TAYLOR REPORTS STATUS OF EIGHT-HOUR CAMPAIGN

(Continued from Page One)

padlock on the front door, and the new management seem to be waiting for the troubles in this part of the country to be settled one way or another, as the experience of other ships who are trying to run nine hours a day seems to be a lesson to men starting in and investing money in new shops, and they will profit by the others experience.

Everett.—The Sumner Iron Works are getting busy again, and if they have as much success in getting out their work, and it costs them as much as it did in times past in the last two years when they were busy, why this busy spell may be their last. Another shop in Everett has agreed to give the conditions we have asked for, and Brother Chisholm and I had a conference with some of the other shop owners and it is evident that they are in favor of eight hours per day, but are kept from giving it by the threatening attitude of the moneyed interests in this part of the country.

Vancouver, B. C.—The machinists are still sticking at this place, as they have since the inauguration of the eight-hour fight, and they are fighting against great odds. The other trades in Vancouver are thoroughly organized, the molders and pattern-makers being 100 per cent. The boiler-makers and molders were making a request for more money at the time I was visiting there two or three weeks ago, but I have not heard whether they were successful or not. The pattern-makers also requested a raise to $4.50 for a 50 hour week, and have made a settlement on that basis with all shops in that city with the exception of two or three very small ones, involving about six or seven pattern-makers, who are now on strike.

If affiliation through the Metal Trades Council was conducted along the right lines with the organization they have in Vancouver there would be no question but what we could have all had an agreement from Vancouver, B. C., instead of being separated as we are and fighting single handed. Either the international organizations of this country must realize that federation must really mean federation and co-operation, or in the near future they will certainly have an industrial organization to contend with.

Seattle.—Business in the eight-hour shops in Seattle is good at the present time and men are being called occasionally. This, of course, is nothing permanent, and would not advise any brothers to come here with expectation of getting work or having a permanent position, as some of the jobs last two or three weeks, and the work in our line at this place is something on the order of the Building Trades—busy this week and slack the next.

Brother Dawson of the International Pattern-makers was here in Seattle for a couple of weeks, but has now returned—or is on his way back to headquarters in Cincinnati. If all organizations had showed the inclination to assist in this fight in the Northwest that the pattern-makers have shown since Brother Dawson arrived here, we would have been able to have got together in this fight, even at this late time, which would have established the eight-hour day in a very short time.

A member of the Pattern-makers' League who came on strike in Portland some few weeks ago had obtained employment and was working here in Seattle. Mr. Garrison, the walking delegate of the Metal Trades Association heard that this man was employed, and either by his own arbitrary ruling, or on instructions from the Metal Trades Association, instructed the owners of this shop to discharge the pattern-maker, not on account of his mechanical ability, as Mr. Garrison himself knows this man is a first-class pattern-maker, but because he was a striker from Portland. It is such cases as this that the laws on black-listing would apply to. The pattern-makers of Seattle held a meeting, and there is no question but what they intend to tie all the shops the shops in Seattle up, and as such news travels very fast, Mr. Garrison ordered the shop owner to put the man back to work—after he had lost two days.

This is another demonstration of how the Metal Trades Association want people to be free American citizens, and work for whom they please and when they please, and be able to run their own shops.

The other points throughout this district which have not been covered in this report, the conditions remain about the same as when last reported, there having been very little change.

In conclusion I wish to say that the Machinists have made a grand fight in this district, and the men who are on the picket line deserve a great deal of credit, and the men who are at work here also, for the way they have paid their assessments and have come to the assistance of the Brothers who are on the firing line. Most every machinist in this part of the country for for the last two years have been paying an assessment of $1.50 and $2 per week. There has never been any question in the minds of the machinists but what they could win this fight, and after two years of fighting they still have the same opinion, if the men who are still on the firing line can be financed until the strike is finished. This is one thing at the present that is absolutely necessary. If the metal trades have any interest in the outcome of this fight in the Northwest and do not intend to come to our assistance by making a demand for the eaight- hour day in this part of the country, then they at least should assist in financing what is left of us on the picket line until a settlement can be reached.

Hoping anyone referred to will take this request in the spirit it is given, and assuring you of our co-operation at any time in the future, I remain with best wishes,

Fraternally yours,
J. A. TAYLOR,
Business Agent.
517 Labor Temple, Seattle, Wash.

PRESENT DAY PUBLICITY.

Most present-day editors have two fears; one is to lose subscribers, and the other to lose advertisers. They find themselves obliged to adopt the editorial criterion of publishing only that to which no one can object. In New York City alone there are 10,000 press agents. The woman's suffrage movement has an elaborate press bureau. The Christian Science church has one, too. So has the Standard Oil Company. The fight against Samuel Gompers in the Bucks Stove case was made by certain interests through their press agents. All the talk in the newspapers recently about the "Big Navy," or the possibilities of a "War With Japan" was because some one had secret personal interests. The "Far Eastern War Cloud" was the creation of the battleship builders and the "Fighting Bobs."

