

RAILROAD-CELLAR BAKERY FIGHT IS ON

Illinois Legislator Who Serves Terminal Company Tried to Get By With Law Which Would Have Legalized the "Dough Mines" in Chicago.

The Bakers' Union in Illinois has won in the fight made by big hotel and railroad interests to re-establish the unhealthy, disease breeding "dough mines," the names given to cellar and subcellar bakeries. In an effort to set at naught the Chicago city ordinance, a campaign was waged in the state legislature just adjourned, legalizing cellar and subcellar bakeries. The fight was won by the unions.

In spite of the thrashdom of the state legislature to the corporate interests, the brilliant record of the Bakers' Union in behalf of the health of the public, as well as the complete victory set at naught in December, 1907, there were 531 cellar and 744 daylight bakeries in Chicago. During the first six months of 1913 there have been 224 cellar bakeries and 353 daylight bakeries.

Out of the 224 "dough mines" still in Chicago, 189 have received notice from the Health Department to vacate. Even including these 189 bakeries that have received notices compelling them to go out of existence, the decrease in the number of "dough mines" in six years has been 357.

During the session of the legislature Senator Olsen led the fight for the cellar bakery. It developed that Olsen is a big dairy farmer, that he supplies the new \$7,000,000 Northwestern terminal railroad station with its dairy products, that he does the same for other big railroad terminals and big hotels; that he is interested in the States Restaurant, one of Chicago's more salacious eating houses; that, in fact, he was acting as the agent of these railroad, hotel and restaurant interests in the Illinois state legislature.

Then the fight was on. The Chicago Health Department had originally refused to endorse the basement bakery in the Northwestern terminal as provided for in the architect's plans. But the Northwestern Railroad had proceeded to build its station without the indorsement of the Health Department.

Cannery Manager Fined.

W. G. Allen, manager of Hunt Bros. Canning Company, of Salem, the other day pleaded guilty, after arrest by Labor Commissioner Hoff, for overworking women, and paid a fine of \$25 to Justice of the Peace Webster. This is the second conviction within a month of Salem cannery managers for the same offense, the last victim being Manager Quinn, of the Salem Canning Company, a branch of the Oregon Packing Company, now undergoing a strike of its employes for living wages.

ENGINEERS READY FOR RIVER TRIP

Merry Party of Workmen and Their Families and Friends Will Spend Sunday at Camas, Wash., Forgetting the Grind of Life in the City.

The annual excursion to be given by Steam Engineers' Local No. 87 next Sunday promises to be a delightful affair. Hundreds of men and their families are preparing to go on the river trip to enjoy a full day of harmless fun. The steamer Kellogg will leave the dock at the foot of Washington street at 3:30 Sunday morning, bound for Camas, Wash., where the crowd will spend a few hours in an old-fashioned picnic.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate a large crowd, outside the engineers and their families. The boat will carry about 400 persons, and the public is invited to go on the trip as long as there is space for more people without unduly crowding. Inasmuch as part of the crowd will be children the capacity of the boat will not be taxed. Arrangements have been made for plenty of music on the trip. Burchard's orchestra will accompany the excursion and that fact will be sufficient guaranty that music will be plentiful and of high grade.

Lunch baskets will be taken by everybody, and lunch will be served on the boat, so that no one need go hungry. Children under 12 years and over 6 will

Evils of Child Labor.

- The injurious effects of labor on children may be summed up as follows:
- Injury to the weaker organism.
- Interference with growth and physical development.
- Production of spinal and bone deformities.
- Production of pathological conditions predisposing to certain diseases in early and late life.
- The stunting of mental and moral development.
- Physical, mental and moral degeneration.
- Shortening of life.
- The effects of industrial dust, poisons, etc., is comparatively greater on children than on adults, and the relative number of all industrial accidents is greater among children workers than adults.

take half fare, under six they will be carried free. Tickets may be had of any of the members of Steam Engineers' Local No. 87. The trip will be an ideal outing.

OUR FALLIBLE JUDICIARY.

