

### Make Appeal for Aid

To Organized Labor and Friends, Greeting: Laundry Workers' Union, No. 16, of Salt Lake City, Utah, was organized some few weeks ago. The union was born of the misery of the workers. It grew by leaps and bounds until at the present we have a membership of 364 out of a possible 500. All of these members took chances of losing their positions upon joining the union, as the employers discharged, discriminated, and coerced their employes to discourage and prevent them from joining the union.

Despite all these obstacles, the membership is steadily growing, and since the formation of our organization, 198 of our members have been locked out of the Colonial and Palace laundries, and the American Linen Supply Company. This is the first organization composed chiefly of female workers in this state, and if we can make this organization a success, we can organize many of the female workers in this and other cities in Utah.

The Salt Lake Federation of Labor, the Building Trades Council, and the local unions of this city are doing all in their power to sustain the local until relief can be had from the outside; but, brothers, we need your aid to win this fight. To you it means at most only a few dollars; to us the right to organize, to live better, and enjoy the blessings that come to the organized worker. Any assistance, however small, will be gratefully received.

We must win this fight, we will win this fight, and we will go on with the confidence that our brethren and sisters in the trade union movement will support us morally and financially.

The earnings of the women have been meager, and they need your assistance—AND NEED IT NOW. A few dollars given promptly will be of greater value than hundreds after the fight is over. The right to organize is the only issue between us and our employers. Do not place this letter on file, but give us what you can, remembering that it is for a worthy cause.

Send all contributions to W. M. Kneer, Financial Secretary, Room 310 McIntyre building, Salt Lake City, Utah, who will send receipt for same.

Trusting you will favor us with an early reply, with best wishes for your future success, we remain,

Fraternal yours,  
A. S. VOWLES, Rec. Sec'y.  
WALTER EAST, President.  
Laundry Workers, No. 16.

A. E. HARVEY, Secretary,  
Salt Lake Federation of Labor.  
FRED H. GRAHAME, President,  
Laundry Workers' International Union.

#### FOR CAUCASIANS.

J. T. Bramhill, Sacramento Bee.

I admire the Japanese, as a nation and as a people at home. But I do not desire them to have my country, nor any part of it. I have studied them and know that they would triumph easily over China and over the great power of Russia. More I will not say, except that the Americans are the most fatuous, blind, pride-besotten people on the face of God's earth. It is a hackneyed phrase that whom the gods destroy they first make mad, and it surely looks as if the gods had decreed our destruction, for a madder, more reckless, improvident people do not live, and if we ever survive the present century it will only be by the grace of God and the standing together of the Anglo-Saxons, Teutons and Celts throughout the world. It has become the fashion, whenever any one points out the too evident faults of our army and navy, or our coast defenses, as did Lord Charles Beresford in England, to stonify him for a disturber of the peace. We are living in a fools' paradise, and worse than that, we are inviting our enemies to share our paradise with us.

Undeniably California stands in need of labor. But it is intelligent labor we need, not slave labor, or menial labor. Let us get rid of that abominable heresy, a heresy that already has cost us a civil war and billions of dollars of treasure. California needs intelligent white labor, and an intelligent Caucasian population, a Christia population. We want Germans, English, Scotch, Irish, Swedes, Norwegians, Finns, French Swiss and the like, and we want them now. California for Caucasians!

#### WHAT CALIFORNIA HAS DONE.

No legislature in the history of any state ever passed as many progressive measures as the recently adjourned California legislature.

Among the most striking measures are: Initiative, referendum, recall—the real thing, city, county, state.

The restoration of the real Australian ballot. No more voting straight tickets with an "X" mark under a picture.

Statement No. 1, and a simplified direct primary.

Woman suffrage.

Increasing powers to railroad commission. Limiting term of power appropriations. Shortening the state ballot.

Woman's eight-hour law.

A very strong liability law, combined with compensation.

Full crew and a special railway liability law. Home rule for counties in nearly all local matters.

Convict labor law that takes it out of the free market.

Strict child labor law.

Local option law for sale of liquor.

Simplification of appeals.

Citizenship law for those engaged in public works.