When organizations which certain public reforms advertise and go in for publicity work it is a good and wise thing. But advertising and publicity worked by a private corporation for its own financial gain is generally objectionable. The fact that none of our newspapers is subsidized by the United States Government is a fortunate thing. But I think there is something suspicious in the way the newspapers took up recently the Russian reactionary conditions.

The most demoralizing advertisements printed by newspapers nowadays are the loan shark, fortune teller and mining stock advertisement. Incongruously enough, it is the yellow journals—the newspapers which are always preaching reform and pretending to plead the cause of the poor people—that are the worst offenders in printing those knavish advertisements. No newspaper ever says anything ill of a department store. All sorts of stories are printed about poor women who are caught shoplifting, but not a line is ever printed about any department store which has been caught underpaying its shop girls. The only people who don't seem to mind unpleasant criticism of their goods are the book publishers. Unfavorable criticism doesn't seem to affect book sales at all.

The editor of a newspaper recently told me that on his desk there was a list three feet long of persons whose names were not to be mentioned in his paper.

All this influence which secures the publication or omission of reading matter in the newspapers is not done by bribery. Bribery is too crude. The matter doesn't work that way. A capitalist invites a newspaper proprietor to take a trip in Southern waters on his yacht, or lets him in on the ground floor of a certain Wall street undertaking.—Extract from a recent address to the New York Y. M. C. A. by Hamilton Hoyt, managing editor of The Independent.

One way YOU can help in this labor movement its 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 MAIN 1416.

MONOPOLY AND THE SHOE INDUSTRY.

The U. S. Census reveals a very unsatisfactory state of affairs in the shoe manufacturing industry. In 1900 the average shoe worker received a yearly wage of $413.27. Each worker produced 1545 pairs of shoes, the commercial value of which was $1.19 per pair. Measured in shoes the worker's yearly wage was 347 pairs.

In 1909 the average wage was $496.54, an apparent increase of 20 per cent, while the commercial value of shoes had increased to $2.07 per pair, an increase of 73 per cent. That year each worker produced only 1251 pairs. Measured in shoes, his wage was but 240 pairs, an actual falling off of 30 per cent. The labor cost of each pair in 1900 was 27 cents. In 1909, 39 cents.

Very little of the 73 per cent increase in the price of shoes has gone to the manufacturer or his employe. The greater part has gone to privileged interests, such as the United Shoe Machinery Co., whose patent privileges give it a strangle hold on the shoe industry and enable it to levy tribute on wearers of American-made shoes. The obvious remedy is revocation of the privilege.

These facts were recently published by the American Economic League.

Harrisburg.—The convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in session in this city, has given the endorsement of the organization to the legislation being sought in congress in the interest of labor. In a resolution adopted, specific endorsement is given to the injunction limitation bill, which has passed the house and is now before the senate. The convention also endorsed the immigration restriction bill and also the workmen's compensation bill now pending in congress.

VICE-PRESIDENT FLANAGAN REPORTS STRIKE CONDITION

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engineer is forced to use the whistle it is often necessary to stop in order to regain the lost steam.

"I have found a general improvement in conditions favoring the strikers all along the line. The men on this Coast have made a good fight, and there will be no settlement until the strikers receive recognition and a proper adjustment of their grievances."

Results of the recent referendum vote, conducted on the sealed ballot plan, under which local unions were unable to tell the prevailing sentiment of the membership, was announced in Chicago Thursday night by heads of the Federation of Federations of Western Railroad Shop Employes.

Accordingly, a conference of the international officers of the nine unions affected has been called for next week, at which time a decision as to the course of action to be taken will probably be reached.

July 1 is expected to be the date designated for the calling of a general strike that will tie up shop work on about 50 more of the western railroads and bring from 150,000 to 200,000 more men out on strike in support of the fight on the Harriman system, which already involves about 30,000 men.

Boilermakers, machinists, car repainers, tinners, painters, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, electrical workers and followers of one or two other occupations in the hundreds of railroad shops throughout the West are to be involved should the general strike be called.

ORGANIZING INDUSTRIALLY.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor, and not the Industrial Workers of the World, as some might imagine, there is in progress just now a determined effort to organize the American Locomotive Company along industrial lines.

A corps of organizers have been working for weeks at the plants of the company on the Northside, Pittsburg; Dunkirk and Schenectady, N. Y.; Toronto, Ontario; Richmond, Va.; Chicago Heights and Newark, N. J.

There is nothing secret about the work, declares Thomas H. Flynn, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who is in general charge. Success is attending the effort so far. For many crafts in the plants organizations have existed heretofore. Some that had fallen behind are being revived. In a number of instances entirely new organizations have been formed.

On the Northside much of the work of organizing is falling upon the shoulders of John H. Tapken, business agent of the Pittsburgh District Council of Blacksmiths, and W. H. Shaw, business agent of the Machinists' District Council. They report fine progress being made.

As the campaign is a new departure in American Federation of Labor work a description of the general scheme may prove interesting. An oddity of the work is that while the locomotive men are organized as trade unionists they also are organized as industrial unionists.

