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NORTH ITALY

Singers Receive Two Dollars Per Night in Vaudeville Theatres, and Good Painters Find Work on Street Cars Pays Best-Most Emigrants from Agricultural Provinces - Southern Italy Not Organized.

By Samuel Gompers.

Copyright, 1909, by P. S. Ridsdale, for Samuel Gompers.) glimpse of the rich and sunny land of Italy, saw the leading men in various state free textbook laws indicted and tried for criminal libel who, in good faith believing what at least, had such experiences, the various working class social movements, whether radical or mod- and to put a law of the kind beerate, interviewed government officials whose duties bring them into fore the voters of Oregon. The contact with the wage-earners, and collected enough books, pamphlets, Utah report reads: circulars, etc., on social questions to keep a good reader occupied

er I was enjoying my vacation. Others, readers of these letters, have wished to know my methods of collecting information. May I, in several counties of the state. On or not. reply to both queries, speak somewhat in detail of my day and a half the whole, the operation of the free There is the stumbling block—so many people favor free thought orning. After breakfast and a wash-up at a hotel, we made our way throughout the entire term of his matter what it may be. The great truth of the world has not been to the hall and headquarters of the Central Labor Union attendance at school every (Carnera de. Lavero). A half hour there was taken up by the assistant secretaries in gathering together some of the local leaders—the secretaries of the Carpenters and Typographical Unions, secretaries of him in the preparation of his other bodies, the editor of the local workingmen's daily newspaper. tasks, and in addition he has had founded in truth it need not fear discussion—but whether it fear or Then interviews. A member of the Italian chamber of deputies, a access to many supplemental lawyer representing a working class constituency, was my chief interrogator. The responses to the inquiries put by him and the other not have had secured. As a rerepresentative Italians made, as written up by its editor, two columns suit higher class records have been n next morning's issue of the workingmen's paper, Il Lavoro. The uestioning from my side took up nearly the rest of the day.

A visit then to the department of docks, which in Genoa stands eparate from both the municipal and general governments—a unique eature of administration in Italy, I was told. A short visit to the teamship Moltke, which lay in the harbor, taking off emigrants and books free of charge to pupils. In ther passengers to America. A look at a co-operative store. I delined making a visit of inspection to the co-operative printing office; had already seen several in Italy-all alike. An explanation by our esembling those of our lake port workers. A running conversation textbook law, the cost of books ter what I think of it, that I have to mine uides of the co-operative methods of the longshoremen, somewhat uring the hours in going from point to point on the trade union and to those districts was \$104,104.36. the evening, on getting back to our hotel, additional packages of \$1.62 per pupil of school age. The litical organizati ... and methods of the working classes of the city. printed reports, etc., were brought.

The places of evening amusement in a city having their revelations as to the tastes and ideas of the classes patronizing them, it is a question whether my visit to one of them was play or work. Genos June 30, 1906, the cost of textemed to be possibly a resort for the plain people, saying it gave so poor a show as not to be worth visiting. We went to the best— year the cost per pupil enrolled save the mark! It opened at 9 o'clock. The orchestra seats were three lire (60 cents), but a chair in a kennel called a "loge" above the orchestra level cost a lira or two more. Rather a slim attendance in the costller parts of the house, but in the rear, in the 30 and 20 cent seats, the benches were packed, mostly by young men. As a whole, the audience would be classed in Europe as "bourgeois"—not of the element which works so long and hard as to render smart looks difficult of attainment. The performance, taken in its entirety, told of the cities, notwithstanding the the story of popular show-place development in Genoa. Interlarded in necessity of a more efficient way soloists, girls of about one type, dark-eyed, jetty-haired, short-skirted, free textbook law as it has been much bespangled. Each sang half a dozen songs. Not one singer was possessed of a tolerable voice, or of more than ordinary good looks, or of much knowledge of the stage business f a qualified singer. The airs they sang were emmonplace and monotonous; but they were they sang were camonplace and monotoned. Why? Those UNIONLABELED who could understand what the words signified knew better than I. There was no mistake possible in the gestures and glances.

