

THE WILCOX AND MAEGLY-TICHTNER BOYCOTT

Central Council Asks Labor to Keep Out of Unfair Buildings --- Also Not to Eat Portland Flouring Mills Company's Cereals

WHAT TRUSTS HAVE DONE.

WASHINGTON.—When the great Civil War was raging and thousands of men were engaged in the mighty conflict; when the shop and the mill, the mine and the fields were depopulated to such an extent that laborers were few the prices of the commodities of life increased. Today we are at peace, the machinery in the shop and mill is tended by thousands of willing workers, the miner digs industriously, and skilled husbandmen are tilling the soil and gathering abundant harvests. Nevertheless, the prices of the products of the shop, the mill, the mine and the fields are soaring. The following table of prices is taken from the Times-Dispatch, of Richmond, Va. The war-time prices are from the Index-Appel, a reliable authority on the Civil war:

War time.	Article.	Now.
\$4 10.	Flour.....	\$7 75
14c lb.	Pork.....	18-20c lb.
33c lb.	Hams.....	20-28c lb.
8 1/2c lb.	Lard.....	12 1/2c lb.
15-20c lb.	Butter.....	30-35c lb.
14c lb.	Cheese.....	35c lb.
10-18c lb.	Sugar.....	6-7c lb.
30-35c gal.	Molasses.....	32-38c gal.
6 1/2c lb.	Beef.....	15c lb.
5c lb.	Shoulders.....	20c lb.
13-16c lb.	Coffee.....	25-40c lb.

The trusts are responsible for the prices now, and the same trusts are giving battle to the unions in their effort to increase wages.

WORKMEN ARE ORGANIZING IN EVERY PART OF LAND

WASHINGTON.—With a steady tread the unorganized workers of the land are marching to join the army of organized labor. Since the last report the following new unions have been organized:

Ashville, Tenn., Electrical Workers and Building Trades Council; Middleport, O., Car Workers, Laborers' Protective Union, Machinists' Helpers Union; Muskogee, Okla., Trades and Labor Council; Shawnee, Okla., Steam Engineers; Memphis, Tenn., Federal Labor Union; Paris, Tex., Plumbers, Gas Fitters and Steam Fitters' Union, Retail Clerks, Printing Pressmen, Blacksmiths, Bookbinders; Spokane, Wash., Meatcutters; Parkersburg, W. Va., Street Railway Employees, Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Cement Workers; Fon du Lac, Wis., Bartenders; Galt, Ont., Hod Carriers and Building Laborers; Guelph, Ont., Carpenters; Hamilton, Ont., Cement Workers; Lethbridge, Alberta, Journeymen Tailors; Moncton, N. B., Teamsters; Niagara Falls, Ont., Carpenters; Meadville, Pa., Cement Workers; Sacramento, Cal., Laborers; East St. Louis, Ill., Steam Fitters; Wheaton, Ill., Electrical Workers; Joliet, Ill., Meatcutters, Retail Clerks; Streator, Ill., Hod Carriers and Building Laborers; Springfield, Ill., Bookbinders; Pontiac, Mich., Brewery Workmen, Molders, Carriage and Wagon Workers.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL MEETS

Miss Margaret C. Daly, general organizer of the Garment Workers of America, gave a label talk to the members of the Building Trades Council at its meeting Monday evening. One statement made by Miss Daly was that of the ten thousand workers in the collar industry of the country, only thirty were members of the Garment Workers. The brand of union callars made by this small group of union workers is the Bell brand. The remarks of the speaker were given close attention and the talk was a helpful one.

F. W. Preher, secretary of the Marble Workers, was received as a new delegate. It was shown that the efforts are still being made to secure union men to put on the finishing touches to the Wilcox building. Two subjects discussed by the delegates were the need of finding some remedy for the employment office methods by which workmen are practically robbed of their money by criminal methods, and also conditions which permit one firm to maintain a monopoly of the bill posting and circular distributing business under the protection of the city ordinances.

Ledwidge served as chairman of the meeting and the vice-president's position was occupied by Harris.

Speaking through Bro. Farrar, H. J. Parkison thanked the various unions of the Building Trades for their encouragement and help during his recent sickness.

H. J. Parkison, former editor of THE LABOR PRESS, who some time ago went to California because of poor health, returned to Portland this week. Bro. Parkison says he feels almost like a different man, so great has been the improvement in his health. He looks it, too, for he is as brown as a nut, and the beneficial effects of the trip are apparent. He has again taken up his work as a member of the law firm of Parkison & Yankwich.

A great fight for human liberty and against the degradation of the workers is now being waged in Portland.

The Building Trades Council is making its stand for union conditions as against the hypocrisy of the open shoppers, or really the non-union shop.

