

DIRECTORY of CENTRAL BODIES

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL—Meets every Friday, 8 P. M., room 201 Labor Temple.
ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL—Third Friday evening, 205 1/2 First street.
BOARD OF BUSINESS AGENTS—Meets Tuesday and Friday at 9 A. M. at Labor Temple.
BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL—Meets 8 P. M. Monday, Labor Temple, 162 1/2 Second street.
BREWERY TRADES SECTION—First Friday, 162 1/2 Second street.

DIRECTORY of LOCAL UNIONS

AMALGAMATED CARPENTERS No. 821—First and third Wednesday, Labor Temple.
BARBERS UNION No. 75—Meets fourth Wednesday at Auditorium, 208 1/2 Third street.
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS No. 114—Meets first and third Saturday in month.
BEER DRIVERS AND BOTTLERS—First and third Wednesday, Labor Temple.
BREWERY WORKERS—Second and fourth Saturday evening, 228 1/2 Yamhill.
BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY TRAINMEN—Meets first and third Sunday at 1:30 P. M.
BARTENDERS' LEAGUE No. 339—First and third Sunday, 2:30 P. M.
BINDER WOMEN No. 113—Meets second Monday evening in Alisky building.

Dry Lemons. When lemons become old and dry, put them in water enough to cover and let them seald for a few minutes. The rind will come up fresh and bright.

Only a Sample. "Hello!" "Hello!" "Is that the information editor?" "Yes." "To settle a bet will you please tell me who wrote William H. Shakespeare's works?"

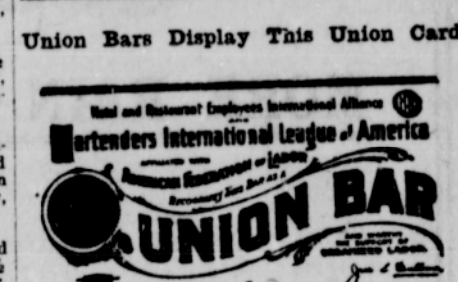
REMEMBER THE ROYAL IS UNFAIR TO THE BAKERS UNION

Further the Home Industry Movement by having this Label appear on your printed matter. It stands for good workmanship, good citizenship, fair wages and the upbuilding of the city.

Allied Printing Trades Council Composed of: Typographical Union, Web Pressmen's Union, Printing Pressmen's Union, Press Assistants' Union, Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, Bookbinders' Union, Bindery Women's Union, Mailers' Union, Photoengravers' Union.



ARE YOU A UNION MAN? THEN SEE THAT THE LABEL IS ON your custom-made clothing. Demand it. It is an indication of fair conditions, and takes the place of boycotts, strikes and lockouts.



Bartenders Wear This Button. The logo features a shield with 'UNION BAR' and 'BARTENDERS' text.



CUT OUT THIS AD Present it at Hofstater's Studio and get one high grade 8x10 Enlargement free with your dozen Cabinets or one 8x10 Enlargement for framing, free with your dozen post cards.



This union label, if attached to your ready-made clothing and garments, guarantees to you that the makers thereof have a clean, dry, properly equipped, sanitary workshop; proper hours and a living wage.

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS First-class photo-engraving, with the union label, can be obtained at the following Portland houses only: Hicks-Chaten Engraving Co., Blake-McFall Bldg.; P-aver Engraving Co., First and Ankeny; Oregonian Engraving Department, Oregonian Bldg.; Oregon Engraving Co., Journal Bldg.; Sandvall Engraving Company, 133 1/2 First Street.

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.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. JOHN F. TOBIN, President CHAS. L. BAINE, Secretary-Treasurer

WEB PRESSMEN—First Tuesday, Alisky building 205 Morrison street. H. Gygi, 350 Harrison street, secretary.

Kryptok Bifocals are the Fountain of Youth

When fitted by me, Kryptok positively make the old feel young. It is the eye that makes a healthy person feel old, before they are old—nothing else.

If you wear distance glasses and try to read, everything blurs before the eyes; if you wear reading glasses to read and raise your eyes to look off, the world at large is blurred, and there is a nauseating feeling of the stomach.

The Kryptok glasses to all appearances are just like the ordinary glasses, no vulgar seams in the lens, no chance for the remark, "I see you must have the double glasses."

The Kryptok allows you to read or look off without changing glasses. Before getting glasses, allow me to demonstrate the Kumpfot Mounting and Toric or Kryptok Lens.