i asked one of our guides as to the average salary of these young women. The reply was, ten lire a night-about \$2. Talent which on serious cuitivation is not pronounced receives in Europe a beggarly compensation. Even that which is good but not yet famous may wait long for recognition. Only a few nights before, while attending a performance of "The Pearl Fisher," in Naples, an old resident of that city said to me: "Here, in the Mercadante, I heard Caruso when he sang at a salary of five francs a night!" An American dealer in fine handpainted fans, on entering an atelier in Vienna where he was always sure of bargains, observed that the finest artist among the five painters of the force was missing. "Yes," said the proprietor, "he had a chance to better his conditions; he has become a train-car

Orchestral music is much more common throughout Europe that in America; the theatre, concert hall, and hotel and restaurant or orchestra are usually double the size of ours. I was told in Paris by an cld-time American journalist, who is now a real Parisian, that some of the first violinists of the superb opera or orchestra there are paid \$40 a month, an evidence of the superabundance of talent just a grade or two short of the highest. In England, some of our American vaudeville stars, accustomed to their hundreds a week, are offered only as much a month, unless they happen to strike the popu-

rather to streetcars. nine hundreths of them their art, they have found out, is a merorganized artists in them need not aspire to become streetcar con-ductors, though, by the way, these worthy workers where organized ductors, though, by the way, these worthy workers where organized and propried a ductors, though, by the way, these worthy workers where organized the attention of purchasers to have shorter hours and higher pay as compared with their competitions of the city who deal have shorter hours and higher pay as compared with their competi-tors. The artist workers and the unskilled toilers are equally eligible to organization and all are protected and benefited. Labor organiza-to organization and all are protected and benefited. Labor Press will do regularly and to organization and all are protected and benefited. Labor organization and all are protected and benefited. Labor organization and all are protected and benefited. Labor Press will do regularly and the government, even down to its tawdry tool, the military butcher, will that "we shall make a special efintellectual proletariat is a distinct and unorganized element of society. It is described to me as being in active rebellion, open or secret, against society as influenced by the European monarchies. It call the attention of all mechanics is plotting against the standing armies, against the church as united to the fact that union-made tools with the state, against hereditary aristocracies, against all the artificial of all kinds can be had in the obstacles that exalt vested privilege and consequently give the less many stores of the city. opportunity to merit to gain recognition.

of the General Confederation of Labor of Italy. It terminated to the large stock of these desirable artientire satisfaction of both sides. Some misunderstanding as to what cles. At this place the mechanic my visit to Italy signified had arisen through my meeting repre. can be supplied with the highest sentatives of the government departments in Rome and the leaders grade of tools bearing the label of the labor movement in Southern Italy which is not in accord of the Machinists' Union, as shown with that of the north. Some of the newspapers, also, making wild by the above cut. guesses as to what had brought me to Italy, had tried to set up an imaginary tilt between the Confederation of Italy and the Federation in achinists win "fair" conditions of America. It seemed a popular belief that America was as much by buying tools bearing their label. agitated over Italian immigration as Italy itself. Our unions were described as opposed to immigration and systematically preventing Ital-

ian workmen from joining American organizations. To the Turin delegates I could but repeat the fact that our unions in general are anxious to organize the foreigner. Many of our skilled trade unions admit a qualified immigrant as a member on production of his home union card. The Italian conferces at Turin themselves cited no cases in which Italian unionists had been excluded from American unions. They were also satisfied with my statement that no treaty had been thought of between our unions and the Italian government or the Southern unions. Before it should enter into any negotiations with other organization in Italy, the American Federation of Labor would doubtless recognize the Italian made by the Machinists' Union Confederation. As to the Americans joining the International Secre and bearing their union label. tariat, that was a separate question, yet to be acted upon at our

The Confederation of Labor of Italy has a total membership of neers will meet in Rochester, N. bout 325,000, as reported by General Secretary Rigola in Turin. In Y., the second Tuesday in Sep-(Continued on Page Two.)

Furnishing of Free Text Books to the Pupils Has

The state of Utah adopted a free extbook law in 1902. The cost of books per year per pupil was \$1.90. Two years later the cost had been reduced per pupil to 50 cents in the counties and 39 cents in the cities.