Out of 77 consecutive decisions rendered by the United States Supreme Court, 39 were given by a vote of five to four, and 16 by a vote of six to three, in only two instances did as many as seven out of the nine justices agree. This is the statement made by Mr. John R. Doe Passos, in an address before the New York County Lawyers' Association. He added that a long period in the New York State Supreme Court showed 50 per cent of reversals in cases appealed. Such a record of uncertainty and disagreement in the highest courts ought to be enough to upset the reverence for the judicial function so long cherished by the American people.

Judges are men like the rest of us—each with his own temperament, his pet prejudices, his fixed opinions, his desires and even his interests, personal or social, which influence his interpretations of evidence and of legal texts. Dressing a man in a black gown and setting him on an elevated bench does not free him from bias.

It is late in the day to argue the absurdity of permitting any five out of nine dignified old gentlemen in Washington to overrule the acts of Congress and permanently thwart the will of the great majority of the people, unless that majority happens to be so geographically distributed as to control three-fourths of the state legislatures.

Like most superstitions, the worship of the judiciary does not readily yield to reason. But it now pretty rapidly being undermined by practical experience. The time cannot be far off when we shall have a change in Article V of the Federal Constitution and an amendment to the Judiciary Act that will take away from the Supreme Court its power of absolute veto.—Algernon Lee in the Metropolitan.

Carpenters Organize.

Carpenters living in the southeastern section of the city have organized a union at Laurelwood, with the following officers in charge of affairs: President and business agent, N. Lawrence; vice-president, J. M. Jones; financial secretary, G. M. Beatty; recording secretary, A. E. Wells; conductor, Henry Hill; warden, Herman B. Anderson. Meetings will be held every Wednesday evening at Laurelwood Hall, on the Mt. Scott car line.

Musicians' Union.

The Directors at their weekly meeting held Wednesday, July 16, President Gill held Wednesday, July 16, President Gill presiding, admitted to full membership on application, G. Worthmann, flute; on transfer cards, G. F. Ewing, cello; Alice Cairns, piano.

A price for substituting in saloons is recommended, 50 cents per day per man extra. W. H. Boyer, an honorary member of this local, is endeavoring to secure the appointment of Supervisor of Music for the Public Schools. He has been endorsed by the directors and it is hoped he may be successful.

A new price list and directory is soon to be issued. Be sure that this office is in possession of your correct address.

Big Strike in South Africa.

Cable dispatches from South Africa report that the strike of the Rand miners is still on, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. Johannesburg, the center of the difficulty, has been the theater for large gatherings of workmen. Efforts are being made to induce the railway workers to join the miners. It is reported that 12000 members of the trade unions formed the funeral procession of those who fell in the riots of a few days ago.

Great Whisky Business.

The distilleries of Central Illinois are the largest in the world. The capacity of each is 65,000 gallons of spirits a day. To operate one distillery one day requires the corn from 400 acres, averaging 43 bushels to the acre. If the six distilleries of Central Illinois were operated full time, it would require the entire product of 1000 acres of farm land to supply just one day's material.

Wants Fireman Win Trophy.

Lents firemen won the first prize at the Portland Fireman's Band picnic contest at Estacada, Sunday, winning the fine chief's helmet. Great credit is due Chief Tracy for his man in winning this trophy, as they had to defeat the crack St. Johns, Woodstock, and Estacada teams. Milwaukee and Portsmouth, Kenton and Gresham were represented, but did not enter the contest.

Killed at Grade Crossing.

A statement has been issued by the Southern Pacific Railroad showing that of 1623 automobile accidents in all states of the Union between April 1 and May 23 of the present year, only 25, or 1 1/2 per cent took place where wagon roads cross railroad tracks. In these accidents 269 persons were killed and 1695 persons injured.

McNulty Union Meets on Sunday.

Meetings of the McNulty Union of Electrical Workers, which has just been chartered in Spokane, are being held on Sunday, in order that the gatherings may not conflict with the work of the members.

Garman's National Convention.

The national convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America will convene in Salt Lake City, Utah, September 8.

