

power of the laboring class, self-reliant and conscious that they possess the power with which to overwhelm their antagonists.

There is no power on earth large enough to resist the will of such a majority if it be enlightened in regard to its rights; it will accomplish its aims and objects irresistibly. Naturally, justice is upon its side. The earth, together with all its wealth, belongs to mankind. The results and triumphs of civilization have been achieved through the course of thousands of years and with the assistance of all nations. The organized workers will come to carry out into reality these principles, and they will establish a state of affairs under which every one will enjoy the fruits of his labor.

PORTLAND LOCAL A LIVE ONE.

When the International Organization of Bakery and Confectionery Workers of America (which organized in the year 1886) became a factor in the labor movement of America, a general movement was at once inaugurated to organize local branches in all cities and towns where craftsmen were employed, with the result (as the above article states) that locals were organized in several eastern cities, but San Francisco was the only one west of the Rockies.

Conditions along the Coast were at that time identical the same as in the east. Bakery workers, it seems, were looked upon by the people in general as secondary considerations. Shops as a rule were in assessments where the sun was never known to peep, the men in many cases worked sixteen and eighteen hours and were compelled to sleep and eat in these holes.

But a general awakening came. Locals were organized in many Coast cities, with the result that the living conditions of the very men the health of the world depends upon (as they are the manufacturers of the staff of life) were materially changed. Shops were moved above ground, union men lived with their families, as others do, but, the hours of labor were changed very little. But it only goes to show that the organizing of bakery workers has done much to better the health conditions of the world.

About this time the bakers of Portland, seeing the advantages derived from organization, to themselves and every one in general, organized what is now known as Local 114. The bakery workers, like other crafts, have fellow workers, who either through ignorance, some imagined injury or personal hatred, are antagonistic to any movement whose aim is to better their conditions, and Portland had more than its share of this tribe, as they found a haven here, driven from the better organized cities of the east and our sister cities of the Coast.

But Local 114 can boast of having today some of the same men who organized and through self sacrifice are still trying to better the conditions, regardless of the many drawbacks that have materialized.

Too much regard cannot be given to union bakers by the general public, because, besides endeavoring to gain a living salary and build a home for their wives and families (which should be the endeavor of all mankind), they are also working for the bettering of the sanitary conditions which existed in the bakeshops at one time.

Portland, today, with but few exceptions can lay claim to having clean, healthy and strictly sanitary bakeshops, and Local 114 desires at least a partial credit as sanitation is our slogan.

Most every organization has a label, shop card or button which each member wears, or is displayed to the public in some manner. Narrow-minded people give this no consideration, not knowing that nothing but skilled mechanics can carry a card or button.

But the bakers go farther. They have a label which they place on every loaf of bread by merely placing it in the pan. The bread is placed on top of it and it adheres to the loaf. This label signifies that the man is not only a mechanic, but he is working in one of Portland's clean, healthy and sanitary bakeshops, for no shop whose condition is detrimental to the health of the public can obtain the label.

At the present time Local 114 has fitted up an office and two large, airy reading rooms, with a salaried business agent, and can boast of an increase in membership of 90 per cent since August 1, so the outlook for good, wholesome bakery goods in Portland is good.

THERE WAS AN OBSTACLE



Socologist: Why don't you do like the prodigal son, my man, and return home to your father?
Wanderer: Bah, where would they keep a fatted calf in a city flat?

MOVE TO CHANGE TAXATION

A movement is on foot to confine the raising of state revenues to taxes on corporations, inheritances, incomes and fees, and leaving the counties to mind their own business and collect their own revenues without having to consider whether the next or any other county assessed its property high or low, or what kinds of property it assessed. Wisconsin receives sufficient from its revenues derived from corporation taxes to pay the expenses of the state government and return a surplus to the school fund. The plan is so simple that it seems strange the statesmen of Oregon tinkering with our assessment and tax laws for these two score years have not proposed it before.

Tillamook county has set aside \$30,000 to be expended on road work the coming year. The counties that build the best public highways are to make the greatest progress in the future. If Lane county would set aside a half million dollars to be expended during the next few years in a systematic manner we could have the finest roads in the state and the people would gladly pay the extra tax to secure them. Eugene Register. Lane county has plenty of idle land escaping its just share of taxation, and the farmers of that section can just as well have good roads as not.