The Wilcox building, corner Sixth and Washington, and the Maegly-Tichtner building, corner Seventh and Alder, have been placed under the ban of organized labor. And so placed because their owners deliberately and after fair warning, chose the Stone & Webster Engineering Company, one of the most unfair and most notorious construction and promotion companies of the United States, to put up their two skyscrapers.

Some bait to have some small percentage of the work on these buildings done by union labor was properly scorned. The building trades suffered too much in the past from these ambushes, cleverly laid by some shrewd financier or tricky architect.

So the Wilcox and Maegly-Tichtner buildings are great monuments erected to glorify the power of capital to oppress labor.

Well, the Building Trades Council, backed by the Central Labor Council, has taken up the gauntlet of battle so valiantly flung into Labor's face.

Union men and women are asked and pleaded with to keep their money from these two unfair buildings.

And surely that is a reasonable and fair request. For across the street from these buildings or within a block, union workers can spend their money in buildings erected by union labor.

Some shoe houses, a piano concern with union patronage and other would-be friends of union labor, have moved, or intend to move, into these buildings. And some of these concerns have leases signed, and claim now that it would be unjust for union men and women not to continue to buy from them.

Unjust, indeed! What about the injustice to labor and the suffering to labor, if the Stone & Websters, the Wilcoxes, and the Maegly-Tichtner crowd were permitted to lower wages and lengthen the hours of toil?

These would-be friends of union labor have only themselves to blame if they suffer financial loss. Surely the Employers' Association of Oregon has provoked and given publicity to many a bitter labor controversy these last few years. And only some months ago they called in Harrison Gray Otis of Los Angeles to advise them how to crush union labor.

A very important phase of this great labor struggle is also going to be the boycott against the flours manufactured by the Portland Flouring Mills, of which T. B. Wilcox is controlling owner. At the breakfast table many tens of thousands of workmen all throughout the Pacific Coast eat panes made out of Olympic mixture. And as many use some of the following brands:

Snowdrift, Brilliant, Squaresifter, Bluestem, Granulated, Golden Lily, Pride, Light-house, Dayton, Cascadia, Sunlight, Snowflake, Wildrose, Portland, Salem, Olympic, Panecake, Graham and Whole Wheat. Also Wheat Hearts, and all other products of the Portland Flouring Mills.

So union men and women, who believe that the trades union movement is the greatest bulwark against capitalistic greed and oppression, should look carefully what flour goes into their breakfast foods and their bread.

Remember, "There is a boycott." A boycott as fair and just as labor ever used to defend its rights to a fairer and fuller life.

TEAMSTERS OPEN MEETING PROVES ENJOYABLE EVENT

The open meeting of Teamsters' Union, No. 163, held last Thursday, while only fairly attended because of the rain, proved to be a successful start to what is planned to be a series of open monthly meetings.

The evening was devoted to music, refreshments and speeches. The speakers included invited guests and representatives from the different organizations. The first speakers were from other unions and later several of the former members, men who were active years ago, were called on, and the advice given by these men was most helpful.

The history of the Teamsters' organization for the past several years was reviewed, and it was shown that never was the demand for a No. 1 teamsters with union cards so strong as at the present time.

The committee in charge of the arrangements were H. A. Case, Frank Gray, J. F. Gilmore, Bert Roberts and M. E. Nolan.

The officers of the union are: H. A. Case, president; A. C. Miller, recording secretary, and Ed Braithwaite, financial secretary and treasurer.

The organization meets every Thursday evening at Musicians' Hall, third floor, 131 1/2 Second street.

WAR ON VICE.

Leading ministers, business men and humanitarians in this city started a campaign for moral betterment and war against vice last Monday in the Y. M. C. A. They present some terrible conditions and propose many restrictive measures, as well as lines of personal education of the child. All this is well, and the factors they add up in this great human problem make a sum, but not the whole sum, nor half of it.

The problem of vice and immorality is one depending on the economic conditions of society at large to a very much greater extent than moralists and charity savants are aware.

Poverty produces vice and breeds immorality. Poverty is produced by the ignorance and selfishness of man, not by the niggardliness of nature or the cruelty of God.

There is plenty for all on every hand. The young people are driven into the cities by our economic and social conditions and lack of balanced relations between producers of wealth. They are robbed in-city and country by idlers and parasites, and vice and immorality prosper on the hotbeds of our cities.

All forms of moral and personal education are excellent; but unless we dig to the foundations of social structures we will ignore the main pillars.

The labor unions are doing more to eradicate vice, by demanding living wages and reasonable hours for the workers of both sexes, than all other agencies in the country.

