

REMEMBER SHOW SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT THE HEILIG

The great Easter Sunday theatrical matinee at the Heilig Theater is attracting attention. When the "House of a Thousand Candles" begins at 2 o'clock Sunday in the Heilig, one of the best plays ever put on the boards in Portland, will be before a crowded house. The popular Baker Stock Company will take the parts. No amateurs. The best assemblage of men and women on the Coast; every one an artist. Every one a star.

It would be a good play for any one to attend; but when it is a benefit for the Labor Temple to make a home for organized labor in this city, then the reason why you should go is apparent.

There are a great many "labor leaders," and if they all show up there will be standing room only.

There are a great many patriots in Port-

The Banner Ordinance

The banner ordinance forbids the carrying of any sign or device in the streets of Portland. It is a thing intended by Simon to suddenly put a stop to boycott banners that were hurting his friends last Summer. It is a credit to a Kanacka lawyer, but hardly to the law firm of the Portland Railway, Light and Power Company, of which the head of the city administration is said to be one of the members. It would either be a dead letter from the start or it would be used as an engine of oppression or bribery.

Imagine a case. Lady comes down the street bearing the beautiful insignia of the Women of Woodcraft on her breast. Policeman has it in for the family. Arrests her. Name in the papers. Awful public offense of well known fraternalist of Portland. Fined \$50. Wore an insignia where the public could see it. "Don't do it again, madam."

Innocent porter pastes a sign on his delivery wagon. "Shoulder Hams, Full of Dope; Only 10 Cents a Pound." In he goes. Fined \$50. Displaying a banner, sign or device on the public streets.

Poverty-stricken Portland Railway, Light and Power Company, trying to earn an honest dollar by inducing the unsuspecting public to patronize its roller skate slide at the Oaks. Puts a banner on a flat car and hides a scab hand behind it to inform the public of its dilapidated financial condition and urgent needs. Chief of Police Banfield rides up and arrests the motorman. "Officer, do your duty. Take the motorman to the rock pile for 90 days."

Josselyn? Nothing doing! He didn't know of the wanton violation of the banner ordinance by his lawless subordinates.

The fool thing is a danger with a fool mayor and well-headed chief of police. A graft with dishonest officials, an interference with business at best, a curse to the community. Vote it down!

Street Vacations

For half a century Portland has given away her streets. The wonder is there are any streets left. It has been chiseled out of its water front and now has to buy it back at a cost of millions. It has given away miles of streets to the railroad companies with hardly a thank you in return. Right now the City Council, including some of its most saintly members, are contemplating the giving away of a million dollars' worth of streets as a final clean-up, and it is doubtful if anything but a rope and telegraph pole applied to the honorable body will prevent its turning over the plunder.

When Mayor Lane was presiding over the City Council he vetoed and protested against the giving away of city streets in vain. Even he did not get out and propose an initiative petition to stop the City Council from doing the city any more. This time a few citizens got together and have proposed an amendment that saws off the City Council short in all future grafting of this nature.

It is a good thing, and it needs pushing along. It forbids the selling, giving away or vacating of streets or water front. It will do the business. Saw off the graft.

UNION MEN IN JAIL.

The officials of Prince Rupert have taken steps to crush the rapidly growing federal union in that city and have proceeded to jail the majority of them.

The union, or what was left of it, called a mass meeting and gave the authorities 24 hours to release the men, and the greater part of them were let out, but some are still in jail.

The matter will be brought before the central council tomorrow evening and arrangements made to give them financial assistance.

To Organize New Painters Local

For some time it has been apparent to the membership of Local No. 10, of the painters, that the organization was becoming too large in numbers to be handled to the best advantage. At the last meeting it was decided to organize another local, and to that end circular letters have been sent out to several hundred prospective members in the jurisdiction announcing a meeting at 205 1/2 First street, Saturday evening, April 22, at which time the organization will be perfected.