Public sentiment in Oregon without any change in the laws can compel assessors and boards of equalization to assess idle lands three times what they are now figured at on the assessment rolls. This will reduce their price and bring many thousands of acres into use thereby. That in turn will make demands for labor and labor's products. Timber lands in some of our coast counties selling for \$6,000 a quarter section are assessed for \$5 and \$10 an acre. Boost the assessments on the idle landholder. He is of no use. If he wants the fun of holding land idle let him pay as much as others.

Idaho has a law whereby land can be bonded to construct railroads as well as irrigating canals, and it is being tested in the courts with the intention of connecting up with a district built road in Oregon as soon as the amendment is authorized by the people. Meanwhile surveys are being made for it through Malheur and Harney counties, the commissioners of the Port of Coos Bay are reserving waterfront for it, and if the people say the word there will be several hundred miles of railroad built in Oregon without the consent of any corporation and with the values created in the lands through which it passes.

The working men of Lawrence county, Pa., are very much incensed against the sheriff, John Waddington, for actively serving the steel trust in the McKeesport steel strike. They are likely to elect a Socialist opponent.

A \$3 poll tax keeps away large numbers of working men from the primaries in Texas.

WANTS HELP OF POLICE FORCE IN FIGHT

Morrison Electric Company Don't Hold Its Own in Contest With the Union

Last week Samuel Jagers appealed to the police to have the picket of the Electrical Workers' Union arrested for notifying union men and their friends that the Morrison Electric Company, 291 East Morrison street, is unfair to the Electrical Workers, and that Samuel C. Jagers is not treating his organization, namely the Electrical Workers' Union, fair. For Sam is a member of the Union; he joined January 29, 1901. He is still a member just the same, no matter what he says, for when a man is once a member of the Electrical Workers' Union he is always a member, and some day Sam will recall his obligation that he took when he joined the union and be willing, to hire men to do men's work, and not boys to do men's work. He will be willing to pay honest wages to men for doing same, and not hire boys to do it and charge the customer men's wages for same. Then Sam will not have to appeal to the police for protection.

The Morrison Electric Company, 291 East Morrison street, says that it now has the support of the Employers' Association of Oregon behind it and that the association will support it to the end. Well, the association has been behind other firms that have been unfair to labor organizations, but still the same firms have in time decided to treat their employees fair and give them a fair day's pay for an honest day's work.

The Morrison Electric Company, 291 East Morrison street, got angry last week because the Electrical Workers' Union was able to find some of the poor work being installed and because this work was shown up of course the members of the firm were angry. The Electrical Workers' Union stands for first-class work and wants to see that a man gets value received for money invested.

Organized labor and its friends want to remember the following firms, for they are patrons of the Morrison Electric Company, 291 East Morrison street, and will not do anything to assist the Electrical Workers in their fight for fair conditions:

Davis & Drennen, 406 East Burnside street.
Western Electric Works, southwest corner Sixth and Pine streets.
Half-Way House, 1665 Macadam street.
River Side House, 1054 Macadam street.
Dayton Hardware Company, corner First and Taylor streets.
Vienna Cafe, 131 Grand avenue.

STORES KEEP OPEN LATE

Six o'clock closing is in danger. A number of hardware and dry goods firms are keeping their places of business open after 6 o'clock during the week.

During last week the Avery hardware store on Third street, the Price Tool and Cutlery Company on Washington street and the dry goods store at the corner of Park and Washington streets kept their places of business open after 6 o'clock.

This movement promises to result in a stampede of competitors, unless the friends of the 6 o'clock movement get busy and stem the adverse tide. The clerks could stop all this if they would organize and co-operate with the fair-minded employer.

INVESTIGATING THE COMMONS

The Portland Commons and the Louise Home is being investigated by a committee from the Central Labor Council. W. G. McLaren, the superintendent of the two institutions, spoke before the Central body last Friday night and asked endorsement of an entertainment which will be given on the 16th of next month.

W. H. Fitzgerald, Charles R. Price and a musician to be selected by these two were appointed to investigate the proposed entertainment and the two institutions and report back to the Council.

BABY HOME TAG DAY

The Baby Home at East Thirty-second and Ellsworth streets is to have another tag day to raise funds for its support, the date being Saturday, October 30. This institution since its foundation has cared for 800 children. It turns none away and has 48 now sheltered. It has been found necessary to have a nurse for every five babies, and this costs money. The home has no endowment fund and depends entirely upon the general public. No more worthy charity is known than the institution that cares for these helpless little ones.

PROCEEDINGS OF MUSICIANS

Local No. 99 of the A. F. of M. Room 1, 253 1-2 Alder Street.