J. D. DUBACK EYESIGHT SPECIALIST Sixth Floor Selling Building Sixth and Alder

Oregon Humane Society Office, 320 Union Ave., Cor. Market St. Phone East 1423, B-2515.

Horse ambulance for sick or disabled animals at a moment's notice; prices reasonable. Report all cases of cruelty to this office. Open day and night.

GAMBRINUS Our Beer Never Fails to Please

GAMBRINUS BOCK BEER ON SALE Gambrinus Brewing Company Main 49—Portland's Favorite Beer—A 1149

Kratz Buffet Third and Alder Streets

UNION BAKERIES

On the tip of every tongue in town

TIP-TOP BREAD

One bite invites another Sold Everywhere

Blue Ribbon Bakery

WE USE THE UNION LABEL PHONE EAST 2502 294 RUSSELL STREET

Do Not Buy Any Shoe no matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of this UNION STAMP.

Do Not Buy Any Shoe

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 Workers' Union

246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. JOHN F. TOBIN, President CHAS. L. BAINE, Secretary-Treasurer

Weinhard's Beer

The favorite beverage of the laboring men because of its health and strength giving qualities.

PHONES MAIN 72, A-1172 HENRY WEINHARD BREWERY

The Evils of Prison Contract Labor BY WILLIS LOVELY.

There are but two reasons why prisons are necessary: First, to protect society by removing the criminal from our midst; second, to reform the prisoner. Therefore, any system of employing convicts that in any way curtails the possibility of reform is criminal in itself and should not be tolerated in any civilized country.

The contract system is particularly vicious because: First—The object of the law is to reform the convict, while the object of the contractor is to make money from his labor without regard to his reform.

Second—It is destructive of prison discipline from the fact that the prisoners are for eight or ten hours a day under the control of a contractor or his agents, who are in no wise responsible for their reformation.

Third—It renders impossible a diversity of employment suited to the different capacities of the prisoners and the conditions necessary to their moral training.

Fourth—It is the intention of the law and to the best interest of society that the terms of the best-conducted prisoners should be shortened. It is to the interest of the contractors to keep them longer in prison.

Fifth—It makes impossible any proper classification and separation of prisoners, and places in daily contact the comparatively innocent or accidental criminal with the most hardened and depraved.

Sixth—The profits of the labor of the convict belong to the state the laws of which he has transgressed. The contract system gives those profits to parties not representing the state or interested or responsible except for a monetary consideration, which is a constant menace to the discipline of the prison and the reformation of the convict.

Seventh—Manufacturers engaged in similar industries and employing free labor cannot possibly compete with manufacturers having the advantage of a prison contract, the labor cost of which is usually less than one-third of its real value.

For example: The Western Shoe Manufacturing Company has a contract for the manufacture of boot and shoes at the Minnesota state prison at Stillwater. The total labor cost of men's well shoes named in the contract is 15 cents per pair, with no charge for the labor of new convicts for the first ten days, in addition to giving the contractor free rent, power and light, while the labor cost to manufacturers employing free labor is about 46 cents per pair, exclusive of all overhead charge.

Thus, it will be seen that the difference in the labor cost is so great that competition is quite impossible. The above is but one of many instances where contracts of similar nature are in vogue in the manufacture of shoes, and what is here related will apply with equal force in many other trades, such as shirts, pants, overalls and brooms, hollowware and many other articles.

The contract system is condemned by employer and employes alike; in fact, it has no defenders except those who profit by it. It often happens that prison contractors are men of high standing in the community in which they live. They give liberally to charity.

The president of a company having eleven prison contracts in as many institutions is also president of a charity association and is quite prominent in the National Conference of Charities and Correction, and yet he is part of the system which is responsible for most of the cruelties that exist in all prisons that are operated for profit to the exclusion of reform. How true the old saying: "Charity covers a multitude of sins!"

The most cruel tortures are practiced in nearly all prisons where the contract system is in operation, such as the whipping post, the paddle, the water cure, hanging by the wrists and many other methods equally cruel are administered for no reason except that the prisoner has failed to satisfy the contractor in the amount of work performed.

Not only is reform impossible under such treatment, but the prisoner is bound to become more criminally inclined. Life does not stand still, even in prison. The man who grows no better most steadily grow worse, and so our prisons are becoming confirmation instead of reformatories, as originally intended.