This information has just been received by the Oregon Federation of Labor committee appointed for

quired book. He has had the is nothing sacred from inquiry and discussion. necessary text ever at hand to aid in school work secured.

view, there has been a substantial by the few called the republic of the United States. gain in the furnishing of textcities of the first and second or \$1.90 per pupil enrolled, or a beautiful world. cost of books for the year 1905 For the year ending the people wished to change. counties. ties as Utan, San Pete and Cache, it was approximately 50 cents per pupil.

"The difference of cost is largely to be found in the better care bestowed on textbooks in the schools saving of thousands of dollars to the state.

TOOLS

Emblem of the Machinists



This week the Press desires to

The Oregon Hardware Company, In Turin my duties were confined to an interview with the leaders 107 Sixth street, carries an extra



The Goodell steel mitre box

The National Stationary Engi-

INQUIRY

Been Quite Satisfactory Many People Favor Free Speech so Long as It is Their Speech and Not the Other Fellow's that is Interfered With-Ferrer, the Spanish Martyr, More Powerful for Freedom Dead Than Alive

By C. E. S. Wood.

The Oregonian says that those who think free thought, free speech and a free press worth preserving must rejoice in the decision of the ing that there were only 200, it September 14-29. During this busy journey I caught an aviator's the purpose of investigating the United States court in the Delavan Smith case, that a man cannot be

matter, as the so-called Panama Canal scandal. Quite right. Now the next time some lawless and tyrannous police the legislature providing that free suppress by force a meeting the police do not approve of we shall extextbooks should be furnished to pect the Oregonian to lead the defence of free thought and free lanta, Ga., who is making a cru-

Genoa? My American friend, J. W. Sullivan of New York, and I textbook law has been very bene and free speech so long as it is their thought and their speech—but prrived in that beautiful hill-skirted seaport at 6:30 o'clock in the ficial. Every pupil has had cannot recognize the equal right of every one to speak his thought no

> Nothing is so desirable as truth, and truth is only found by investigation and trial, and if religion or creed or institution be not it has no right to cloke inquiry. That which fears the truth and refuses a discussion is a perciition and idolatry, no matter by what other name it is protected.

> Idolatry at one time said the majesty of kings was sacred from dis cussion. But by inquiry we have something better than king rule-and by inquiry we shall have something better than that rule of the many

Idolatry said that God was sacred from discussion, but by inquiry we have a better God than formerly, and shall by discussion have still 1904, the first year that all the better. We wish every father and mother would teach their children

school districts not included in to believe in their hearts (not to merely say with their lips). There is nothing on earth or in heaven sacred from investigation. classes operated under the free Every man has the same right to his thought and his speech no mat-

Authority and force. These are the dark clouds which overshadow

One more victim has gone to join the countless host murdered by was 57 cents per capita in the law to protect a government of the people by a privileged few which

Professor Francisco Ferrer-one of the Liberals of Spain and of Spain's greatest educators-was shot after the farce of a military be sent instead of, as hitherto, to at the time of my visit had a very sum list of theatres open, and was 50 cents, in the cities 39 ocents. He was charged with inciting the Barcelona riots. It is as if the jails and penitentiaries. Good these only for variety performances. My guides objected to one which cents. In Salt Lake City the last a man preaching constitutional government in a despotic monarchy work has been done in Mobile. would be held responsible for a riot against the government. He de- Ala., and in spite of legal entannied any complicity with the Barcelona riots and there was no proof glements which caused the juve whatever that he had anything to do with them, and never in his life nile court law passed by the Louis- \$100 death benefit. Never since the inauguration of this fund has it

did he teach violence. many by the few is so comfortable to the few that they resist any a change. So it always has been and always will be, that killing the oppressors by the rebels is "murder -till they succeed-killing the oppressed by the government is always "righteous punishment." Law is not what governors dictate. It truly is what harmonizes

with the universe and the human instincts. Professor Ferrer was murdered quite as truly as if an assassin shot King Alfonso-and in Professor Ferrer the world loses a valuable man; n King Alfonso the world would lose nothing.