#### ORGANIZE AND BE HAPPY.

Whenever labor asks an increase of pay the employers declare that because somewhere else the wages are lower that therefore the business will be driven away from the town. Some years ago, in a little town, a struggling typographical union suggested to the employers a scale of \$12 a week, an increase of a dollar. The employers indignantly turned it down because in a nearby town the scale was \$9 a week. However, the boys stayed with their extortionate demand. Now the scale in that benighted burg is \$18, and the \$9 town has become a \$16 town. This sort of thing goes on constantly. Portland is no exception. Organization and sagacity bring the dough. It is well to go slow, count your blessings and give thanks; but sometimes there is virtue in staying with a demand for a square deal. If you win, you are brave boys. If you lose out, then you are a fool. Take your choice.

#### WHAT IS THE MATTER?

Where the recall is impossible to apply is where the Salem Journal is shouting in leader editorials for it to be applied. In 1906 the people passed a gross income tax on corporations. The legislature elected at the same time unintentionally or otherwise repealed it, and a su-

preme court confirmed that view of its having been repealed "by implication." The legislature cannot be recalled. It has been succeeded by two other legislatures since. The supreme court cannot be recalled, for it has changed its membership by death, resignation and election. Who does the Journal want to have recalled? Why not keep quiet until it finds out? Why not initiate another law, and if necessary put it in the form of an amendment to the constitution, so that it will stay a while? What is the matter with the think tank of the Journal, anyway?

#### WHAT IT WANTS.

The shop that burned in New York was one of the "open shops" the Employers' Association loves so well. The union had some members there, but union conditions could not be enforced. The litter-covered floor and the illegally constructed obstructions to the stairways and the fire escapes were perpetuated, and their removal bitterly opposed by organized manufacturers.

The "open shop" means girls piled up in a crushed and blackened mass to help out business. It means murder. It means girls by thousands insufficiently clad, nourished, protected. It means the deterioration of the race in future generations for the profits in this for a few. The Employers' Association would like to see the Garment Workers Union dismembered in Portland, and the underpaid, overworked girls placed in litter-covered lofts, searched like common thieves as they went from work in illegally constructed ante-rooms with inward swinging doors. It wants more money for the employers, less money and safety for the employes.

#### GREETING THE HOMESEAKER.

Thousands are coming into Oregon looking for homes.

The boost literature and the push clubs expenditures are given credit. Much is due them. The wide advertising Oregon has received through its people-made and people-ruling laws has had much to do with it. More than appears upon the surface, no doubt.

The way to receive the home seekers at any of the cities of Oregon is to meet the train at the depot with a brass band.

Afterwards the prices on land can be raised 50 to 500 per cent. If the homeseeker gets a home in spite of this sort of a welcome, then the assessor will fine him for every lack of improvements made on the home site or acres.

After that the home builder will be in a first class shape to vote for the exemption of his improvements from taxation, which accomplished, will result in more home seekers and home builders coming into Oregon in a week than now come in a year, and no need of any boost literature.

#### HOW LABOR IS UNITED.

At the People's Forum last Sunday evening H. J. Parkison made a very interesting address on the formation of the modern labor organization. The audience was a small one, owing to persistent knocking by the owners' representatives of the Medical building hall, telling people that there would be no meeting. Mr. Parkison secured the attention of his audience from the first, and outlined the way in which modern labor unions are knitting themselves together for the betterment of man.

#### Some Jolts and Some Boosts

Every man has an equal right to the use of the earth.

The help of the labor men in the cities is offered to those in the country. Field and factory, get together.

The country press is run by many who hold union cards. It wants a fair deal. That is all labor demands in city or country.

Workers in the city and country should unite to use the initiative for better things. Where they have done this the results have been satisfactory.

A farmer needing more milk would be foolish to shut off feed on his cows. A people wanting more land would be foolish to relieve the idle land owner from taxation.

The leasing of Columbia Dock No. 1 by the Farmers' Union of Oregon, Idaho and Washington is a significant action that should have been taken by the grain growers in some co-operative form many years ago. The grain gamblers and buyers have made millions from the farmers. With municipal docks other farmers' organizations can secure release from the useless grades of middlemen more easily.

It is claimed that big farms near McMinnville do not pay, and the taxes on them equal the profits from the crops in some instances. There are too many big farms in the Willamette valley, and too many of the farmers are holding land they really have no use for, thereby making themselves drudges and slaves to their farms with the idea of unloading when the prices get higher. Anything that will cause them to farm more and speculate less will help the entire state.

