

PORTLAND LABOR PRESS

Volume XII. Number 11

Portland, Oregon, June 13, 1912

Whole Number 645

TAYLOR REPORTS STATUS OF EIGHT-HOUR CAMPAIGN

Portland Labor Press:

We have now passed the second anniversary, and are entering into the third year, of the eight hour strike in this district, which was called June 1, 1910, and I will endeavor to give a short report of conditions now existing at the different points involved.

We have been fighting single handed as an organization for two years, and hoping and using every means possible to get the other metal trades to take action in regard to assisting in establishing the eight hour day on the Pacific Coast, and if action had been taken along those lines, the eight-hour day would have been established before this, and I will say at this time that the outcome of this eight-hour fight we are in, still depends upon the attitude of the metal workers of San Francisco, and other places on the Coast.

After making out my last report I immediately returned to Portland, where Mr. Hicks was on trial for murdering one of our men who was on strike in that city. This trial lasted seven weeks, and we did everything in our power to have justice dealt Mr. Hicks as it would have been dealt to one of us if our positions were reversed. The newspapers in that city, at the dictation of the Metal Trades Association and Employers' Association, took Mr. Hicks' side of the question to such an extent that it was impossible to get an unprejudiced jury. Not one paper in the city—outside of the Labor Press—gave the man who was murdered anything like a fair deal, and the jury, after being out two hours and a half, returned a verdict of not guilty, in spite of the fact that the evidence showed that the man who was murdered was backing up with his hands up in the air at the time he was shot. It is such decisions as this that will eventually awaken the working men of the United States to such an extent that they will use their ballots intelligently and will bring about reforms in courts of justice, so that a working man may be able to get the same treatment as a man who has money and influence by him.

A few days after the conclusion of the Hicks murder trial, the Metal Trades Association of the Pacific Northwest held their annual meeting at that city at one of the largest hotels, and had a banquet, at which time I suppose speeches were made, telling of the system of shop management that they intend to install in order to further make a machine out of human beings, in order to grind out more profits for themselves.

In talking to two or three of the members of this Association, I requested that they ask the permission of the Metal Trades Association for representatives of the Machinists to go before their body and discuss the present situation in the Northwest, and offered the same courtesy to any of their members in the Northwest, to come before the Machinists' organization throughout the district, but this organization, which preaches and claims the right to organize, to control prices, and dictate to shops whom they shall hire and discharge, fears the truth and does not want anyone to speak to a body composed of their membership whom might tell some facts regarding their organization to men who belong to them who are in the dark, and are only forced to belong to their organization through coercion.

The Willamette Iron Works, the largest shop in Portland, has started to use the Taylor System of shop management, and as a result what good mechanics they did have have left them, and from what I understand, from now on it is the intention of the shop to have no mechanics or apprentices, but to make a shop of specialists altogether.

To mechanics throughout the country an explanation of the Taylor System of shop management is unnecessary, but to us men who have been in the Western country and understand what the work in this Western country is comprised of, we understand about what success the Willamette Iron Works will have in regard to their new shop management.

Astoria.—Conditions are about the same as in last report. We have reduced our picket line so that we will be able to stay out for any length of time in order to win. The Astoria Iron Works are trying to make arrangements with the Commercial Club of Seattle to give them some inducements to move their factory from Astoria and locate in Seattle, and while I do not think they will receive any financial inducements to make the change, I believe they will eventually come to Seattle.

In visiting the water front at Astoria and going among the fishermen, it is very noticeable that nine out of ten of the gas engines are built in San Francisco under eight-hour conditions; in fact, this is the case all throughout the Northwest, which speaks well for our union men as workmen, as all the nine-hour gas engine men in this part of the country are either out of business or going out fast. On the other hand, our eight-hour gas engine shops up here who are building small engines and doing repair work are very busy.

Tacoma.—The conditions in Tacoma are about the same as reported previously. The eight-hour shops do practically all the work. The Phoenix Engineering Co. has still a

CARPENTERS NO. 808 ELECT.

J. McGuire Is New Executive, With I. T. Lemmons as Vice-President.

At one of the best meetings held by Carpenters' Union No. 808 officers were elected on Tuesday evening for the ensuing term. Competition was keen for the various officers, there being quite a number of candidates for each position to be filled, and for delegates to the Building Trades Council 13 candidates were in the field. The officers elected follow:

President—J. McGuire.
Vice-President—I. T. Lemmons.
Financial Secretary—J. F. Weatherby.
Recording Secretary—Geo. Campbell.
Conductor—Smith.
Warden—B. W. Sleeman.
Auditors—Hentges, Massie, Morrison.
Trustee—W. J. Shelley.

