

FEDERAL INJUNCTIONS

THEY RECEIVE SEVERE JOLT
AND LABOR'S CONTENTIONS
ARE JUSTIFIED.

Organized labor is aware how unwilling, reluctant and unfair Congress and most of the legislatures have been in the treatment of the vital and fundamental question of government by injunction, which involves the denial to strikers, pickets, sympathizers and others the right of trial by jury, and the possibility of punishment for contempt at the whim of the court for actions perfectly legitimate—actions no jury would ever declare criminal or unlawful.

During many years the American Federation of Labor and central and local organizations of labor fought hard for the limitation of the use of the injunction and the vindication of law and justice. For this we and they have been denounced by politicians and newspapers of a certain class as enemies of the courts, disturbers of the peace, seekers of special privileges, and what not. We have been told that the judges, state and federal, have done nothing by their injunctions, contempt cases, and arbitrary sentences to which a law-abiding American should take exception; that labor has been treated as all other classes are treated, and that everything is for the best in this best of all possible injunction-governed worlds.

Some of the highest public officials have admitted that the injunction process has been abused in labor cases, but they would not recommend any remedial legislation save as regards notice and a hearing on application for restraining writs in "non-emergency" cases. We have not thanked them for such small and doubtful favors, especially since, in truth, their proposals would legalize and sanction the abuse of injunction rule and make our last state worse than our first.

Recently another chapter has been added to the literature of the injunction question. It is very instructive and an interesting chapter. Labor should take it to heart and profit by it.

We refer to the recent so-called state federal war over the rate reduction laws and the terms of settlement that have been negotiated in some of the states—notably North Carolina, Alabama and Virginia. There are plutocratic editors who say that the United States has ignominiously surrendered; that the President has missed a great opportunity to emulate Jackson; that the South is again threatening secession and preaching sedition and nullification, and that the Southern Governors have acted wildly and "madly." Plenty of abuse has been heaped upon the head of Governor Glenn and not a little upon that of Governor Comer. But they laugh best who laugh last, and they have won and have the laugh over the rash defenders of nullification by injunction.

Our readers know the essential points in the controversy. At any rate, this is not the proper place for a review of the merits of the several controversies, or for the expression of definite opinions concerning the propriety of the course of the Southern executives. But the fact that compromises have been forced on injunction-mad judges, usurpers who claim the power to suspend state statutes without even ruling on their constitutionality, to restrain state railroad commissions from completing legal functions and duties, or from publishing orders or announcing decisions reached after patient inquiries, to treat state legislatures and state courts with contempt and grant injunctions on ex parte testimony of the windiest and most worthless character, to declare penal sections of state laws unreasonable, without regard to the purposes of the laws themselves, just because these sections have "teeth" and are really effectual—this fact, we say, is cheering, inspiring and significant.

The federal courts have long needed such a lesson. They have been encroaching, meddling, adding to their powers, acting in arrogant, high-handed ways and assuming to be the whole government. They have not only been enlarging their jurisdiction but changing the character of the weapons entrusted to them.

Public sentiment in the South would not tolerate such usurpation and invasion, and the judges of the Pritchard type have had to capitulate, with their corporate clients and owners. They have been reminded of the fact that at times the people make the laws for the courts, and that this country is not yet an oligarchy of plutocrats and their judicial servants.

Injunctions in labor cases are even less defensible than those which provoked the indignation of the South and resulted in the successful protest against judicial invasion and tyranny.

An equally powerful sentiment, an organized opposition, a vigorous and sustained protest on the part of all the organized workers and their justice-loving friends can not fail to produce a like result in the sphere that directly concerns labor. The injunction abuse must go, and labor must recover its constitutional rights. —American Federationist.

PLOTTERS HELD FOR GRAND JURY

(Continued from page 1)

posed to him and Mr. Devlin the wisdom of raiding Mayor Lane's office and entrapping him with a woman. Will refused to be a party to the scheme as did also Mr. Devlin. This was some time before the plot was put into execution.

Mr. Pingman, proprietor of the Marquam rooming house, testified that Mrs. Waymire had rented two housekeeping rooms from him and had occupied the same for some days, together with two gentlemen, one of whom he recognized in court as E. E. Radding.

This ended the evidence for the prosecution, and the court adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

Mrs. Waymire was placed on the witness stand and sworn. She told the story of her young life in an unhesitating manner, saying she was born 20 years ago, married at the age of 13, a mother of a baby boy at 15, separated from her husband at 18, came to Portland last March, worked a short time at the Hazlewood Creamery Restaurant, and for the past few months had been housekeeper for one Mr. Bell and Mr. Radding; how she had been seized with an irresistible longing for her child and resolved to enlist the assistance of Mayor Lane in securing the baby, who is now in Kansas City with her husband's people; how she had called several times on the Mayor in quest of a letter of character that would aid her before the Kansas City authorities in getting possession of her beloved offspring; how Mayor Lane had kept postponing the giving of the desired document until, through an ever-increasing intimacy, he, on the fatal night of September 26, did, in his private office, attempt to violate her virtue.