Those who condemn so-called anarchists, socialists and nihilists, who, driven to desperation by tyrannies, resort to violence, should remember that the murders and tortures of governments are countless; those of the desperate individual fex. After all owy distinction between the decapitation of a Charles after verdict by the criticism to which such courts healthiest workers are to be found in the union bakeries. a Cromwell and the destruction of an Alfonso or Nicholas-after ver- throughout the country have been Our national organization is the proud possessor of a well-filled

dict by the masses. words. Long live the new school," than Professor Ferrer living. Union Can Now Be Had Alfonso and Nicholas are poer prophets in the hands of a system; chusetts Prison Association, has

on Carpenters Utensils an institution. Their deaths are of to consequence. It is the system shown, however, that the law rewhich must die, and it cannot be killed by bombs—it must be slain cently passed in that state grasps by thought. The system of class rule, class privilege and exploitation the true principle, his statement of the masses, feels that its enemy is thought. So it has always mur- being: "The important difference dered thinkers. In so doing it has glways spread wide and immortal- between the treatment of children zed their thoughts.

How cheap is the bombast of the military officer's reply to Fer- are not criminal; the complaint is rer's request to be allowed to face the firing squad with open eyes, for being a delinquent child, and Traitors cannot look upon the faces of soldiers." These theatricals not forcommitting a crime; there of the strutting military contrast prinfully with the calm dignity of is no plea, of course; no convic the brave traitor looking into eternity. Who are the traitors of the tion and no sentence. The child world? A noble band-Socrates, Christ, Cromwell, Washington.

Francisco Ferrer was in political belief a philosophical anarchist, child, and upon that judgment pro-Union labeled goods of every That is he believed with Thomas Jellerson that the best form of bation or commitment to an instikind and description are being government was that which governed least and left the individual to tution for reformation may foloffered only as much a month, unless they happen to strike the popular face. Then they may have as many as four engagements in London. The more are also by the freest effort, without any law-created privileges—and co-operation low. lar fancy. Then they may have as many as four engagements in Longmany local firms. The merchant to be voluntary. This is the belief of Herbert Spencer and Tolstoi con every night. As to journalists, I heard rather pithul tales of their carries those things which are and of thousands of the test minds of the world. But though such remuneration in nearly every country I visited. There are, of course, but on profitable to handle. The large men may not condemn as others do, the maddened mind which, tion of a separate juvenile court a few ceelbrated pens on each of the larger daily newspapers, but on stock of union-made goods carried brooding over the tyrannies of the governors, seeks relief in killing the press, as in art, second-rate or average talent abounds in the the press, as in art, second-rate or average talent abounds in the shows conclusively that there is them—they recognize that such assassination does more harm than a healthy demand for the union a healthy demand for the union good. Instead of slaying the institution—such as the autocracy of parents will not be sent to init rather to streetcars.

