

UNION RESTAURANTS

Harry M. Holden Carl Schlickeler

Marquam Restaurant

247 Alder Street, Between Second and Third Phone Main 8478

L. J. Mitchell H. D. Mix A GOOD PLACE TO EAT-TRY IT.

M. & M. Waffle and Coffee House

MEALS 15 CENTS AND UP. 63 1/2 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

Main 5574. Moderate Prices.

BOSTON LUNCH

High-Class Service. 64 SIXTH STREET.

ELMER C. DEAN

Pap's

RESTAURANT Best Coffee on the Coast 187 MORRISON STREET

Phone Marshall 831 Lunches Put Up For Travelers

NORTH BANK RESTAURANT

Fruit, Tobacco, Cigars and Groceries BEN RIVARA & CO. 432 HOYT STREET

Main 9384 Mrs. Jack Ganseder, Prop.

BISMARCK RESTAURANT

EATS ALWAYS THE BEST 209 Morrison Street Between Front and First

Phone Main 8493 Meals 25 Cents

Union Oyster House and Restaurant

John Reichen & Fritz Rothacher, Props. 128 Second Street Portland, Oregon

SUPERIOR RESTAURANT AND LUNCH COUNTER

Regular 25c dinner served at lunch counter. Ladies' and gentlemen's dining room in connection. Good things to eat and quick service.

TRENGOVE & HALL, PROPRIETORS 62 and 62 1/2 Sixth Street

Marshall 2296

Garage Restaurant

OTTO OLSEN, Prop. 522 1/2 Washington Street, Between 16th and 17th

BERT'S

Restaurant

287 FIRST STREET Main 2517, A 4634

The Anheuser

Cafe

Second and Morrison Streets

The B. & B. Restaurant

Open Day and Night 51 North Sixth Street, Portland, Oregon

RAINIER

CAFETERIA-RESTAURANT

J. E. ANCKISON, Proprietor. 130 North Sixth Street.

CHAS. CATTI, Prop. PHONE MAIN 4181

Mt. Hood Restaurant

and Lunch Counter

FIRST-CLASS SERVICE POPULAR PRICES Short Orders a Specialty 214 SECOND ST., Cor. SALMON.

American Restaurant

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT 35 North Third Street, Corner Couch

San Francisco

Oyster House

Open 5 A. M. to 12 P. M. 95 1/2 North Third Street

Violet Oats

For A

Delicious

Breakfast

Albers Bros.

Milling Company

Complete Repertoire Concert, Street, Ballroom

Union CAMPBELL'S AMERICAN BAND

MUSIC PERCY A. CAMPBELL, Conductor 34 E. 74th St. Phone Tabor 552

J. E. Kelly's Family Liquor Store

Importers-Wholesale and Retail Main 25; A-2802 354 Morrison Street

When you visit members of Union 339, see that you get

Cyrus Noble or Monticello Rye

BOTH PURE

W. J. Van Schuyver & Co.

MONEY SAVED

BEST CREAMERY BUTTER 70c AND 75c

- Creamery Butter.....65c Dairy Butter.....55c Ranch Eggs.....30c Guaranteed Eggs.....20c Large Can Milk.....5c Full Cream Cheese, lb.....20c Picnic Hams, lb.....12 1/2c Eastern Sugar-Cured Hams, lb.....17 1/2c Lard Compound, lb.....15c Saturday is Chicken day. Prices per lb.....15c to 20c

LA GRANDE CREAMERY

264 Yamhill Street.

Good Clothing for Men and Young Men on Easy Weekly or Monthly Payments

EASTERN

OUTFITTING

COMPANY

Washington, at Tenth

"THE STORE WHERE YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD."

USE DAMASCUS

MILK

CREAM

BUTTER

Damascus Creamery Co.

East 1062, B 1430.

430-432 Hawthorne Ave.

J. W. Taylor President W. L. Gray Secretary

Res. Phone Tabor 1118

Olsen-Roe Transfer

Company

Transfer and Storage

SAFES, PIANOS, FURNITURE & BAGGAGE MOVED, PACKED AND SHIPPED

Office and Storeroom, 87-89 Front Street, PORTLAND, OREGON

Phones Main 547, Home A 2247

PORTLAND GLOVE WORKS

Union Made Gloves

Carry the Union Label Are Strictly First Class

Wholesale Retail

Stark, between 12th and 13th Portland, Oregon.

Standard

SHIRTS

NEUSTADTER BROS.