On cross-examination it was brought out that, though Radding was second in friendship to Mrs. Waymire among all her acquaintances, and though he stood at the broken door of the very room in which he saw her insulted by a professional man of the city, he never spoke to her nor did she to him as she escaped from her would-be seducer, nor did he offer to render the assistance which the merest acquaintance would have tendered a poor defenceless woman in the moment of her agonizing trial—that of seeing her safely to her home. She went to her rooms alone and lay upon the bed—Messrs. Bell and Radding's bed—until consoled by the arrival of Mr. Bell, Radding coming in later.

The defendant then stated she left the city and went to Vancouver, Wash., at the advice of her prospective husband, Mr. Bell. She gave as a reason for this course, the dread of any notoriety in such a disgraceful escapade.

This ended the investigation, and the attorneys for the defence moved for dismissal.

The argument of the District Attorney then followed, and without doubt was a masterful presentation of the case, wherein he held that the evidence was sufficient to warrant the court in binding the defendants over to the grand jury.

Attorneys McGarry and Fouts made a stiff plea for the dismissal of their clients, but all to no avail; Judge Cameron declared there was ample evidence of a plot on the part of the accused and would, therefore, hold the defendants to the grand jury, under bonds of \$500 each.

The trial all through formed the basis of deepest interest for the large numbers of citizens who anx-

iously sought admission to the court room during the investigation, and, judging from the general expression of opinion as heard among the spectators, it would be a difficult matter to select a jury from the ranks that would exonerate the pair of alleged plotters from the charge of attempt to blacken the reputation of the Mayor.

The argument for the prosecution by the District Attorney may be said to be a most forcible and logical arrangement of facts and circumstances directly pointing to the guilt of both Radding and Mrs. Waymire, and in language unambiguous, the able attorney arraigned the questionable character of Radding, depicting him a scoundrel whose liberty is a menace to the safety of our community. In picturing the malicious design of the diabolical plot, Mr. Manning dwelt upon the serpent-like influence the man Radding wielded over the weak woman; how he had made her the tool of his criminal scheme, and, backed by his hidden accomplices and abettors, led the partially irresponsible creature to the commission of a crime, the serious consequences of which she seems largely ignorant of.

Mr. McGarry strove bravely to meet the arguments of the prosecuting attorney, but his skillful plea for the innocence of his client and his severe caricaturing of Dr. Lane, his sinister impugning of Mayor Lane's moral character, fell upon the deaf ear of the court, and, like anathemas hurled against the dauntless rock, failed in the accomplishment of his purpose.

On Saturday of last week, in the absence of a grand jury, the District Attorney held that the accused must stand trial in the Circuit Court on charges growing out of the recent investigation.

It will be vitally important for Radding's backers and admirers to get busy in his behalf or his political finish may be clearly in sight as the result of his gallantry and heroism.

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Trade Union Directory

Following will be found a directory of Portland unions, giving the name, time and place of meeting, and where 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. 56—Every Sunday, 2 p. m., Fulton.
Photo Engravers' Union—Eleven o'clock first Sunday, Room 214, Goodnough Building.
Geo. Handley, Oregonian.
Railway Freight Handlers—Second and fourth Sunday, 2 p. m., Drew Hall. P. McDonald, 162 Second.
Shingle Weavers—30th, every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Drew Hall No. 300, E. Robin, 145 Hamilton Ave.
Typographical Union No. 55—First Sunday afternoon, A. O. U. W. Hall, Selling-Hirsch Building. Geo. A. V. Journal.

MONDAY.
Building Trades—Meets every Monday night at Cooks and Walters Hall.
Building Laborers—Every Monday evening. Bartenders' Hall, 164 1/2 Alder street. M. J. McConrath, 254 E. Alder.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—First and third Tuesday evenings, Drew Hall. Robert Ewing, 327 Morris St.
Cigar Makers—Second Monday, Drew Hall. W. H. Fitzgerald, 162 Second.
Electricians, No. 125 (Line Men)—Every Monday night, Drew Hall. W. S. Jenkins, 248 E. Thirty-fourth.
Eastern Makers—Second and fourth Monday, Drew Hall No. 206, R. Loveridge, 332 Broadway.
Plumbers—Every Monday evening, Arion Hall.
Shoemakers—Every Monday night, 7:30, No. 40 Union avenue. L. W. Paul.
Shipwrights and Sailmakers—Every second and fourth Monday, Drew Hall.
Structural Building Trades Alliance—Every Monday night at 12 1/2 Fifth street.
Web Pressmen—First Monday, Room 214 Goodnough Building.