But—the labor question, dear friends, that is precisely what I am But—the labor question, dear friends, that is precisely what I am But—the labor question, dear friends, that is precisely what I am But—the labor question, dear friends, that is precisely what I am But—the labor question, dear friends, that is precisely what I am But—the labor question, dear friends, that is precisely what I am But—the labor question, dear friends, that is precisely what I am But—the labor question, dear friends, that is precisely what I am But—the labor question, dear friends, that is precisely what I am But—the labor question, dear friends, that is precisely what I am But—the labor question, dear friends, that is precisely what I am But—the labor question, dear friends, that is precisely what I am But—the labor question, dear friends, that is precisely what I am But—the labor question, dear friends, that is precisely what I am But—the labor question, dear friends, that is precisely what I am But—the labor question, dear friends, that is precisely what I am But—the labor question, dear friends, that is precisely what I am But—the labor question, dear friends, that is precisely what I am But—the labor question, dear friends, that is precisely what I am But—the labor question, dear friends, that is precisely what I am But—the labor question, dear friends, that is precisely what I am But—the labor question, dear friends, that is precisely what I am But—the labor question, dear friends, that is precisely what I am But—the labor question, dear friends, that is precisely what I am But—the labor question of severely dealt with unless it only frightens the majority and strength and the labor question of severely dealt with unless it only frightens the majority and strength and the labor question of severely dealt with unless it only frightens the majority and strength and the labor question of severely dealt with unless it only frightens the majority and strength and the labor question of severely dealt with unles nine hundreths of them their art, they have found out, is a mer-chantable commodity subject to competition, which unchecked would the part of all trade unionists and chantable commodity subject to competition, which unchecked would the part of all trade unionists and friends who understand the full work injury to all in the profession. We have also large art work fac-meaning of the union label. This work injury to all in the profession. We have also large art work factories, where the precious metals, for example, are wrought, and the office to the profession. We have also large art work factories, where the precious metals, for example, are wrought, and the office to the health of their loved ones, should he health of the health of their loved ones, should he health of the health of tories, where the precious metals, for example, are wrought, and the purchase any bakery goods which do not bear the union label. It is a purchase any bakery goods which do not bear the union label. It is a purchase any bakery goods which do not bear the union label. It is a purchase any bakery goods which do not bear the union label. It is a purchase any bakery goods which do not bear the union label. It is a purchase any bakery goods which do not bear the union label. It is a purchase any bakery goods which do not bear the union label. It is a purchase any bakery goods which do not bear the union label. It is a purchase any bakery goods which do not bear the union label. It is a purchase any bakery goods which do not bear the union label. It is a purchase any bakery goods which do not bear the union label. It is a purchase any bakery goods which do not bear the union label. It is a purchase any bakery goods which do not bear the union label. It is a purchase any bakery goods which do not bear the union label. It is a purchase any bakery goods which do not bear the union label. It is a purchase any bakery goods which do not bear the union label. It is a purchase any bakery goods which do not bear the union label. It is a purchase any bakery goods which do not bear the union label. It is a purchase any bakery goods which do not bear the union label. It is a purchase any bakery goods which do not bear the union label. It is a purchase any bakery goods which do not bear the union label. It is a purchase any bakery goods which do not bear the union label. It is a purchase any bakery goods which do not bear the union label. It is a purchase any bakery goods which do not bear the union label. It is a purchase any bakery goods which do not bear the union label. It is a purchase any bakery goods which do not bear the union label. It is a purchase any bakery goods which do not bear the union label. It is a purchase any bakery goods which do not bear the union label. It is a purchase any bakery goods which do not bear t

only be remembered to be execrated.

HELPING THE HATTERS

immediately returned the shipment, together with a strong protest belongs to the modern school of against the discontinuance of the union label.

Yesterday a Press representative was at the Lion Clothing Com- extirpate crime by rooting up its received. They are all union made.

Mr. Purchaser, you are entitled to all credit for this good work. It above the horizon. your persistent demand for the label that does the business. The Lion Clothing people carry everything in men's wear, bearing the union label. Whenever making a purchase of any kind of goods de- working people to get before the nand the union label.

There is a complaint on the part of business men that union men must lose half a day to meet with and women don't demand the small wears, such as collars, garters, hours of heel-cooling. Anything suspenders, etc. Don't over' k these things. Do your full duty. Be that is intended to injure organ-influence upon production, prices, the hours of labor, regulation of a thoroughly consistent unionist. Every purchase you make means the ized labor is cooked up in comdirect employment of some person. Do you, in this way, support the mittees that are as hard to keep ill-paid, unsanitary sweat slaves or the house of quality, the union shop? track of as a jackrabbit in high

BUREAU OF BUILDING TRADES

CARPENTERS' HALL, EAST PINE STREET AND GRAND AVENUE. posed ordinances. INFORMATION GIVEN CONCERNING UNION AFFAIRS. C. EOMBERGER, SECRETARY. PRONE E. 6279.

Many Boys Treated as Hardened Criminals, but

In 1907 Judge Ben Lindsay of Denver made a tour of the south, and he expressed himself much shocked at the treatment of juvenile offenders. "The matron of that jail told me she believed there were several hundred boys that night in jails in that state under similar conditions. Assummeant that over 1,000 boys a year, particular state it must be undermixing with various types of crim-I have seen one or two inals. such instances myself."