The circular is signed by H. M. Seyer, general organizer for the painters; O. R. Hartwig, business agent of the painters, and C. O. Young, general organizer A. F. of L., and reads in part as follows:

"This union is not being placed in the field to antagonize any existing one, but to aid in the general welfare of the craft.

"It is a well-known fact that in Portland the prices for our line of work are in a deplorable state, owing in a great measure to the unsatisfactory competitive conditions existing here.

"Were the craft thoroughly organized, and a fair, impartial and mutual agreement drawn up between the bosses and men, a great gain would be made in creating a place where the craft

land anxious to fall on the neck of labor and greet it as a long-lost brother. Of course, the patriots will be there.

There are thousands of members of organized labor with wives and families who would like to see a good play and meet their friends. "The House of a Thousand Candles" is a clean and beautiful play story. Come one; come all.

Engage seats now and avoid the rush. Ask your Secretary. Phone into the Labor Temple.

The Labor Temple needs the money. You and yours need the recreation. Come and enjoy a pleasant two hours and receive your money's worth, and do a good deed at the same time.

The prices are reasonable—35 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and \$1.

TENEMENTS.

With large cities come tenements. Tenements are a reflection on our intelligence, our religion and our civilization. Scientific men study them as they would some fungus disease, and overlook their fundamental cause, that of land monopoly and speculation, just as they overlook long hours, low pay and exhausted nervous systems as a breeding ground for tuberculosis. The data in the Free Library will furnish many interesting readings of evenings. One class of reformers does away with tenements by shifting them, and another class by sending a few out to the country a week or two every summer. Charity always has a multitude of ways of doing nothing.

Betts, L. W.—Leaven in a Great City. 1902. De Forest, R. W. (Ed.)—Tenement house problem, including the reports of the New York State Tenement House Commission of 1900. Two volumes. 1903.

Free, R. W.—Seven Years Hard. 1905. London, Jack—People of the Abyss. 1903. Riis, J. A.—Battle With the Slum. 1902. Riis, J. A.—How the Other Half Lives. Studies among the tenements of New York. 1890.

Riis, J. A.—Peril and the Preservation of the Home. 1903.

Riis, J. A.—Ten Years' War; an account of the battle with the slums in New York. 1900.

Sawyer, George—Building Regulations in Germany. See U. S. Foreign Commerce Bureau. Monthly consular reports. November, 1897, volume LV, pages 350-351.

KLAMATH FALLS SITUATION.

In a recent letter to Secretary Robinson, of the Central Council, C. E. Edue, secretary of the Federal Union in Klamath Falls, gives the following information:

"I was instructed to communicate with you in regard to the labor situation in Klamath Falls. There seems to be a number of false advertisements and fake employment agencies misrepresenting the labor condition here.

"There is very little work to be had here at the present, and an unlimited number of men who have been idle all winter, and who are still out of employment.

"While it is true that the working season here is just opening, it is also true that lots of workers are here waiting for jobs, and many more will be drifting in here before this warning will have gone to press."

A VETERAN RETIRES ON FURLOUGH.

On account of his injuries, received by an automobile, J. F. Cassidy resigned as business agent of the Building Trades amid unanimous regrets. He told of his work for organized labor since his connection with it and his sacrifices to secure the employers' liability law, passed by the people.

B. W. Sleeman was elected to succeed him. Every one who knows "Liability Jim" hopes to see his speedy recovery, and it is a certainty that if he recovers his strong personality will be a valuable force for better things. His successor takes hold with a knowledge of the local situation, and an experience that should invite the confidence of every member of the Building Trades.

Speaking of the New York horror, the Jewish Tribune, of Portland, pertinently says:

"Blame should rest not upon the owners of these death traps alone, but also upon the city which, through its laxity in enforcement of the laws providing for fire protection made such a disaster possible."

Some cure the tiger of biting by filling his teeth with gold.

Leabo Re-Appointed

Governor West has probably not made an appointment since he has been in office that met with hearty approval with all concerned as that of T. M. Leabo, as a member of the state board of barber examiners.