TUESDAY.
Bartenders' League, No. 839, in Bartenders' Hall, 254 1/2 Alder street, every 1st and 3d Tuesday night, and every 2d and 4th Tuesday afternoon.
Blacksmiths and Helpers Union—Every second and fourth Tuesday, 8:30 P. M., in Bartenders' Hall, 254 1/2 Alder street.
Blind Women's Union, No. 113—First Tuesday evening, 162 Second street.
Bookbinders No. 90—Third Tuesday, Room 200 Drew Building. E. J. Sonnenburg, box 3 Woodlawn.
Carpenters—Every Tuesday night, corner Grand avenue and East Pine street.
H. J. Griffin, secretary.
Cooks and Waiters—1st, 3rd and 4th Tuesday at 8:30 P. M., and 2d Tuesday at 2:30 P. M., in Cooks and Walters' hall, 128 1/2 Fifth street.
Locomotive Engineers—First and third Tuesday at 11 A. M., Drew Hall.
Musicians—First Tuesday afternoon at 10:30 A. M., 421 E. Second.
Board meets every Tuesday afternoon at same place. Room 106, at 1 o'clock P. M., E. L. R. Lee.
Shoe Metal Workers—First and third Tuesday, Drew Hall. Ira S. Hill, 1169 E. Main.
Stationary Firemen Local No. 118—Meet every second and fourth Tuesday in the month, Drew Hall 300, Sec. Otto Leiser, 212 Twenty-first St. N.

WEDNESDAY.
Allied Printing Trades Council—Second Wednesday evening, 214 Goodnough Building.
Bricklayers' Union—Every Wednesday evening, Arion Hall, 228 1/2 Yamhill. E. Steinback, secretary.
Labor Party—Every Wednesday at 8 P. M., in Cooks and Walters' hall, 128 1/2 Fifth street.
Leathers—Meet every Wednesday evening at Cooks and Walters' hall.
Leatherworkers—Every Wednesday evening, 162 Second, third floor, Manley Davis, 214 Union avenue.
Messenger Boys' Protective Union—Every Wednesday night, Drew Hall. Cecil E. McConrath, 244 E. Seventh.
Painters—Every Wednesday night at 8 o'clock, hall 201 Drew Bldg., 162 Second.
Plasterers' Union, 421 E. Second.
Riggers and Shipbuilders, No. 329—First Wednesday evening in month, Hall 300, Albany 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. T. M. Leabo, secretary, 167 1/2 First. Phone, 1501.
Women's Union Label League—Every Thursday night in hall 302, Drew Building, 162 Second street.
Boiler Makers' Union—Second and fourth Thursday evening, Arion Hall 228 1/2 Yamhill.
Coopers' Union—First and third Thursday evenings, Bartenders' Hall, 254 1/2 Alder.
Garment Workers—First and third Thursday evening, 162 Second.
Grain Handlers—First and third Thursday each month, Russell street and Albina avenue. W. McClellan, secretary, 74 Russell street.
Longshoremen's Association, 265—First and third Thursday evening, Union Hall, Second and Stark, third floor.
Pressmen Local No. 43—First Thursday evening in the month, Mulkey Bldg., Second and Morrison. W. H. Gerdes, secretary, care A. T. F. Co.
Retail Clerks—Second and fourth Thursday, Drew Hall No. 20.
Teamdrivers' Union, Local 162—Every Thursday night, 128 1/2 Fifth St. S. H. Delometer, Secretary, 1041 E. Lincoln St.
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.
Carpenters, Local 8—Friday evening, 250 1/2 Yamhill. H. C. Brown, 453 Pierce.
Electrical Workers, No. 317—Friday, Drew Hall. J. I. Crockwell, box 544.
Federated Trades Council—Every Friday night at 8 o'clock, hall 302 Drew Bldg., 162 Second.
Inside Electrical Workers—Every Friday evening at 8 o'clock in Cooks and Walters' hall, 128 1/2 Fifth street.
Machinists, Willamette Lodge, No. 63—Friday evening, 162 Second. W. A. Daisell, 1004 E. Yamhill.
Steam Fitters—Every Friday, Drew Hall No. 200.

SATURDAY.
Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Local 114—First and third Saturdays, 8 o'clock P. M., 228 1/2 Yamhill. A. Dupola, 293 Burnside.
Beer Drivers and Bottlers—First and third Saturday, Drew Hall. G. C. Goldenberg, 811 Kelley.
Brewers' Union—Second and fourth Saturday evening, 228 1/2 Yamhill, Arion Hall. Otto Kulka, box 171.
Bridges and Structural Iron Workers—Saturday evening, 230 1/2 Yamhill.
Longshoremen, Local 264—At call of president, Hibernian Hall, Second and Stark.
Hugh Pritch, 37 N. Front.
Steam Engineers—Meet every Saturday evening at Cooks and Walters Hall.

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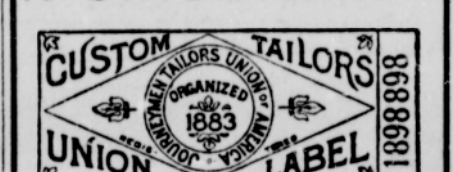
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