Manufacturers of

"BOSS OF THE ROAD" OVERALLS

Salesroom, Fifth and Ankeny Streets

Factory, Grand Ave. and E. Taylor St.

Butter Eggs Honey Cheese

The Model Butter Store

E. L. FYHRIS

YAMHILL SANITARY MARKET

SECOND AND YAMHILL STREETS

Main 1185 Free Delivery

RED FRONT

Clothier, Hatter, Gents' Furnisher

Union-Made Goods a Specialty

We Sell All Brands of Tobacco at Cost

Main 9094 193-195 First Street

Gentlemen:

It is my duty to see that you are well dressed.

Believe me, I am attending to business, and have the finest line of imported and domestic woolsens for you to select your Spring Suit from.

Remember, I make every stitch of every garment right here, upstairs in my sanitary workshop, by the best skilled union mechanics I can find.

Union Label in every garment—\$20 to \$40.

Open every Saturday evening till 10 o'clock.

Ray Barkhurst

THE UNION TAILOR.

Corner Sixth and Stark Streets.

RAILROAD WORKERS MAY LOSE PASSES

Transportation Companies Threaten to Stop Free Rides on Part of Employees if "Full-Crew" Measure is Adopted; Economy is Excuse Given the Men.

Issuance of free transportation to approximately 8,500,000 persons throughout the United States may be eliminated by the railroads as a result of the present agitation in favor of full-crew bills in various parts of the country.

General managers of railroads in Colorado announced recently that if a full-crew bill pending in the Legislature of that state is enacted into law, there will be no more passes furnished to employees or members of their families. The contention is made that full-crew legislation is being promoted by the employees, that it tends to increase the operating expenses of the companies, that in order to meet these increased expenses they must make savings in other directions and that the most feasible way to make them would be to curtail free transportation.

In commenting on the subject the president of one of the large roads said:

"The effect of full-crew legislation is to make it necessary to employ more men and thereby to increase operating expenses. Such laws, in the opinion of railroad officers, are both unnecessary and burdensome. The net revenues of most railroads are not large enough to justify increases in expenses in some directions which are not accompanied by reductions in expenses in other directions. The elimination of the issuance of free transportation to employees and their families seems the most feasible and satisfactory method of meeting the situation.

"There are 1,700,000 railway employees in the United States. There are about five persons in the average family and, assuming that each employee represents a family, they represent a total of 8,500,000 persons to whom transportation is now freely given. This figure represents about 9 per cent of the population of the country. As a class railway employees are very well paid, and therefore do not need free transportation any more than any other class of persons."

LIVES SACRIFICED TO INDUSTRY

In Germany 172,362 Persons Were Killed in 24 Years.

The number of victims which are yearly sacrificed to industry is terribly high. The reports of trades and professional organizations show that the figures increase year by year. The following figures deal with the injured and killed on the labor battlefield of Germany:

Table with 3 columns: Year, Injured, Killed. Data from 1886 to 1909.

2,140,798 172,362

The man who kicks himself gets back at his best friend.

CONFERENCE PROGRAM IS OF BROAD SCOPE

Speakers of National Reputation Will Discuss Sociological Problems at Conference Called to Consider Plans to Conserve Human Life.

Plans are being matured for the conference on human life conservation at Reed College, May 9-11. The program is being prepared and arrangements for the exhibits are being made. Interest in the work of the conference is being manifested throughout the Northwest.

The speakers for the program for the conference have nearly all been engaged in sociological and educational work in the Northwest. Several speakers from Eastern cities have been secured and there may be several from California. The speakers and subjects for which arrangements have been made are as follows:

Professor E. P. Cubberly, Stanford University, Achievements of the Past Decade in School Hygiene; Dr. Eugene Kelly, Commissioner of Health, Seattle, Achievements of the State of Washington in the Conservation of Human Life; Dr. Calvin White, State Health Officer, Oregon, Recent Legislation in Oregon for the Conservation of Human Life; Dr. Andrew C. Smith, Member of the State Board of Health, Oregon, Safeguarding the Water Supplies of Oregon; Samuel Hill, Good Roads; Dr. Stevenson Smith, of the University of Washington, the Work of the Gatzert Foundation for Defective Children; Dr. Merrill of the Juvenile Court, Seattle, Co-operation of the Juvenile Court and the Gatzert Foundation; Dr. Eleanor Rowland, Reed College, Psychological Tests for Juvenile Offenders; Mrs. Millie Trumbull, Child Labor in Oregon; George Thatcher, Member of Portland Vice Commission, The Care of Our Delinquent Girls; L. H. Weir, Field Secretary, Playground and Recreation Association of America, Parks Plans and the Health of the City; William F. Woodward of the Woodard & Clarke Company, Opening the discussion under this topic; Rev. James S. McGaw, National Field Secretary, National Reform Association, Pittsburg, The World's Christian Citizenship Conference in Relation to Human Health; Professor T. D. Beckwith, Oregon Agricultural College, Topic in same field; T. B. Wilcox, President of the Oregon Development League, New Problems in Human Conservation; the Canal and Immigration; E. O. Sisson, Reed College, Conservation of Human Life through Education in Sexual Hygiene and Morals; N. F. Solomon, Reed College, same field; Mrs. Sarah Evans, Market Master and Food Inspector for Portland, President of Women's Clubs, Safeguarding Food Supply of the City; Mr. Bruere, of the Bureau of Municipal Research, New York, The City Government and Public Health.