But as regards the treatment of its juvenile delinquents, at least, the south apparently is undergoing a change of heart. Judge Lindsay pays a warm tribute to the work the southern women are doing. He points out that United States Senator Robert L. Taylor of Tennessee is a pioneer of more than 20 years' standing in the juvenile court movement; that Governor Vardaman's various messages to the Mississippi legislature have shown him to be strongly in favor both of juvenile and general prison and that Governor Haskell of Oklahoma stands for juvenile courts. Judge N. B. Feagin has done splendid juvenile court work in Birmingham, Ala., years past, having procured the to look after the colored children. many of whom are sent to a farm under the supervision of the probationary force. The Birmingham women have established an industrial school, to which children can iana legislature to be declared un-New Orleans.

The reecnt juvenile court law as a child in need of aid, encour- finances. nile court laws most correctly, and 'acceptable or not and adults is that the proceedings is adjudged to be a delimment

a law due to Judge Lindsay's pertors of similar places that harbor! and corrupt the youth of the com-

fort to reach the causes of crime." all who have the slightest facriminology, which will eventually bakeshop.

There is no opportunity for city council in the evening. They sagebrush. There should be some way of compelling these city stepdads to meet in the evening and to receive citizens who have something to say on important pro-

the indolent.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN UTAH FAVORS NO RIGHT TO CHOKE CONDITIONS IN BAKERS UNION AND THE PLAN THEIR LABEL

Improvement Is Visible Historical Review, Showing Various Stages in the Growth of the International Union of that Body of Workers, Together With a Synopsis of the Development of the Portland Local Union.

By Charles F. Hohmann, Editor The Bakers' Journal.

To write a historical sketch of our International Union and not exceed the limit of five hundred words seems to be a sheer impossibility, but knowing that hard-working men and women have very little time to read exhaustive sketches of this kind, I shall endeavor to give the facts of interest in as few words as possible.

History writers of the American labor movement have informed us that strikes of unorganized bakers in the cities of New York and San Francisco date back as far as the '60s and '70s of the last century. We are also told in one of the first reports of the New York State Labor Commissioner, dating back as far as 1741, that a number of the south, shows us pictures of unorganized bakery workers were prosecuted in the courts for conspiracy because they had dared to demand higher wages.

In the latter part of the decade 1870-80 the first attempts to organize the bakery workers were made by the Knights of Labor in various eastern cities. New York pretty soon could boast of a very strong organization, which, recognizing the necessity of the labor press, pretty soon started out with the publication of a trade and labor paper, known at that time as "Deutsch-Amerikanische Baeckerzeitung." The paper was printed in German only. It circulated quite extensively among the German speaking bakery workers of other cities and, in fact, it may be said that this organ itself lead to the later formation of our international union to which it then was presented and adopted as the official organ.

A number of bakery workers' organizations were established in Milwaukee, Wis.; New Orleans, La.; Cleveland. O.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Detroit, Mich.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; San Francisco,

Cal., and Boston, Mass. The executive committee of the New York union through the columns of its organ (now the Bakers' Journal) in the latter part of the year 1885 issued an invitation to the above named organizations to participate in a convention to be held in Pittsburg, Pa. During that convention on January 13, 1886, our international union was organized. On February 17 of the same year, but four weeks after its formation, our international union counted already 21 local unions in the various states. San Francisco bakers, however, organized as appointment of probation officers early as October, 1885, did not come into our fold until early in 1887. The years following showed a continued increase in the number of members as well as local unions. Today our international union comprises a membership of 15,362, divided into 186 local unions throughout the United States. The treasuries of the international and local unions combined contain approximately a quarter of a million dollars.