We are told that so many thousands are brought to Oregon as settlers, but, in fact, a considerable reduction must be made because of those coming and then passing on to California, Washington and other states. Quite a number are going back after seeing industrial conditions here, with the Employers' Association constantly threatening a general lockout and a labor war. This latter combination of confidence men do more to knock Portland and all Oregon than any other one institution.

One effect of the railroad boosting of Oregon has been to swamp Portland with men out of work, who have been attracted by the advertising. Some of the agents of the Employers' Association have been busy with speciously worded advertisements for help in Portland as well as eastern papers. The forces of organized labor urge on all men able to do so to keep away from the city for the present. The young men in the small towns and on the farms, attracted to the city because of its allurements, would do well to remain at home for a while longer.

Redmond, the enterprising and growing little city of Central Oregon, has adopted a charter that will enable its empty lot owners to hereafter help along the development of the community. In many small towns the absentee lot holders do nothing but raise prices on their properties when anybody else does anything to attract capital and labor to the place. Redmond in company with many other towns in Oregon, needs to be able to place all public burdens on the land values and thereby stop punishing men for boosting the town with substantial improvements, public utilities, streets and sidewalks.

### Tell the Good Things

To the Editor: I have just finished reading "Growls and Grouches of the Building Trades," which have appeared in the Labor Press for the past two weeks.

Now I realize that the building trades has some kick coming for the way the saloon interests have treated them, but I wish to inquire of the building trades if it would not be just as well to say something about the things that they have accomplished instead of parading before the public the things in which they have failed?

The world loves a winner. If you have done any good for yourselves, don't neglect to tell us. It makes us feel better. It will make you feel better. It won't give the men who are fighting you quite so much pleasure, that's true, but then it isn't their welfare that you are looking out for.

Tell us of the new jobs that you have for your members; the number of men you have working; the increase of membership in the unions that compose your department; tell us what firms hire union men; tell us of the legislation that you are interested in.

YOU know that you accomplish some good every week. Tell US about it. Don't be stingy with the good things and so free to tell the bad things.  
C. B. BURNETT,  
Member Typographical Union.

#### Here, There and Elsewhere

Every eighth woman is a wage worker.

New England railway mail clerks demand a five-hour day.

Detroit (Mich.) dredgeworkers demand the eight-hour day.

Among the Finns and Norwegians there are many women sailors.

A woman labor inspector is causing the Ohio child labor law to be enforced.

The Iowa legislators modestly raised their own salaries nearly 100 per cent.

Hartford, Connecticut, department store tailors are on a strike for better conditions.

Woman's Union Label league will hold an international convention in Indianapolis next June.

A universal union label is projected to take the place of the 61 individual labels now in use.

The government of Victoria, Australia, has been operating a coal mine of its own for a year.

In Spain boys under 16 are not allowed to lift or carry more than 16 pounds or push or draw heavy loads.

More than 900 girls are being taught to operate electrically driven machinery in a new trade school in New York.

It is expected that the eight-hour demand for machinists in New York City will go into effect some time in March.

An eight-hour day and a half-holiday Saturday have been obtained for nearly all the building trades in Chicago, Ill.

The French fishermen who man the Pierce fleet on the Grand Banks are engaged for shares in the catch instead of wages.

Another batch of 45 postal savings banks has been ordered. It would be a fearful thing to open a few hundred all at once.

Steam engineers of the Twin Cities have united to secure the passage by the legislature of a new license law for engineers.

Postal savings banks are a success so far as opened; but still the extension of them is delayed for fear the banking trust might be hurt by them.

Living cost in Hawaii is much higher than in California and wages forty to sixty per cent less. Only 650 American born people are employed on the sugar plantations.

The war lord of Germany may not want universal peace, but the Social Democrats of his gerrymandered parliament will undoubtedly bring him to time if ever they secure their just share of representation.

In Pennsylvania the slaves of the Steel Trust not only dare not attend union meetings or even mass meetings, but they will not talk with anybody about industrial conditions. The open shops of the Steel Trust even close a man's mouth.

J. J. Pastoriza was recently elected one of the five commissioners of Houston, Texas. This gentleman is a warm friend of organized labor, a printer, a land speculator and a Single Taxer. He visited Portland several months ago on a tour of investigation of city governments.

The softest snap in the world is held down by Manuel, ex-king of Portugal. He gets \$40,000 a year from his country to stay away back out of sight and keep away from that country. Say, the editors of several papers we know of will undertake to stay away from any country for one-tenth that sum.