BURKE FAVORS EMPLOYMENT.

Candidate for Municipal Judge Would Put Unfortunates to Work.

Among the things advocated by Attorney W. A. Burke, candidate for municipal judge, are employment for down-and-out men instead of the rockpile; heavier fines for willful violators instead of lectures, and private trials for

MANY STEEL WORKERS LABORING SEVEN DAYS

Fifty Per Cent of Blast Furnace Men in Great Industry Get No Rest, According to Government Reports; Short Workday Pays Where Tried.

Fifteen per cent of the employees in the iron and steel industry as a whole and more than 50 per cent of the blast furnace workmen work seven days a week, an investigation of the National Bureau of Labor discloses.

Commissioner Neill has made public the third volume of the bureau's investigation dealing with working conditions and the relations of employers and workmen.

The report states that since 1910, when the main investigation was made and when the normal working day for the majority of steelworkers was 12 hours long, with practically 30 per cent of the entire force regularly working seven days a week, a number of steel companies have put into effect various plans by which none of their employees are required or permitted to work more than six days.

Many Get Day of Rest.

Between 40 and 50 per cent of the employees who formerly worked seven days a week have been affected by these arrangements, but 15 per cent still work every day.

Extensive interviews with the workmen brought out the fact that in their opinion the six-day arrangement had not brought them advantages commensurate with the loss of a day's pay each week. The day of enforced rest does not give them a holiday either on Sunday or on any other day on which their fellow workmen generally are also at leisure. On any day except Sunday, the workmen say, there is nothing to do except sleep all day or to go to saloons.

The proportion of men working 12 hours a day has been practically unchanged, except for two plants which have introduced the eight-hour system.

Wage Increase Outlined.

Careful estimates of the maximum cost of substituting the eight-hour day with an increase in hourly rates, so as to give the same daily earnings, show that even if there were no increase in efficiency the cost of pig iron would be only 2.6 per cent greater, or 45 cents per ton. In finished products the cost would be only 6 per cent greater, or between \$1.70 and \$2 per ton.

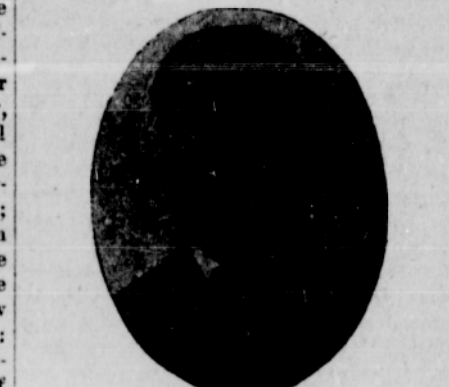
The report concludes that a system of three shifts of eight hours each is the only practical substitute for the existing schedule of two shifts of 12 hours. Numerous advantages of the eight-hour system are pointed out, and it is further shown that of the steel plants which have recently adopted the eight-hour day, one had no increase in its cost of production while, as a result of increased efficiency, the cost of the other's products was actually less with the eight-hour system than with the 12-hour system, in spite of a considerable increase in wages.

By working 12 hours a day, seven days a week, only one-third of the blast furnace men of the entire steel industry can possibly earn a maximum of \$700 a year.

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W. A. Burke.

women and children. The idea of giving first chance of city and county work to men before the court is another proposed reform.

In his platform, Mr. Burke says: "There are three general classes of persons daily before the Municipal Court. They are men who willfully violate the law, who should be severely punished; the men forced by society to violate the law, and they should be given a helping hand. The men who violate without thinking should be lectured and fined according to the seriousness of the violation."