The next regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on Tuesday, November 2 next Tuesday.

The reports of secretary and treasurer, which were not read at last regular meeting, owing to delay in auditing same, will be offered for consideration; also the reports of nominating and agitation committees.

The following report of the law and legislative committee will be presented for final action at this meeting:

Strike out entirely section 6 of the By-laws (Duties of Examining Committee).

Amend section 4, By-laws, as follows: Strike out the words, "Appoint the examination committee outside of their own body," and insert: "Examine candidates for admission at their weekly meetings and certify to their capabilities, receive applications, etc."

To be added to the Preamble, paragraph 8: "Excepting when a mechanical device is used to produce vocal numbers, then members may play with it as an accompaniment; providing however, it does not result in the displacement of members."

Addition to section 10, Price List paragraph 4: "Season of from four to ten weeks, per week of seven days, per man, \$30; more than ten weeks, \$28. Time of playing under paragraph 4, five hours per day, may be divided into two sessions between 2 and 11 o'clock p. m."

To be added to the Preamble, paragraph 1, "but when a conflict or discrepancy appears it may be changed at any regular meeting of this Association, providing fifteen days notice has been given of the change contemplated."

At the regular directors meeting held on Wednesday, October 20, R. D. Forrest was admitted as a member and the application of G. K. Grischow was unfavorably reported upon.

Resignation of F. Lucas from the board of directors was accepted, and A. W. Allen was elected to fill the vacancy, subject to action of the next regular meeting.

On account of death of J. H. Everett notice of usual assessment of 50 cents per capita is herewith given.

Nearly a score of workers in the McKees Rocks, Pa., who were ridden down and shot by the state cossacks for standing in a field to listen to speeches, are in jail yet under various charges. They are only ignorant foreigners and are not considered as having any rights.

Unskilled laborers are to be organized on the Pacific Coast if the A. F. of L. can devise any method.

CONDITIONS IN NORTH ITALY

(Continued From Page One.)

composition and form the Building Trades Union, whose headquarters I visited, represents the common type, which is of the industrial system. This national union, with about 45,000 members, takes in on a common basis of membership a considerable number of the various trades whose work is connected with house building. In all but the larger cities these trades have but one common union. They have one kind of traveling card within Italy, but for international travel there is a special card, given only to certain trades. Nearly 100,000 Italians who do the rough work on buildings migrate every year to other European countries, to return home in the winter. The general secretary asserted that through the exchange of international cards, the Italians had entirely ceased "blacklegging," for national common with them. They now uphold the foreign scales of merely common with them. He wished to have established a similar international understanding with the American building trade unions.

To what extent such an arrangement would affect either the Italian workmen or ourselves cannot be said offhand. The proportion of the immigration from Italy coming to us from the Northern provinces is hardly a twelfth. On a map of Italy hanging on a wall in the Building Trades offices were drawn many little circles showing where local unions existed throughout the country. About Turin, Milan, and other cities of the North they were as thick as birdshot, fired from a gun. But about Florence they were few, and in Southern Italy hardly one appeared. The books of the union made the contrast even worse. The national union had no branches in Calabria or Sicily, whence a great majority of our immigrants come. It would appear therefore that the whole question, with the alleged grievances of the Italians against us growing out of it, is almost purely talk. This suspicion of a wrong somewhere arose originally from the race of indefinite and unfounded charges drawn up by political and boot-licking Socialists hunting for a grievance against American trade unionism.

The four months' trip done, reflections upon it are in order. Do I return a better American? Is the American labor movement "ahead of the world"? What do I think of European Socialism? Do I bring back suggestions for social improvements? What of the movement in Germany? in Hungary? in France? in Italy? in England? What is the general tendency of the working class ideals in Europe? And what as to the leaders whose names stand for certain tendencies? Etc.? Etc.? Already questions such as these have been sent over seas. I may expect many more, some asking for details, in the next few weeks. And then, there are the reporters. In reply, I have to say that the boxes of books, pamphlets, reports, etc., which I bring back with me must be drawn upon to some extent in answering questions. Besides, various notes are yet to be gone over and digested. I feel I have yet something to say about the great trip, and the editor of this paper has directed me to continue my series of letters. So, I greet my kindly readers with a grasp of the hand and tell them I'll not bid them adieu until I shall have further summarized for their consideration some of the general facts and impressions I gained abroad.

At sea, Oct. 8, 1909.