At first the different crafts in the plants, machinists, blacksmiths, patternmakers, power plant men and others, are solidly organized, or any organizations which now exist are strengthened. These are formed into a local metal trades council from which a general metal trades council for the entire system is formed.

This general metal trades council for the plants of the American Locomotive Company is declared to have complete autonomy for that system. No one craft may strike without the agreement of the others.

One of the interesting features is the work being done to organize the laborers as well as the skilled men.

HELPERS JOIN I. A. OF M.

Materially increasing the strength of the International Association of Machinists, jurisdiction over the Machinists' Helpers' Union has been surrendered by the American Federation of Labor to the I. A. M.

Figuring the United States as a whole, the International Association of Machinists has secured control of about 25,000 more persons than have been under its jurisdiction heretofore.

According to an agreement that has eben reached between President Johnson of the I. A. M. and the executive council of the A. F. of L., all locals of the Machinists Helpers' Union will be called upon to return charters from the A. F. of L. they now hold and secure new charters from the I. A. M. The new charters are to be furnished without cost.

Members of the Machinists Helpers' Union will not be taken into the machinists' association, but will become a side issue to the I. A. M., subject to the decisions and orders of the latter organization in all matters concerning strikes and other industrial affairs.

Consequent to the acquisition of control over the machinists' helpers, a determined organization campaign will be carried on among machinists' helpers in all sections of the country.

In Portland a local union of Machinists Helpers was organized during the first of this year.

CAN YOU SEE IT?

Close observers of the conditions in the organized labor movement throughout the country believe that a great change is now taking place. A change of sentiment and a change of attitude of many employers that have been in the past very bitter and hostile.

If it is true that they are undergoing a change of heart there must be a reason why.

We think one of the reasons is that they are taking notice of the many strikes now taking place in the industries that have never been organized. In such cases they strike first and organize afterward, which means that the strike is in the hands of the most radical leaders, for as a rule when a union is organized quickly the radical members are the most prominent and are to be found in leadership.

New and inexperienced leaders are much harder to deal with than those leaders found in older organizations.

All these things have been observed by the employers, which is causing them to prefer bona fide labor unions and bona fide labor unions and bona fide union men in their employ..

The Chicago newspapers on June 1 printed the table of their daily circulation in the month of May, and the serious effect of the strike is seen at a glance. Most persons outside of Chicago had supposed the strike was over, but those figures show how the papers are still suffering. The city circulation is not half what it had been. The sales department is crippled. There are printers, stereotypers and pressmen in plenty, but the newsdealers are not handling the papers. One result is that the newspapers are curtailing the cost of their publications by reducing the number of pages. The advertisers are taking out their advertisements because the papers do not reach the public. The publishers are acting as one and meet and agree on all matters affecting their business. No one can estimate the cost of the strike to these offices and perhaps no one outside of the inner circle ever will know, but it will be in terms of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The San Francisco Labor Council has instructed Secretary John I. Nolan to send a letter to Senator Briggs, chairman of the Senate committee on military affairs, protesting against the passage of Congressional Bill No. 4241, which provides that the United States Government shall furnish small arms for target practice free of charge to colleges, universities and private schools, to the end that the youth of the country may become experts in the use of the implements of war.

Red-Hot Specials from The Pure-Food Depot!

MARSHALL 4900 A-6665

Pure Cane Sugar, 100-pound sacks on sale only	$5.85
Eighteen pounds Dry Granulated Sugar for only	1.00

"No strings attached to our sugar sales."

"Oak Cask" Whiskey, regular $1.00 bottle for only	89c
Barton & Guenster Imp. St. Julien, regular $1.00, special	83c
Rimhold & Co. Laubenheimer Rhine Wine, regularly $1.00, special in our Family Liquor Store for only	73c
"Sunkist" Oranges, regularly 30c dozen, special at	24c
Three cans Shrimps	23c
Three cans Iowa Corn	22c
Large cans Green Peeled Asparagus on sale at only	23c
Four cans Holly Milk sold here for this low price of	25c
Two cans Maine Corn sold here at this low figure	21c
Fels-Naptha Soap sold here at ten bars for only	45c
Old Dutch Cleanser on sale at this store for, a can	7c
We sell Crescent Sardines, regular 25c, at this store for only	14c

No maintaining prices at the Holtz Store

"Corvallis Please" Say that to your grocer It means "The Best Butter on Earth"

and—Save the Coupons

One in Every Package of Corvallis Butter and Eggs

Corvallis Creamery Co. 224-226 Salmon Street

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS UNION UNION STAMP Factory

Named shoes are frequently made in Non-Union factories

Do Not Buy Any Shoe

no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP.

All shoes without the Union Stamp are always Non-Union. Do not accept any excuse for the absence of the Union Stamp.

Boot and Shoe Worker's Union

246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

JOHN F. TOBIN, President CHAS. L. BAINE, Secretary-Treasurer

Union Men

Have never seen such prices on

Union Made Shoes

We are clearing for the landlord
The scaffolds are over us now

The Cain-Ledwidge Shoe Co.

[CO-OPERATIVE]

146 Fifth Street Between Morrison and Alder