Attorney Burke further declares in his platform that all cases shall be tried in open court, and not in the corridors or on the street.

The Burke Club was organized early in February to assist Mr. Burke in his race for the judgeship. W. H. Hitch is president, and Lee Warford is secretary of this organization, which numbers 226 members. The club took over the exclusive management of the campaign, in this respect being entirely a new plan of campaigning. The membership is composed of men from all walks of life, from all classes and all political parties.

Attorney Burke has lived in Oregon eight years, spending five years in the practice of law in this city. He is a graduate of the Oregon Law School.

COAL MEN PROFIT BY WAGE ADVANCE

Workers Get Four Million Dollars in Increased Wages and Anthracite Companies Make Twice That Sum in Profits as Result of Strike.

Eastern hard coal companies increased the wages of their employees at the rate of \$4,000,000 a year after the strike of last May and increased the price of anthracite to consumers \$13,450,000, according to a report based on an investigation of the Bureau of Labor. Submitted by Secretary Nagel, the result of an investigation conducted in response to a House resolution asking for the "elements of cost and profit included in the present high price of anthracite."

An average increase of 25 cents a ton in wholesale coal prices was discovered to have been made since the strike agreement of last May. In spite of the fact that the workers benefited about \$4,000,000 in increased wages during the year, the report adds that "the recent increases in prices have been more than sufficient to compensate fully those companies whose costs of production have increased most rapidly during recent years, and increased the profits of those companies, of whom there are at least several whose costs of production either decreased or remained stationary during the same period."

Where Profits Were Made.

Coal for domestic use increased a fraction over 31 cents a ton, that on pea coal and the smaller steam sizes, 16 cents a ton. These figures were based on comparison of net receipts by the operators after the agreement of May last, with their receipts during the same months, June to September, 1911. Of the more than \$13,000,000 gained by the operators after the strike agreement, \$10,900,000 was derived from general increase in prices, and about \$2,550,000 from the suspension of April and May discounts, while in addition a limited number of operators are reported to have "received very large sums through the sale of coal premiums made possible by the shortage of shipments," incident to the strike. The discounts of 40 and 50 cents a ton customary allowed in April and May on domestic size coal were suspended during those months in 1912.

As a result the operators not only gained by saving this discount, says the report, but in addition purchasers who were unable to secure their usual supply in those months were forced to buy it during June, July or August, when discount rates were smaller, or in September and later when full circular prices are charged.

Public Pays the Bill

The \$13,450,000 the report says, was not profit, because out of it came the cost of the six weeks cessation of work by the strikers and also the increase in their wages. The increase in wages, however, the report adds, represents a raise of only 8 to 10 cents a ton in the cost of coal production. The report does not estimate how much more the public paid for its coal last year than if 1911 rates had continued, although it says the increase in wholesale prices affected retail prices directly, and that in all communities these advances were felt. The retail increases averaged 25 cents a ton on stove and 40 to 50 cents on chestnut coal.

In New York, Philadelphia and Washington, retail advances "corresponded very closely with the advances in the circular prices of the operators." In some places, however, the advances were much more pronounced, and the report cites Springfield, Mass., and Manchester, N. H., where it was approximately \$1.50 a ton, and Boston and New Haven, where it was 50 cents. The retail dealers, it says, benefited very unequally from the price advance. Whether these increases were reasonable must be determined, the report adds, for individual communities.

Municipal Railroad Pays.

San Francisco's municipal railway is showing increased profits. In February it showed a clear gain of \$1,154.35 over January. The record for the time the road has been in operation up to March 1 shows total receipts of \$39,385.85, with operating expenses of \$21,435.11, leaving a balance of \$17,950.74. Deducing from this latter figure the interest charges and redemption payments on the part of the road now in operation, there remains a net profit of about \$9,000 over all charges and expenses. This is surely a good showing for the new enterprise.

Government Bonds for Sale.

By applying before June 2, 1913, depositors of the Postal Savings system may exchange the whole or a part of their deposits for United States registered or coupon bonds in denominations of \$20, \$100 and \$500, bearing interest from July 1, 1913, at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after one year from the date of issue, both principal and interest payable 20 years from that date in United States gold coin.

Labor Editor Is Mayor.

W. E. M'Ewen, editor of the Duluth (Minnesota) Labor World, has been elected Mayor of that city and took office last week.

The man who is afraid of doing more than his share is the last to gain promotion.

The Usual Mixture.

"How did old Bankroll get so much dough?"

"President of the flour trust, and they watered the stock."