Short Day for Nurses.

The Union Labor Hospital of Eureka, Cal., has put in force for nurses and those employed in the culinary department an eight-hour day.

THE OPEN SHOP

Joseph W. Bryce in the American Employer, Official Organ of the National Employers' Association.

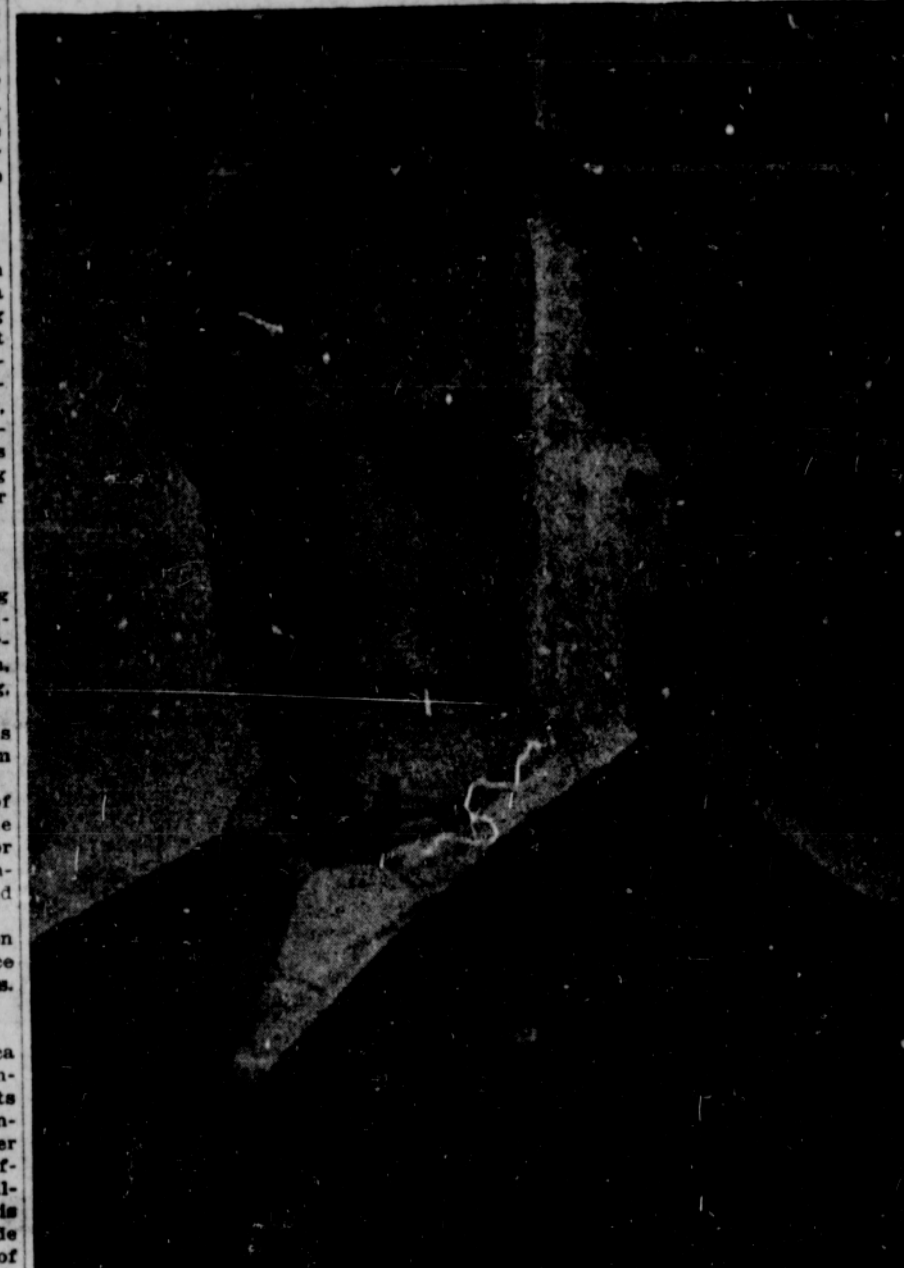
The present time is pregnant with great and grave issues and the calmest judgment and wisest citizenship of this country are needed to steer our ship of state clear of the rocks of destruction. The National House of Representatives and Senate are largely in the hands of what we might term pro-union sympathizers, who seem to believe it is possible to right the wrongs of the past by creating new wrongs, punishing the former beneficiaries of the special privileges by giving greater special privileges to others; striving to cure evils of class legislation by more class legislation; making the great public in general the prey of its provisions.