LABOR HELPS IN DIRECT PRIMARY FOUGHT IN MAINE

WASHINGTON.—Governor Plaisted of Maine, in an address delivered at Lewiston on September 4 said: "Organized labor has given to the state of Maine her Australian ballot law, organized labor has given to the state of Maine her initiative and referendum, and on September 12 organized labor will give to the state of Maine a primary election law."

The words of the governor were a historic declaration and proved prophetic, for, on September 12 the citizens of Maine, led by organized labor, declared for direct primaries by a vote of 55,840 to 17,751.

In 1891 the battle for the establishment of the Australian ballot system was begun by organized labor. It ended in a partial victory, which was made complete in 1893 by the establishment of the present law. Organized labor was not recognized as a political power then and the number of its adherents was not great, but they had the moral courage and the tenacity that enables men to surmount great barriers and they gained the day.

In 1908 organized labor, represented by the Maine Federation of Labor, began the memorable struggle for the initiative and referendum. Resolutions had been passed at the convention of the state body declaring for the system, and they were followed by a campaign that will never be forgotten in Maine. The support of the State Grange was asked and given, and every nook and corner of the state was canvassed. The American Federation of Labor was requested to send representatives to the state, and did so. The foes of organized labor and of progress became perniciously active. Barrels of money were used, and wagon loads of literature were scattered all over the state denouncing the system. Daily newspapers published columns of adverse criticisms and political orators came from different parts of the country, and made fervid appeals to the voters to defeat the proposition at the ballot box.

When the smoke of battle cleared away it was found that organized labor and her allies had won a great victory. The people by an overwhelming majority had declared in favor of the initiative and referendum.

The Maine Federation of Labor has won the confidence of the citizens of the state and is now making preparations to initiate other beneficent reforms.

MEAT CUTTERS' UNION GROWING

The boys sure had a sociable time at the Meatcutters' smoker last Wednesday when twelve new members were obligated. Able speeches by Bros. Rosenberg, Penney, Layman and Burns relative to the existing conditions of our craft were well received.

The success of the Meatcutters' local is assured, for the cutters not belonging are beginning to realize the necessity of organization and are coming in bunches.

Business Agent Linde is a very busy man, on the job all the time, doing valuable missionary work.

Let each member devote just a little time looking for recruits, and it won't be long before everyone working at the trade will be benefited, especially the bosses, for when we benefit ourselves we surely benefit them. Let's all get together and boost for Local No. 143.

WE BELIEVE IN ORGANIZED LABOR

Because it makes the shop better to work in. The brutal foreman can't bully the union card.
Because it is our duty. The non-union man is the suttler of the union army.
Because it helps the family. More money, more comforts, more luxuries, if you please.
Because it helps the state. Unorganized and discontented labor is the parent of the mob and revolution.

BAKERS' CONVENTION NOW MEETING AT KANSAS CITY

KANSAS CITY, MO., Sept. 17, 1911.

TO THE LABOR PRESS:

The first week of the fourteenth convention of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America is now history. The first six days were mainly devoted to preliminary work, such as electing committees, receiving and referring resolutions and hearing the reports of the national officers.

The first important work of the convention was the consideration of the McNamara case, the convention reiterating decisions previously passed by the General Executive Board, that the members should be urged to contribute as liberally as possible to the defense fund. A telegram was forwarded to J. J. McNamara, assuring him of our utmost support and confidence in his innocence, to which Bro. McNamara replied:

A large number of congratulatory telegrams and communications were received. Altogether 103 resolutions were submitted. Among them was one aiming to change the Bakers' Journal to either a monthly or semi-monthly publication in magazine form. This resolution as yet has not been up for consideration. All the other resolutions advocate constitutional changes, tending to bring about increased benefits for the members of the organization.

It is intended to increase the weekly sick benefit from \$6 to \$9, and if possible also increase the number of weeks for which such benefit is to be paid. The bulk of the resolutions are yet to be acted upon and it is hard telling how the delegates will dispose of them.

When the convention is not in session itself, the various committees are hard at work, sometimes meeting until midnight in order to be ready for the convention to report.

Monday, September 18th, has been set aside for the discussion of the fight against the Bread Trust.

The real hard work of the convention will begin tomorrow and the delegates hope to have their labors accomplished by next Thursday evening. The convention has so far been the most harmonious gathering of delegates in the history of the organization.

Every one of the 52 delegates, among whom is a lady, representing the Cracker Packers, is determined to help accomplish greater things. Fraternally, CHAS. E. HOHMANN, Editor the Bakers' Journal.

P. S.—Will E. Jenkins, the representative of our Portland Local, No. 114, has been successful in instilling into some of the other delegates that famous Western spirit. He is indeed a credit to our Portland brothers, and he is very anxious to have the convention accomplish as much work as possible. We all wish we had more delegates of the calibre of Bro. Jenkins.