Mr. Leabo has been the secretary of the Barbers' Union almost 13 years, and has been con-



T. M. LEABO
Secretary State Board of Barber Examiners

nected with the state board of barber examiners for about eight years.

He is fourth vice-president of his international, and at the convention last summer lacked but nine votes to elect him to the office of president. He has held many positions of trust in the Central Labor Council and in other labor organizations in Portland.

We congratulate Governor West upon his wise selection, and the people of the State of Oregon upon the fact that they are assured of the services of a thoroughly competent and conscientious servant.

City Paving Plant

The proposal to establish a municipal paving plant was considered by the Charter Commission two years ago, and the matter thoroughly gone into. It would require a million dollars to secure it in such a shape as to perform the service. It would save that much in a year if the exposures of the City Council grafters means anything.

Portland will be a city of a half million people in ten years more if her people avail themselves of the best in legislation and methods.

Some object to bonding the city for so large a sum as unnecessary. It will require only a part of that sum at the start, and no more need be issued than is needed of the bonds from time to time.

The paving trust don't approve of it, of course.

The fellows who rake off sub contracts from the paving trust don't like it.

The politicians and hangers-on who get big and little handouts from the trust don't like the idea of the city going into business for itself.

Let them howl!

The workmen of Portland can secure this needed step in advance and enable Portland citizens to build our streets with a Portland municipal plant. The trust now imports thousands of men and pays them low wages.

The city needs a plant to repair its streets laid now. It needs a plant to hold down the trust, and to make it come through with service to the city, even if the plant was not used one day a week.

Vote for the paving plant, even if some of the lah-de-dah "Portland Beautiful" schemes don't go through.

We need the plant in our business of running a city and running a trust out of politics.

MUST PUT IN BLOWERS.

The state law passed in 1907, requiring all woodworking establishments to install blowers to carry off the dust from the machines, is being rigidly enforced by the state factory inspectors. March 21 all the manufacturers operating woodworking plants were notified to comply with the law and install blowers. The law specifies that 10 days shall be allowed in which the manufacturer may take advantage of the arbitration clause. One firm in Portland took advantage of this clause, and the following letter tells the story:

"O. P. Hoff: The undersigned were appointed arbitrators to consider the advisability of Ward Bros., 888 Union avenue, City of Portland, establishing a blower system in their shop in order to eliminate the dust arising from the planing machine and other machinery in said shop, to better protect the employees of said shop from the inhalation of dust arising from such work. It is our judgment that a blower system should be established at the earliest possible moment.

Yours truly,
"THOMAS SORENSON.
"C. H. WHEELER."

The law provides that the manufacturer, if he loses, must pay all costs of arbitration.

Deputy Factory Inspector Carl Caulfield is seeing to it that the law is lived up to in his jurisdiction.

"DAD" YOUNG HERE.

Those delegates who were absent from the regular meeting of the Central Council last Friday evening missed the treat of their lives. C. O. (better known as "Dad") Young, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, dropped into town last week and was a visitor at the Council. Under "good of the Council" Bro. Young was called upon for a few remarks, and what he said will long remain a pleasant memory with his hearers.

When a man refuses to shake hands, shake

A Word About That "Gang"

You say there is a "gang" in your organization, brother unionist; that this "gang" controls the union's action; that there is no use for you to try to take any part in the work, because of the rule of this gang, and for that reason you do not go to the meetings and try to contribute your share to the general good.

We believe you are right—at least, right in the assertion that there is a "gang" in your organization. It would be a mighty poor union if it did not boast of one. No matter what sort of work is to be the purpose of an organization—whether it be social, fraternal, religious or industrial—invariably it will be found that the actual work will devolve upon the shoulders of a few willing ones, who have the hardihood to assume the labor and responsibility, and these few make the "gang." Either that, or the organization drags out a passive existence, ending in speedy death at the end of a period of uselessness.