Delegates to District Council of Carpenters—Shelley, Lemmons, Hunt, McGuire and Weatherby.

Delegates to Building Trades Council—Sleeman, Hunt, Lemmons, McGuire and Shelley.

Delegates to Central Labor Council—Labin, Rearick, Sugart, McKay and Roe.

WILL HOLD CONFERENCE.

At a meeting in Portland, Wednesday, of representatives from the educational institutions of the State, the Grange and State Federation of Labor, it was decided to hold a conference again in Salem on Saturday, October 12.

It is proposed to invite representatives to address the conference on proposed legislation in which the several groups are interested. The meeting is for educational purposes only and it is believed a better understanding will result.

It has been suggested that the labor representatives could present the purposes of the bills being initiated by the State Federation and the Central Labor Council of Portland and other subjects in which the unions of the State are interested. The matter will be placed before the organization to learn their wishes. The committee having the arrangements in charge consists of Wm. H. Daly and R. A. Harris, of the Federation; State Supt. of Public Instruction, L. R. Alderman, President Campbell and C. E. Spence, of the Grange.

TEMPLE IN THE LIMELIGHT.

Variety may be the spice of life, but when they spread it on too thick even the most exacting is apt to buck the traces. For some time past a spell has been hovering over, in, near or about the Labor Temple.

It started when some one relieved the manager of the Temple of all the money, checks, stocks, bonds and other trash which he was carting around the town.

The next diversion was furnished by the police, who rudely interrupted a group of gentlemen engrossed in a game of "black-jack." This black-jack game is said to embrace all the good points of ping-pong and the Black Hand Society, and to have been as quiet as Roosevelt partisans bolting the Republican convention.

Petition solicitors for good roads, flat and round salary bills, eight hour, single and double tax, and other measures necessary to save the country have been in evidence, to say nothing of the ladies and gentlemen who have addressed the labor organizations on subjects ranging from woman suffrage to the proper method of naming convicts.

On Tuesday evening of this week a visitor in the Temple, feeling the need of entertaining out-of-town visitors, dropped a cigar stub on the bunting that has given the building a festival appearance, and a call from the fire department resulted.

Secretary Stack, of the State Federation of Labor, reports having good success in securing signatures for the eight-hour bill. Solicitors have been for several days past returning the completed petitions ready for the notary. The need now is for funds to secure the necessary number of names.

The Executive Board of the Federation recently sent out a request for funds to initiate the bill, but the response so far has not been encouraging. Organizations desiring the passage of the measure should send donations to Secretary E. J. Stack, 270 1-2 Alder Street, Portland, Ore.

Unfair List of Central Council

Bakeries—Royal Bakery & Confectionery Co.

Bartenders—All saloons that do not display the Union Bar Card.

Brewery Trades Section—Spring Valley Wine Co., Old Style German Lager Beer.

Building Trades—Stone & Webster, National Ice Co., T. B. Wilcox and all his products, Foster & Kleiser, Watrin & Hartien, Woodard, Clarke & Co., d-ggists, Fourth and Washington, Considine Market.

Carpenters—Rothchild Bros.

Cigarmakers—United Cigar Stores and all cigars that do not bear the Union Label.

Electrical Workers—Morrison Electrical Co., J. C. English Co.

Metal Trades—Portland Artificial Ice Co., Bell, Wildman & Co., Portland Sheet Metal Works, Willamette Iron & Steel Works, all machine shops not working an 8-hour day.

Meat Cutters—Frank L. Smith Meat Co., and all markets not displaying union card.

Molders—Pacific Stove & Range Co., stoves handled by Calef Bros.

Motion picture operators—Fun Theatre.

Musicians—Yorke band, Yorke Musical Repair House and J. Neubauer, grocer; Geo. H. Parsons and orchestra.

Painters—Williams & Blid, Sheehy Bros., John Blid and all shops that employ non-union men.

Printing Trades—Saturday Evening Post, Independent Printing Co.

Plumbers—J. F. Shea and all firms not employing union mechanics.

Stationary Engineers—Portland, Crystal Ice Co., Liberty Coal & Ice Co., Independent Ice & Coal Co.

Tailors—All custom tailor firms that cannot supply the label.