NEWS OF MUSICIANS' UNION

The regular weekly meeting of the Directors was held on Wednesday, September 13, President Oberender presiding.

Harry L. Stone was placed on the defaulters' list for the sum of \$106, due members of this local. Members must refrain from rendering services for aforesaid party until the matter is adjusted.

Transfers issued: Marie Wandrath and Miss P. Hutchison.

Transfer cards deposited: A. A. Holthaus from No. 45; E. F. Miller, No. 6; card of D. P. Nason, from Local No. 117, was laid over for one week for investigation.

MUSICIANS WIN STRIKE.

Because members of the Musicians' Union in Chicago desired better conditions and an increased wage scale, the theatrical managers decided to get along without orchestras. Church chimes and other musical novelties were substituted, but their introduction did not improve the productions by any means. After a painful experience the managers decided that orchestras must be restored and yielded to the demands of the union.

As a result, it has been agreed that hereafter each leading theatre would employ a minimum of eleven musicians, besides the leader, and that each would receive \$27 a week instead of \$21, and the leader \$60 instead of \$35.

There is plenty of good meat where the union card of the Meatcutters is displayed.

WE BELIEVE IN ORGANIZED LABOR

Because it enlarges acquaintance. Their world is too restricted for most wage-earners.
Because it teaches co-operation. When laborers co-operate they will win the earth.
Because it curbs selfishness. The grab-all is toned down by the fear of the opinion of his fellows.
Because it levels up. Getting more wages for the low man raises the standard for all.

QUESTIONS DISCUSSED BY GOMPERS IN CALIFORNIA

The following paragraphs are taken from addresses delivered by President Samuel Gompers while on his tour of California:

This American labor movement, reviled, despised, attacked as no other movement has ever been attacked, reviled or abused in the history of man, is, after all, the loftiest, the noblest and the purest, most humanitarian institution that has existed in any age or in any time. It has no limitations to its activities or to its work or its hopes or its achievements or its aspirations for the good of all. It is not confined to the membership of organized labor alone.

There is not an act which the labor movement can do to prevent an imposition of wrong but what it will have an influence and protect even the unorganized. There is not a movement which we can set on foot to secure an increase in wages, shorter the working day, improve shop or sanitary conditions but what will have its beneficent influence even upon non-union workers.

Any legislative program which we set out to accomplish, and succeeds, cannot affect the union workers alone.

Is there any one in all this audience, or in this or any community, who can show that non-union workers have ever attempted to secure legislation for the advancement and protection of the interests of men and women of labor and the children of the poor? There is not anywhere outside of the ranks of organized labor a potent force that has exerted its power and influence to have the state's arm extended to encircle the young and innocent, to take them from the factory and shop and mill and the mine and from the stores, and place them in the home, in the school room, in the playground, where they may grow and develop into manhood and womanhood of the future, upon which our republican institutions depend.

To say that our unions are responsible for this error, for that mistake, or for some indiscretion, is begging the question. I grant you in advance that the labor movement is not free from error. I grant in advance that mistakes may be made, but who among us, which institution of men and women in all our country, or the world, is perfect? Let he or she who is perfect cast the first stone.

The unions of labor are made up of men and women with all their strength and weakness, with all their hopes and all their sadness. Among that mass of people, human in every respect, is it possible that some errors should—that every error can be avoided?

This one thing let me say: That any error or mistake of the organized labor movement recoils upon us greater than upon any other. But it is better that the error shall occur, that the mistake shall be made, than the denial of the people the exercise of their activities.

In Los Angeles, President Gompers is reported as saying:

"I want to do some work and possibly make some speeches in behalf of Job Harriman's candidacy before I leave Los Angeles."

This announcement coming today from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, marked the first combination in any city of Socialism and organized labor in a united effort to elect a municipal ticket. This is the first time in the history of Los Angeles that a labor candidate will go to the polls with organized labor solidly behind him. Heretofore the workingman's vote has been split, with the result that labor has cut but little figure in former elections.

Gompers is not a Socialist, but he voiced the sentiments of the labor element today when he said:

"I may disagree with Job Harriman in many of his political views, but I know that he places human lives before dollars, and if elected will give the toilers in Los Angeles a fair and square deal."

Three other candidates also seek the nomination. They are: George Alexander, incumbent, elected on a reform platform; W. C. Mudgett, Republican, and Miles Gregory, Democrat.

Asked as to the woman's suffrage amendment now before the people of California, he said:

"I most certainly am for woman's suffrage and earnestly hope the constitutional amendment carries. Equal suffrage would mean so much to the home and it would also mean much in the direction of the purification of politics, as well as the betterment of all conditions. You can't make a woman against improvement of conditions."