You are right, too, in the belief that this "gang" controls the action of the body—for they are the ones who act. Were it not for the fact that they are willing to act, no action would be taken. For if you have noticed, every member who is willing to do things for the union is a member of the "gang"; and that's a little funny, isn't it?

Has it ever occurred to you that in those organizations where greatest progress is made there the "gang" is most conspicuous? There sometimes, also, is the cry against the "gang" the loudest, and there always the willingness to accept the results of their work to the greatest extent.

You are wrong, though, brother, in the thought that this "gang" rules against the wishes of the majority; for while it may not of itself constitute a majority, it is expressing their wishes. For if this were not so, in the ultra-democratic formation of a trade union would speedily be found the means to curb such a

rule. Rather is it most often true that this "gang" is directing the course of the union wisely, and well, and at least to as good advantage as could possibly be done—surely and necessarily in accordance with what the great majority of the membership deem the course of wisdom.

You are wrong, too, brother unionist, in assuming that it is useless for you to take a part in the work—against the gang, as you may now see it. If you think they are directing the policy of the union along an unwise course, it is your duty to yourself and your associates to do your utmost to correct such a tendency. You are doing your duty neither to yourself nor your fellows if you limit your action to idle criticism. But you must know the wisdom of your action—you must be sure that they are wrong and you are right. And in most instances a proper investigation will disclose that they are doing their utmost for their organization and yours, and that when you understand you will agree with their policy.

Of course, in all this talk we have not admitted that there is such a thing as a bad "gang." We did not think it necessary, for they are an institution practically unknown in trade unionism. It is not a field for their operations, for it contains neither the fame nor the emoluments to make their operations profitable. The only "gang" of our acquaintance is the one referred to above—that takes all the work and lets the glory fall where it may.

And do not let their activities make you an absentee from the meetings. Come out and meet them, combat them if they seem to deserve, show them that that you intend to do your share to conduct the business of your organization in the right way. And when you do this, if the "gang" of yours is like all the rest of our acquaintance, you will find yourself a member of it without application, enrolled as one of the true and consistent workers in labor's vineyard.

THAT PAVING AMENDMENT.

The Labor Press so far has not taken much interest in the squabble about the Ellis paving amendment, but the developments of the past few days has caused us to sit up and take notice.

The thing that particularly interests us just now is who is this "prominent labor man" that Mr. Ellis insists upon dragging into every canned interview that he has given out to the daily papers?

What interest any representative of labor could have in this amendment is not quite plain to us.

If the amendment will accomplish what is claimed for it we are heartily in favor of it. But so far we have been unable to find out the exact nature of the amendment even from Mr. Ellis himself.

As a general thing when a man has a meritorious measure he is willing to let the public in on it. The amendment has been filed, and what possible reason Ellis can have for wishing to maintain such an air of mystery is beyond conjecture.

However good the measure may be, it has lost considerable support through being dragged through the filthy mire of dirty politics.

Ellis has named the attorney that he says tried to bribe him. Now let him name the "labor man" in the affair. Let's have the whole truth in regard to the matter. Mr. Ellis is a public official; he is fathering a measure to be submitted through the initiative that is supposed to be for the benefit of the people. If there are any "prominent labor men" that are opposing such measures Mr. Ellis owes it to the people who elected him to name the man.

It's dollars to doughnuts that he is not even a laboring man, much less a representative of labor.

POLITICAL CLUB.

The executive committee of the Workingmen's Political Club held its regular weekly meeting at the headquarters in the Labor Temple Wednesday evening.

Delegates representing several hundred new members were seated.

The club is waging an active campaign in behalf of the candidates they have endorsed. They have refrained from endorsing any candidates other than Rushlight for mayor, Williams for municipal judge and Daly for councilman-at-large.

The entrance of Dr. Lane into the campaign has in no way affected the club, as they intend to stay with Rushlight to the bitter end, say the officers of the club.

Representatives of the club say that the reports from the workers over the city are very encouraging and they can see nothing to it but the nomination and election of their ticket.