The sundry civil appropriations bill which has just passed both houses of Congress and is awaiting the signature of the President is the outcome of a constant agitation by closed shop unions to prevent their being held subject to the Sherman anti-trust law. If all who labor were members of those closed-shop unions, or were even sympathizers to a large extent with them, one might consider it political wisdom for the party in power to manifest its sympathy with closed-shop ideals in the manner it has done. Even the greatest claim I have yet seen by any union magazine does

the labor organizations and where many times successful collective bargaining is carried on, yet industry is not closed to the man who does not desire to become a union man. The third is the non-union shop, where only non-union men are employed. In many of the latter there is no seeming desire on the part of the men to form a union, as they are having all the consideration so far as wages, working conditions and humane treatment are concerned that any union organization could bring them.

I have nothing to say about the third class of industries, which employ non-union help entirely, for that is a matter between the employer and employe. If they are satisfied and having proper treatment, I cannot quite understand whose business it is to interfere. The labor unions, however, more especially the American Federation of Labor and the Industrial Workers of the World, are constantly attempting to so unionize the various industries of this country that none but members of their organizations may be employed. I am opposed to such conditions being forced, either by the employers or the employes, for various reasons. First, because, as I have said many times before, to place

GREAT LABOR LEADER TARGET FOR BRIBE GIVERS



Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, whose Honor is Above Reproach, According to Lobbyist Mulhall.

not give over 18 per cent of the people who labor in industrial pursuits as being members of labor organizations, and a large part of them are not members of closed-shop organizations. A general average of the people in closed-shop organizations would be less than 5 per cent of all the people who labor in this country. Yet it seems that the 5 per cent are being given special privileges which cannot but work injury to the 95 per cent. I protest, as one of the 95 per cent against the exception of any class from the provisions of any law in this country, and most certainly protest against including the farmers as a class. They are always law-abiding and have not asked for this special legislation at all and do not want it, and it would not be in the bill if it were not for the purpose of keeping them from protesting against its pernicious provisions.

There are three kinds of industrial shops, which express themselves in their relation to organized labor as follows: First, there is the closed-shop industry, in which employers and the unions have joined hands, agreeing that only union men shall be employed; in return the unions agree to boycott open-shop or non-union material. Then there is the open shop, in which no questions are asked as to a man's affiliations with

the power in the hands of any organization or individual to prevent men from being employed because of lack of union affiliations is to trespass upon the constitutional rights of every American citizen. The agreements which are many times made between closed-shop unions and employers are often in absolute contravention to the laws of our country.

Closed-Shop Contracts.

I am going to refer to two such contracts which have come to my personal attention within the last few months that prove my contention. In San Francisco the planing mill owners and the trades council have a contract or agreement, by which the employers agree to hire none but union men, and in return for such consideration the union men agree to handle nothing but union-made material and to boycott all non-union supplies. The exact section in the contract referred to, reads as follows: "It is agreed by the Building Trades Council that they will refuse to handle any material coming from any mill or shop that is working contrary to the prescribed number of hours contained in the foregoing rules or employ any other than union workmen."

While the period of the written agreement has expired and has not been renewed by written articles, the conditions

Mulhall's Methods.

We favored Republicans as an ordinary thing, but politics cut very little figure with us. Our plan was to aid our friends and punish our enemies. Men obnoxious to the National Association, or who favored labor laws, were defeated whenever possible, and we spent our money in doing so.—Lobbyist Mulhall.

Cure for Drunkenness.