THERE WITH AN EXCUSE



Man: Look here, didn't I tell you to hold that horse's head? Now he's walked off.
Boy: Huh, but you didn't tell me to hold his feet!

THE UNION FURNITURE STORE

Announce Their Opening at 186 First Street

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS WE CARRELL GOODS MADE BY UNION LABOR, ORGANIZED LABOR, LABOR THAT IS PAID HONEST WAGES. THE GREATER PART OF THE IT IS THE AIM OF THIS STORE TO SY ARE MADE BY THE UNION, AND WE EXPECT TO ADD TO OUR LINES AS FAST AS UNION LABOR MAKES OUR REQUISITES. WE GUARANTEE OUR PRICES ON UNICN-MADE GOODS AS LOW AS ANY EXCEPT PRISON MADE GOODS, WHICH WE DO NOT KEEP. EVERYTHING IN STOCK TO FURNISH THE HOME. WE SUBMIT A FEW ILLUSTRATIONS FROM OUR VARIED STOCK WHICH WE HOPE MAY INTEREST YOU.

Furniture of all kinds, Circassian walnut, mahogany, birdseye maple, weathered oak, early English oak, waxed and golden oak
Steel Ranges, Cook and Heating Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, Baby Carriages and Go Carts, Room Size Rugs, Linoleums and Window Shades

COME AND TRY US ONCE. OUR OBJECT IS TO PLEASE YOU WITH GOOD, CLEAN, WELL-MADE, UP-TO-THE-MINUTE GOODS, AND DOWN-TO-BOTTOM PRICES.

Complete Dining Set for \$25



Solid Oak Extension Table; 6 Solid Oak Chairs, cane seat; 1 Cottage Sideboard, with French plate mirror, 4 drawers, cabinet below, all for... \$25

A SNAPPY PRICE LIST

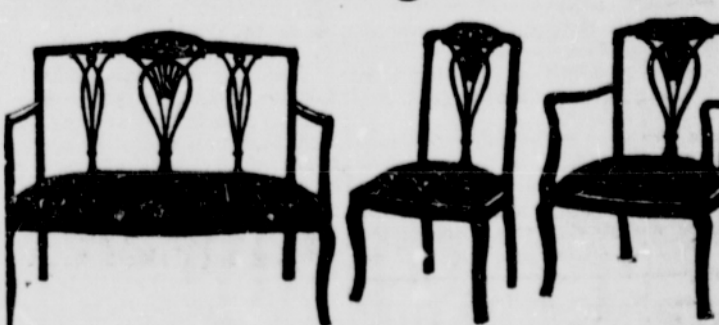
Iron Beds, enameled \$ 2.65
Woven Wire Springs 1.75
White Cotton Top Mattress 3.15
Union Felt Mattress 9.50
Oak Dressers 11.50

Napoleon Bed Lounges ..\$16.40
Bed Lounges 11.60
Sofa Beds 12.35
Davenport Beds 22.50
Lounges, upholstered 6.85

Steel Davenport\$ 5.40
Kitchen Cupboards 4.50
Sideboards 15.00
Union Brussels Rugs,
9 x 12 16.00

Chiffonieres, solid oak ...\$11.40
Madras Brussels Rugs,
9 x 12 9.00
Axminster Rugs,
9 x 12 22.60

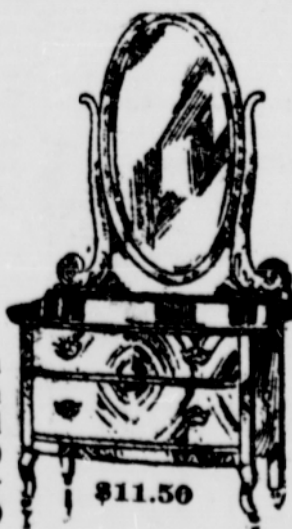
Parlor Suit Bargain for \$15



Mahogany finish on birch, upholstered in green two-tone verona; spring seats; sold by others at \$25; Union price is\$15

\$15 Dresser for \$11.50

Princess Dresser with oval or shaped French bevel mirror, finished golden; regular \$15.00 value; Union Price for this Dresser \$11.50



WHERE CAN YOU BUY A FINE STEEL RANGE LIKE THIS FOR ONLY \$27.50

Steel Range with high closet and duplex grate, spring-balanced oven door. This is a heavy, substantial and durable range, made of the best quality cold-rolled steel. Is adapted for coal or wood. Oven thoroughly braced and bolted, asbestos lined throughout, nickel trimmed; section-plate top. Union price \$27.50