Nearly one-half a million persons are sent to prison every year in the United States. Most of these people are not really criminals; most of them are first offenders. They have blundered, but they are human and surely they deserve a chance to make amends for the wrong they have done. Give them that chance and many of them will reform.

The only system of employing convicts that appears in any way commendable to the writer is that system which most effectively protects the moral and material interests of society, regardless of pecuniary profit, and improves the morals and material opportunities of the prisoners.

Such a system has been in operation for a number of years in the New York state prisons located in Sing Sing, Auburn and Clinton. In these prisons there are 24 different industries engaged in the manufacture of articles for use in state institutions and political divisions thereof.

The system has proved an unqualified success and merits extension to all penal institutions in the state and country. No institution supported wholly or partially by the state should be allowed to purchase a single article in the open market that can be supplied by the prisons. This would give employment to diversified prison industries and occupations and fit the prisoners to procure and perform lucrative labor at the expiration of their prison terms. It would fit them to earn a living by an honest trade instead of gaining one by one or another of the various forms of crime which their industrial inability and consequent cheap labor value leads them to embrace.

Hence the value of diversified prison industries and occupations conducted under the most improved methods and with up-to-date machinery. The New York system has produced positive results that cannot be disregarded and merits the serious consideration of every student of prison reform and society in general. It has abolished all inhuman systems of cruelty practiced under the guise of punishment, which are common in institutions in other states, and has removed prison administration from the field of money corruption and practical-made graft an impossibility.

The New York system has abolished competition in the open market between free and convict labor. This is of widespread importance to free labor, free institutions and in fact to freedom itself. It is the entering wedge that will eventually overthrow and completely destroy the convict contract system with its attendant chain of evils. It reforms the prisoners and reinstates him in his social rights and workday opportunities. It straightens and broadens his vision and inspires him with the blessings of honest, industrious citizenship of the most incalculable benefit and essential to the higher, deeper and fuller development of civilization.

Burden of Defective Children.

Commenting on health problems in education, in an article published by the United States Bureau of Education, Dr. Thomas D. Wood says: There are approximately 20,000,000 pupils in the schools of the United States today.

Of these 300,000 to 400,000 have organic heart disease. Probably 1,000,000 at least have now, or have had, tubercular disease of the lungs.

About 1,000,000 have spinal curvature, flat foot or some other moderate deformity serious enough to interfere to some degree with health.

Over 1,000,000 have defective hearing. About 5,000,000 have defective vision. About 5,000,000 are suffering from malnutrition, in many cases due, in part at least, to one or more of the other defects enumerated.

Over 6,000,000 have enlarged tonsils, adenoids or enlarged cervical glands which need attention. Over 10,000,000 have defective teeth which are potentially, if not actually, detrimental to health.

Several millions of the children possess each two or more of the handicapping defects.

The Rich Not Extravagant.

The really rich have a thrifty habit of squeezing a dollar till the eagle screams—and not so much is it through miserliness as through the habit of conserving, saying: With wealth comes the instinct to save.

Millionaires use the street cars, or probably walk. People with slender purses loll about in taxicabs. Only the very rich and the very poor can afford to dress badly, is the saying. Who are the people who dine with such reckless extravagance after the theater in the cities? Among them are there many millionaires?

Not many. They are more likely to be having crackers and milk at home.

Portland Labor Press Statement.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of Portland Labor Press, published weekly at Portland, Oregon, required by the Act of August 24, 1912. Editor, A. H. Harris, 519 East Fifty-eighth street North, Portland, Oregon; managing editor, A. H. Harris, 519 East Fifty-eighth street North, Portland, Oregon; business managers, A. H. Harris, 519 East Fifty-eighth street, Portland, Oregon; publisher, Central Labor Council of Portland and vicinity; owners, O. D. Forte, Lents, Oregon; A. C. Raven, Portland, Oregon; F. B. Raebig, Portland, Oregon; W. H. Fitzgerald, Portland, Oregon; J. Dombrowski, Portland, Oregon.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities, none.

A. H. HARRIS, Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of April, 1913. A. W. CAUTHORN, Notary Public in and for the State of Oregon. (My commission expires Sept. 8, 1914.)

JUST LIKE FINDING MONEY When you patronize me, particularly for glasses, you are saving money and getting the best service on earth. I personally superintend all branches of my little business. I employ a graduate Optometrist. I grind all my own lenses from the best quality of glass. SEE ME. STAPLES THE JEWELER 162 First Street Near Corner of Morrison