the great question of labor.

The good brothers of our neighboring town have made elaborate preparations for a monster meeting, many of the leading townsmen are invited to be present, and should it be desired on the part of any worthy townsman to have the privilege of the floor, the request will be gladly granted.

Our friends of the movement in Troutdale are anxious to entertain as many visiting union men from Portland as can make it convenient to be present on that occasion.

The Spokane train which leaves the Union depot at 7 p. m., arrives in Troutdale about 40 minutes later, giving ample time to reach the hall before the meeting opens. The electric car service will, over the Estacada line, bring passengers to Troutdale in time for the meeting, but at present we are not prepared to state the schedule on which these cars run. Any intending visitor can easily learn the schedule of the electric route by calling on the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company, First and Alder streets.

Brother Ott, of the Butchers' Union—Troutdale—has requested us to extend a cordial invitation to the union men of this city to attend the meeting. Preparations have been made to entertain as many as wish to take the outing. Visitors can be secured to bring any visitor or visitors back to the city at any time they might desire to return. Be sociable, brothers, let us strain a point to be on hand and boost union labor in the growing town of Troutdale.

Meeting will open at 8 o'clock p. m.

UNINTENTIONAL SARCASM.

Politeness, it is true, must have its origin in a kind heart and a desire to please; but tact and thoughtfulness and quick wit are also essential to good manners.

A very stout hostess, who was entertaining a large company one evening, turned to a group of young men standing near her chair, and smilingly asked, "May I trouble one of you young gentlemen for a glass of water from the pitcher on the table?"

Several of the young men hurried to comply with the request. One who was particularly active succeeded in reaching the table first.

As he handed the glass of water to the hostess she complimented him on his quickness.

"Oh, that's nothing," he said. "I am used to it. I got into many a circus and menagerie when I was a boy by carrying water for the elephant."—Youth's Companion.

THE WAY GOMPERS PUTS IT.

The labor movement cannot be selfish.

It cannot benefit unionists without benefiting "outsiders."

It cannot raise wages or shorten hours or improve labor conditions without extending these gains to all laborers.

Moreover, is not unionism open to the "outsiders?" Is not every union maintaining a force of organizers for the express purpose of helping the non-union men to better their conditions?—Shoe Workers' Journal.

Defeat labor's enemies.

Frank L. Smith Meat Co.

(Incorporated) Slaughterers and Jobbers of CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP AND CALVES. Said a man who is prominent in labor circles of this city, "I think any man who would enter a Beef Trust market is a traitor to his Union and his country. We all know that the Beef Trust is the organized foe of organized labor."

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CIGARMAKERS ACCEPT CHALLENGE OF BARTENDERS.

To the Bartenders' Union Baseball Club: On behalf of the Cigarmakers Baseball Club we accept your challenge to play a game of ball, and will agree to play Sunday morning, July 7, at 10 o'clock, at Vaughn street grounds. As a rule we only play teams with a reputation, but after due consideration we condescended to give the Knights of the thirst parlors a chance to demonstrate their knowledge of the great game. C. M. UNION.

ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER.

Billie Brown has always fought for unionism; he now asks union men to remember him and his livery business when in need of services. At 304 Irving street, Billie runs a splendid, up-to-date carriage and baggage business where the needs of patrons are always carefully attended to. Union men, just recollect that Brown's all right, whenever you need a hack, or whenever you have baggage to move.

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