The only way to have a sober people is to strike at the root of the evil which causes inebriety. Poverty, many hours of labor, the nerve strain under which men toil, the anxiety from the insecurity of their jobs—remove all these and in a short time the demand for a stimulant would cease and drunkenness would be unknown.—Frances E. Willard.

of the contract are strictly observed. It is very evident that there is a conspiracy right now between the Planing Mill Owners' Association and the Building Trades Council of San Francisco. All open-shop finished material that comes in from sister cities and states has to pay a tribute to the Mill Owners' Association, who are supposed to pass the finished material through their planing mills and are paid \$5 a thousand feet for so doing. However, it is charged that it never passes through those mills at all, and the \$5 is divided between the Trades Council of San Francisco and the Planing Mill Owners' Association. If this is not illegal and against the best public policy I would like to know what is it?

In Sioux City, Iowa, where I talked upon the open shop recently before the Industrial Association, investigation elicited this information: That the contractors and carpenters in that city had an agreement by which the contractors agreed not to hire anyone but union men and the union men agreed on their part not to work for anyone but contractors. In other words, no matter who was doing the building, or how small the amount of work to be done, he could not hire a union carpenter to do his work without paying tribute to the contractors. These employers are as much to be condemned for such a contract as the unions. I understand the Industrial Association of Sioux City took this up with the contractors and showed them that they were violating the law of the state of Iowa. The last information received is to the effect that they have promised to withdraw from that contract.

Effect of Closed Shop.

Closed-shop organizations usually breed limitations of production. This has been asserted many times and has never been refuted by organized labor. In fact, it has been talked and advocated by the mas necessary to make more jobs for more men. The Industrial Workers of the World program, as taken from its own organ, Solidarity, published in Cleveland, has this to say about this very question:

"The workers take a shorter work-day; they work slowly. This makes it necessary to employ more workers, therefore decreasing the number of unemployed. The workers then force the employers to pay higher wages. This strengthens the workers and weakens the capitalists. There will be more pay and less unpaid labor. The workers control more of the wealth their applied labor produces. Industry becomes more centralized, forcing the little labor skinner into the ranks of the workers."

This is the exact wording of the quotation from the article. What the industrial Workers of the World says openly and ambitions on every banner that it can possibly print it upon, the closed-shop organizations of the American Federation of Labor do surreptitiously, and the effect is similar. In the organizations of labor affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in the various building trades, more especially in large cities where closed-shop contracts are the rule, the actual effect is to limit production.

Recently, in walking through a large building being erected in Chicago, with a friend, we saw some men sitting down, one of whom my friend knew, and he said: "What is the matter? Are you out of work?" The workman said: "No, I have got my day's work done." My friend said: "Why don't you go home then?" "I can't do that; I've got to stay my eight hours out." Further inquiry elicited the information that the union limited the amount of work done and he had accomplished that amount and was waiting for the whistle to blow.

In closed-shop foundries it is the rule that a limitation of output is in effect, and that members are fined for any violation of that union rule. The printers, bricklayers, masons, plasterers and others are all equally guilty of attempting to bring the output down to the level of the lowest producer, thereby raising the cost of production and increasing the cost of living. There are very few men in closed-shop industries who receive a larger amount than what is called the minimum wage, it being usually the maximum as well as the minimum wage.

In a recent talk before the New York University on the open shop, I made the assertion, and I stand by it, that in open shops wherever properly conducted, both the union man and the non-union man have a greater opportunity to better themselves, that more modern sanitary conditions exist, and more thought and care for the workers' welfare is rife than in any of the closed-shop industries in the country. I understand the opponents of the open shop a little later on at the University Forum also took credit for this, but gave no specific instances as I did in my speech there. I have made more diligent inquiry since that time, and I am absolutely certain of my ground and could recite a long list of industries which corroborate my statement.