Teamsters—Clay S. Morse, Allen & Lewis.

GOMPERS EXONERATED.

The attempt of Detective Burns and others to drag in the name of President Gompers into the Darrow trial in such a manner as to make it appear that Gompers was involved in the alleged attempt to bribe jurors, has been frustrated by Assistant District Attorney Ford. He stated that no attempt would be made by the prosecution to show that either Frank Morrison or President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and any guilty knowledge of the alleged corruption of jurors and witnesses in the McNamara case.

"It is unfortunate that the impression was created," continued Mr. Ford, "that we intended to cast any reflection upon Mr. Gompers, Mr. Morrison or any other high officials of the American Federation of Labor. In producing the ledger account of Morrison as custodian of the McNamara defense fund in Washington, we only intend to prove that large sums of money were withdrawn and sent to Mr. Mr. Darrow."

MUSICIANS' UNION NEWS.

The Board of Directors at the regular weekly meeting admitted as members on application G. D. Baird and E. B. Wueller.

Transfer cards withdrawn, J. Miller and Rose Miller.

Application canceled, H. Goulding.

Expelled for non-payment of fines, H. A. Stiles.

Bands for the Rose Festival are granted liberty of marching en masse from headquarters to starting point of parade.

Elks' Reception Committee: President Millard, chairman; F. C. Morse, F. E. Neuberger, T. H. Burchard, C. S. Edwards.

JOHN MITCHELL TO COME.

John Mitchell, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and former president of the United Mine Workers of America, is to be one of the attractions at the Chautauqua held at Gladstone Park next month. Mitchell, who is shortly to make a Western speaking trip, will lecture at the Assembly on Saturday, July 20, at 2 p. m., on "The Philosophy of the Trades Union Movement." The Chautauqua this year will extend from July 9th to the 21st.

Go to the Lion for union labeled summer wear. They have it. Third near Morrison, sign of the Union.

BARBECUE TO BE FEATURE.

Meat Cutters Will Also Offer Prizes at Bonneville Outing.

Local No. 143 is steadily increasing its membership; also new markets are being added to the union list.

The picnic and free barbecue to be given by the meat cutters at Bonneville, Sunday, June 30th, is certainly going to be the biggest and best of any ever given. There will be valuable prizes for a great number of events.

Tickets can be had at the city office of the O-W. R. & N., Third and Washington Streets. One dollar for the round trip, including admission to grounds and free barbecue.

The opportunity is also given to visit the largest fish hatchery in the world, which alone is surely a great attraction.

A number of exhibitions of skill in the meat line will be featured. So everybody get busy and plan to spend a day at the grandest picnic ever given in the State.

Let it also be known to all union workers that the proceeds of the barbecue and picnic will be used to advance the conditions of the meat cutters of Portland.

DATA ON REFERENDUM.

The Atlanta convention of the American Federation of Labor directed that the executive council make an investigation into the subject of introducing the election of officers of the American Federation of Labor by the system of initiative and referendum, that is, by the direct voting of the members of all affiliated organizations, and to report the result of the finding to the Rochester convention next November. Agreeable to that direction there has just been forwarded an explanatory letter and question blanks to the national and international organizations of this country, together with the city central bodies and state federations. Blanks have also been forwarded to recognized organizations in foreign countries. When question blanks are returned and the data compiled, it will not only be interesting, but will be of great value in determining the question at issue.

REYNOLDS' HAMMERS THE NAIL.

Washington.—Reynolds' Newspaper, published in London, has a way of putting things that appeals. In the last issue it has this to say under the caption, "Those Who Live in Glass Houses": "Who is going to condemn the Transport Workers? It does not lie in the mouth of either baristers or solicitors or doctors to do so. Each of them belong to a professional union which boycotts any individual who does not belong to it. The doctors are even now organizing a national strike because Mr. Lloyd George has offered them, under the insurance act, only double the rates which they were previously getting in many cases from the friendly societies."

MEMORIAL SUNDAY OBSERVED.

Washington.—Labor's Memorial day, the fourth Sunday in May was more generally observed by the trade unions this year than ever before. Many cities throughout the country arranged elaborate programs and were successful in having a large attendance present during the Memorial day services.

DATES OF UNION OUTINGS.

Meat Cutters' Union—Excursion to Bonneville, June 30th. Barbecue and program of sports.

Steam Engineers No. 87—Fourth annual family outing by Steamer Kellogg to Lewis River Bridge, July 21. Boat leaves foot Washington street at 8:30 a. m.