They are especially pleased over the bright prospects they have of electing a representative working man to the council.

WASHINGTON GLADDEN IN OUTLOOK.

If the employer wishes all his employees to belong to the union, and makes it clear that union men are favored, the reason for a closed shop practically disappears. The employer's reason for an open shop is his need of a force near at hand to fight the union; when he makes the union his ally

Pain is often only the dregs of pleasure.

Debate Gag Ordinance

Not for a small world of microbes would the Labor Press insinuate that the proposed joint debates between Lombard and Werlein will resemble a theatrical performance, but a good subject for one of the debates might be the Gag Ordinance. Brother Lombard, imported from Los Angeles last Summer, and so energetically proceeded to boost through the City Council.

There has been nothing said about that in the semi-official literature, interviews and other mental gymnastics sent out by the aristocratic candidate of the Employers' Association.

Stir Gay up on that Werlein, and see him hop around it as gingerly as if it was loaded with dynamite.

The Oregonian speaks of it as the "anti-boycott ordinance." It would put a man in jail for 90 days for telling his wife if he met her on the street, that the Portland Railway, Light and Power Company was an open shop. It is an attempt to put every man, woman and child at the mercy of "Chief of Police Banfield," if Gay Lombard is elected Mayor.

It strikes at the right of free speech. It would increase the taxation of the city by hundreds of thousands of dollars if "Chief of Police Banfield" tried to enforce it and put all the union men in Portland in jail, as he could do.

By all means let us hear Gay Lombard tell how he and Simon, and the saintly Ellis, put that gag ordinance over and through and on in the statute books of the city.

Stir him up on it, Werlein. Whirl in and see how Gay, the would-be gagger of men, can get by.

Billboard Joker

One of the initiative petitions before the people of Portland is a joker on the billboard nuisance. Taking advantage of the outcry against the billboard impositions perpetrated for the most part by Foster & Kleiser, the billboard fiends of Portland, their friend, Councilman Ellis, copies a Chicago ordinance, with an extra joker or two, and puts it forth upon the waters in the hopes that it will return after a few weeks laden with a golden harvest for his clients.

The thing would forbid the hanging of any sign without the payment of \$2.50 to the building inspector. It allows billboards to be two feet from the ground, which is entirely too low. It allows the present billboards to remain without payment of a fee, but new ones must pay. It allows billboards to remain undisturbed for a year, but new ones must conform to regulations. It compels them to be faced with iron, supported by iron, etc., all of which is unnecessary.

The clause forbidding fences anywhere to be over eight feet in height should arouse the owners of parks, ball grounds and amusement centers to sit up and take notice.

The billboard nuisance should be sanely regulated, but not given to the building inspector for a graft, and to a single firm for a cinch.

Farm hands in eastern Washington are being offered \$35 a month, with prospects that the pay will reach \$40 before long.

Every man is entitled to all he produces.

Labor Chieftain Candidate for Office

(Oregon Optimist.)

Good citizens all over Portland are rejoicing in the prospect of electing a strong and efficient City Council. Almost without exception they say that the election of Will H. Daly, as Councilman-at-Large, will greatly conserve the public welfare. Mr. Daly is a favorite candidate of the workmen of Portland. He is their tried and true leader and is at present the trusted executive officer of the State Federation of Labor.

Mr. Daly is a conservative, thoughtful and earnest citizen.

Mr. Daly is a linotype operator. He has had long experience in public affairs and is

eminently qualified for service in the Council, being thoroughly familiar with the work of legislative and deliberative assemblies.

Mr. Daly is a registered Republican and a member of the Republican County Central Committee. He is a close friend of Mr. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and is in accord with Mr. Gompers' conservative economic views.

In selecting Mr. Daly as one of their candidates for Councilman-at-Large the Workmen's Political Club has made no mistake. A pull all together will result in his election, and it behooves the working people of this city to demonstrate their ability to hold together and put through a winner.