It seems to me that there is no logical argument in favor of the closed shop, unless one accepts the premise of the proponents of the closed shop—that it is necessary to protect the interests of the workmen from designing taskmasters by creating a warlike force to oppose one of a like nature. The actual outcome, however, of the closed-shop organizations would be to prevent liberty of action of the individual and to so reduce efficiency as to elevate the worthless worker to a position of ideal citizenship.

If the employers of labor will have regard for their men and keep in closer touch with them, furnishing them with proper information along right lines, playing the game fair with them, there would be little fear of any possible advance of the closed-shop idea. The trouble is that a great many people who advocate the open shop do it with the idea in mind that they can lower wages and take advantage of the necessities of the workmen to make them work under conditions that are not good. These men are to blame to a large ex-

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MASTER PRINTERS FIGHT PRESSMEN

Franklin Printing Trades Association Declares War on Men in Pressrooms In Effort to Force Open Shop; the Trouble Begins in San Francisco.

Preparations for trouble over wage scales, working schedules, shop rules and the signing of agreements that is now declared to be threatening the job printing industry over a large part of the Pacific slope, have been begun by the Franklin Printing Trades Association, composed of the employing printers in the job shops, with headquarters in San Francisco. Serious difficulties, involving the organized printing pressmen and others affiliated with them in the union labor movement, are reported to be brewing. Open war is already in progress in San Francisco.

Those in charge of the affairs of the Franklin Printing Trades Association have begun advertising for competent pressmen to take positions vacated on account of strike, and it is stated, if the expected trouble does materialize the master printers affected will be supplied with men through the San Francisco office of the association.

Master printers at different points in Washington, Oregon and California, particularly, have been on the verge of an open breach with their organized employes at various times extending over a period of several months. Officials of the unions concerned have been making a determined effort to prevent a strike or the breaking off of negotiations with the employers, but it is said that with a rather unsettled condition of affairs in the labor end of the printing industry over a large portion of the West, there is little hope of the union reaching a peaceable settlement with many of the master printers.

MUSICIANS FORM COMBINATION

Theatrical Stage Employes Adopt Plan For Co-Operative Action.

Plans were adopted to establish closer relations between the International Federation of Musicians and the International Association of Theatrical Stage Employes at the annual convention of the latter organization in session in Seattle.

The action of the convention means that in case of disagreement over wages or working arrangements between either organization and employers in the United States or Canada, in the future, the two organizations will stand together.

President Charles C. Shay, of the stage employes, has been one of the leading advocates of this working agreement and has spent a great deal of time bringing about the results obtained.

The plan was first proposed more than a year ago by the executive board of the stage employes. At their last international convention the musicians adopted the plan proposed, and it came up for final action. Joseph Webber, president of the Musicians' International Association, was present at the Seattle convention.

LABEL LEAGUE PLANS INTERESTING EXHIBIT

Spokane Women Take Advantage of Interstate Fair as Place to Make Display of Union-Made Goods to Boost the Label.

An exhibition of the largest variety of union-made articles of commerce ever gathered together for public display in the State of Washington is planned for the Spokane Interstate Fair this fall by the Women's Union Card and Label League, it is said.

Work of gathering articles to be included in the exhibit has already been begun and it is stated that a large amount of literature and souvenirs intended to educate the general public to the aims and purposes of the Union Card and Label League and the significance which that body places upon the union label borne by certain articles of merchandise will be distributed at the fair.

This will be the first time in the history of Washington, it is claimed, that women have had charge of a matter of this kind. Many of the wives and daughters of Spokane workmen are taking a keen interest in the union card and label movement and are becoming enthusiastic workers in the interests of organized labor in general.

Ill-Health and Industry.

The following are some of the essential measures necessary for the prevention of the ill effects of industry upon health:

1. Proper supervision and control of selection of trade.
2. Manual training and education.
3. Personal cleanliness, etc.
4. Restriction of female labor.
5. Abolition of child labor.
6. Prohibition of home work.
7. Regulation of excessive temperature, humidity, etc.
8. Prevention of fatigue, overwork.
9. Security of wages, rate of compensation, etc.
10. Prevention of accidental injuries, etc.
11. Medical control of environmental conditions.
12. State insurance.