In Los Angeles a police justice has sentenced a union machinist to six months in a scab shop. He was arrested for vagrancy. Here is a new avenue for the union fighters to bring in strike-breakers. The forces of organized labor are to appeal the case. The best time to have appealed it was last year when the police justice was elected.

The express trust in New York city has practically destroyed the union of its employes. All the agitators and men with backbone and appreciation of organization are blacklisted. An eighteen-hour day, low wages and hard work of the employes assure the continuance of 20 per cent dividends, more watered stock to pay them on.

Milwaukee has 12 union workmen in the Wisconsin legislature. Three of them are cigar-makers, a sailor, glassblower, core worker, moulder, machinist, baker, carpenter, book-keeper and painter, make up the remainder. They are Social Democrats, but they are more than party names—they are the advance guard of the workmen in future legislative bodies

# Look Ahead of You!

The influence of any individual tradesman may seem to himself to be comparatively insignificant.

Loyalty to the other Union fellow may seem from his standpoint to be of no consequence. But, remember, that the power of Unionism is in the combined forces which, acting together, can demand and get the results desired.

Do you seek to establish for the other fellow—the loyal Union man—the conditions which you crave for yourself and which he helps establish for you?

Do you accept the moral responsibility that is imposed on you when you accept your Union card??? And do you spend your hard earned cash for the product of Union Labor so far as possible?

A certain young man went into a certain store last Saturday desiring to purchase a good Union-made suit of clothes. He was advised that a good Union-made suit could not be secured, to which he replied that he could get one at the Lion Store, 166-170 Third street.

But, yet, he allowed the salesman to prove to his satisfaction by showing him **only one Union-made suit** which he had borrowed from the Lion Store, and he purchased a Non-Label suit.

Later the same evening the same young man purchased at the Lion Store some Furnishings, on which he demanded the Label, and got it, and then asked to be informed why he could not get a good Union-made suit, and related his experience in purchasing a suit in the afternoon.

He was immediately taken down the line and shown a magnificent array of Union-made suits, more than two thousand in number, representing snappy, stylish models, made of the newest fabrics, by good, reliable makers.

The answer to his question was easy, as he learned with much chagrin and embarrassment that he had not looked in the right place. He had made a monkey of himself by not acting on the reliable information that his brother had given him.

## Moral

It's all right to be from Missouri—  
But don't let yourself be a monkey!

Get your Easter outfit at the Lion Clothing Co., 166-170 Third street. They will fit you out from the crown of your head to the soles of your feet with Union-made clothes—to suit your taste—from the cheapest that's good to the best that's made. **Men's suits, \$10.00 to \$40.00.**

They press your suit as often as required, free of charge. They guarantee satisfaction with every purchase, and always stand for a square deal.

that will supplant lawyers and corporation grafters.

The small bakery owner in New York who fought organized labor because it would take his business away from him is facing a thirty million dollar trust that is doing that very thing.

One of the largest department stores in Spokane has agreed to organize its force from cellar to flagpole. It found in a little tussel that hardly attracted any attention some time ago that working people bought things, and that the better paid they are the more they buy.

Oregon is swamped with men coming from the East looking for work. We have no state labor employment office. We have no way of getting the congested idlers out of the city to country jobs that might be found for them. We have no way of encouraging the man with a small amount of means to either get a job or stay on a piece of land. Other civilized countries have these helps for the industrious and the home-builders. We entice them here to make food for the labor fighting Employers' As-

sociation, and we do all we can to keep the men and the land apart.

F. M. Brown, of Brownsville, Oregon, has been elected mayor. He is an editor, and this is more remarkable than the election of a socialist would be. It is rarely that an editor gets caught in such a trap. We hope Brown will do Brownsville up brown, and if there are any grafters there that he will scorch 'em.

Manufacturers in Japan and India have admitted that the well-paid American labor is the cheapest in the world. They produce better and more of an output for the same money paid in wages and expenses. It has time and again been demonstrated that a Chinese or Hindu coolie in this country, under far better conditions and food than he secures in his own country cannot perform the labor in even the simplest forms of industry that the white man does. Employers prefer them because they appear to be cheaper, but the big corporations favor them as a means of knocking down the wages of white men by the appearance of a low scale paid to the coolies.