Thirteen national conventions have been held since our organization was first organized and at each one of them a decided progress was noticed. On October 1, 1895, our sick and death benefit fund was established, a voluntary institution for members who were willing to join it. The benefits were at that time \$5 weekly sick benefit and been necessary to levy an extra assessment for its maintenance and The trouble is and always has been that the government of the constitutional, there is practically it prospered so well that four years after its formation it showed an juvenile court in operation in approximate membership of 500, divided into 36 branches, with a treasury of \$2689.76. At our Washington convent on, held a October, 1908, it was decided to make this beneficial feature a compulsory one adopted by Kentucky reads: "The for all members joining the organization after January 1, 1903. The proceedings involving the child sick benefit was raised to \$6 per week for 16 weeks n every year and shall not be deemed to be criminal the death beneft was increased up to \$350, according to the duration proceedings, and the child shall of membership. This change of that beneficial feature has resulted in not be considered a criminal, but a great increase of the membership of the fund and naturally its

agement and guidance." The law On September 1, 1903, the membership numbered 3535 and applies to males of 17 and under treasury showed \$12,940.69. Since January 1, 1909, every applicant and to females of 18 and under. des rous of joining our international union is compelled to submit to It states the principle of all juve- a physical examination, which determines whether the candidates are

most open is that they still con- strike fund, which was inaugurated by our Buffalo convention in 1892. The truth is that neither the murders by nor of governors are ef- tinue to try the child as if he The contents of this fund have enabled us to successfully combat our fluctive. Professor Ferrer dead will be more powerful in his dying were a criminal. Warren F. employers, whenever and wherever they tried to force conditions upon Spalding, secretary of the Massa- us which we dd not want. Our union label has been in use ever



Writing shortly after the pas- since March, 1886. It was first introduced by individual local unions sage by the Colorado legislature, and later on adopted by our international union as the official emin 1904, of the law for the crea- blem. At present there are used throughout the United States every month a lttle more than 40,000,000 of union labels of the bakery workers. It stands not alone for decent wages and human working conditions, but above all for the clean and sanitary workshop, for "Parents will not be sent to jail superior workmanship and the best of material. No union paker will their own health, but also that of the customer. Any man or woman,

It goes without saying that through the existence and activ ty of our international union the conditions under which our members are community, remarking, in conclusion, pelled to labor have been vastly improved and the payment of dues into the organization has proved to be an excellent avestment. Naturally the non-unionists have also been benefitted to some extent, but not as much as they would ha e gained had they joined our internam liarity with Julye Lindsay's tional union. But during the past few months it seems that an allwritings will recognize that he around awakening has taken place aming the slaves of the akeshop At least one local firm assisted the striking hatters of the East in traces the causes of crime infin- and n great numbers they are joining our organization. Our average breaking the combine of the bosses to do away with the union label itely farther back than the dive number of initiations during the last quarter has been 400 per month, or the dance hall, and one need which is certainly an encouraging showing. Our intention to increase only study his "The Beast and the our membership to 25,000 unt l our next convention in 1911 will cerplaced an order for twelve dozen Manory hats with a Dastbury, Con Jungle," now running in Every tainly be realized if the locals throughout the country, and that of necticut, firm. The order was received, but the discovery made that body's Magazine, to see that he Portland, Ore., certainly not excluded, will do their share in propaall the hats were without the union label. The Lion Clothing people has delved deep. Assuredly he gating the principles of our international organization and try to gather around our banner every worker "making his living" in the

In conclusion I deem it but appropriate to acqua at the readers of pany's store on Third street when a large order of hats was being causes. But this is a world strug- the Portland Labor Press with the principles of our organization, gle that is only now looming up which claims to be one of the most progressive ones of the country. It has emphatically declared its beliefs and reterated them at every convention that the laboring class must emancipate itself from all influences of its enemies, the proprietary class; that it must organize locally, nationally and nternationally for the purpose of setting the power of organized labor against the power of organized capital. For thus struggle an independent Labor Press is indispensable.

apprenticeship and the support of their members in all the different

phases of life. The conflict through which they have naturally to go with the organized power of capitalism leads them to recognize that all trade unions must form one great, powerful body; the sol darity of the interest of labor is proclaimed; the workers mutually assist each other. Soon the fact will be recognized that the entire eyetem of production rests upon the very shoulders of the laboring class, and if the workers only display their firm determination and exert their power, a new

lile wishes are the refuge of system, based upon justice, might be easily introduced. Arrayed against the power of capitalism and its millions stands the