Carpenters' Union No. 808—Picnic at Crystal Lake Park, July 21.

Building Trades Council—Picnic at Crystal Lake Park, July 28th.

Garment Workers—Excursion to Bonneville, July 21st.

Painters' Union No. 10—Picnic at Crystal Lake Park, August 25.

Shingle Weavers' Union—Celebration of Labor Day, September 2, at Crystal Lake Park. Proceeds to be used in entertaining national convention in Portland.

VICE-PRESIDENT FLANAGAN REPORTS STRIKE CONDITION

Thomas Flanagan, of New Orleans, third vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, is in the city in connection with the strike of shopmen on the Harriman System.

Brother Flanagan has had splendid opportunity to learn the actual conditions, having started from Ohio on the Illinois Central to New Orleans. Later he journeyed from Memphis to New Orleans, and then on the Southern Pacific to California and Oregon.

On his way he spoke to audiences in churches, halls, at political meetings and to various meetings of merchants and manufacturers. In California he visited Bakersfield, Los Angeles, Oakland, San Francisco, Sacramento and Dunsmuir, while in Oregon his stops were at Roseburg and in Portland.

Speaking of the conditions on the Illinois Central and Harriman lines, Brother Flanagan said:

"As nearly nine months has elapsed since the strike on the Illinois Central and Harriman lines first went into effect, and not withstanding the many trials and hardships imposed upon the strikers by the officials of the said companies in their unmanly efforts to have the strikers violate their obligation I find, after making a tour over a large territory involved in the present struggle that the men of all crafts concerned are just as determined today to win out against the arbitrary stand taken by the officials as they were on the first day."

"When one looks back over the many months consumed in this struggle, and remembering what terrible odds our men have to contend against, words fail to do credit to our men. For, as we know, the officials of the companies have left no stone unturned to defeat our men in this struggle."

"They have brought influence to bear in every walk of life wherever possible. Municipal, county and state officials (and it would not be surprising to learn that national officials) have in many instances answered the beck and call of the railroad managers in this trouble. They have even gone so far as to invade the sacred precincts of religious creeds in many parts of the country in their endeavor to break down the spirit of the men and have them return to work under conditions that were almost unbearable."

"Newspaper and magazine writers were also influenced in writing up the companies' side of the question to such an extent that it was impossible to get as much as a line concerning our side of the question before the people, through these channels."

"With all of these avenues closed against the workers, one can readily imagine what a hard, uphill fight we have on hand."

"During the early days of the struggle the hired commissaries of the companies, and in some instances the officials themselves, were going about through the country stating to the people that the strike was over and forgotten, and that conditions were normal."

Now, let us review the situation. Let us see if Mr. Parks (junior member of the federation known as Kruttschnitt, Markham, Parks & Co.) really believed his own statement when he said that this strike was over and forgotten.

We remember in the early days of the strike a train bearing a carload of imported strikebreakers and thugs of the lowest character drew up to the station at McComb, City, Miss., for the purpose of displacing our strikers in that town. Without the slightest provocation one of the hirelings of the company, after having violated all the laws of decency, assaulted and struck an old man who was standing at the depot at that time, a general melee ensued between the strikers and the thugs and scabbies and from a statement made by the Governor of Mississippi nineteen of these scabs were killed and twenty-odd wounded.

"At the wreck near Kimmunity, Ill., between two passenger locomotives, both engines being unfit for service, Harrahan, Melcher and two other officials lost their lives. At San Antonio and other points where boilers exploded lives were lost through the criminal negligence of officials who permitted the locomotives to remain in service when they properly belonged in repair shops."

"We know the Illinois Central officials are asking help from the General Managers' Association. They sent out what was supposed to be a secret letter, stating they must have aid if they were to continue the fight. Why, in Texas in bulleting the trains they no longer attempt to give the exact time of arrival. Instead, we find the phrase, 'Indefinitely late.'"

"In the South the public well knows the strike is not over. The crippled railroad service is described by numerous jibes, such as 'Riding on yesterday's train tomorrow.' In some places they say you can hear the rattling of the side-roads on the locomotive before hearing the whistle of the engine, and that when the

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One way you can help in this labor movement is to telephone Main 1416 when in need of *Building Trades mechanics*. A representative is ready to furnish any desired information as to fair contractors. If you need workmen call up Main 1416.

The Comet Electric Co. and M. J. Walsh Co. are unfair to the Electrical Workers

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