THE OPEN SHOP

(Continued from Page 1.)

tent for the expansion and extension of closed-shop organizations. After all, it is up to the employer to a very large extent as to whether he will do the things that are right voluntarily or whether he will wait until he is compelled to do them by some organization which has sprung into eristence by reason of his attempt to meanly make money out of the brain and brawn of his employes. It is no use to gloss this matter over and pat all employers on the back, because we all know that they are not yet ready to sprout wings any more than are the employes. I recently listened to a speech by a gentleman who said that he was glad he knew some employers who were big enough and broad enough and long-sighted enough to be always ahead of the game; who adopted improvements in accident prevention, in sanitary conditions, in hours, pay and care of the employes in their factories to such an extent that legislation never could expect them. I was very glad to support that thought, because I too know a large class of employers in this country whom I have come in contact with, that are keen and long-sighted enough to see the struggle between the forces of organized labor and organized capital can best be righteously decided by a wise division of the profits of industry and a proper care for their fellows in the ranks.

There is no use in denying the fact that a great many men have been getting altogether too large a share of the profits accruing from industry. One need not be considered an anarchist nor a socialist to take that position. The time is now here when labor will demand a greater and greater share, and justly so, of the fruits of labor. Of course, I cannot agree with the arguments advanced by the rabid anarchists or the extreme socialists that all labor is physical, but I cannot quite understand why employers who are human cannot see the human relation that they should hold towards their employes. Of course, in the evolution of civilization this larger view of brotherhood is coming into active existence. I believe fully that some of the larger employers in the country are more thoroughly imbued with that spirit of brotherhood than the great majority of the hatred-breeding agitators who throw stones at them. I want a fuller representation of employers to enter into that desirable class.

A Plan Suggested.

Further ,if we are to have organization ,and it seems inevitable now in all matters, why should we not attempt to make a constructive organization in which both the workingmen and the employers may have representation? This for the purpose of finding a common ground upon which industry may go on to the advantage of all concerned—the workingman, the employer and the public? With the open-shop plan, all men, whether members of any organization or not, may be employed. Members of such an association, insofar as efficiency gives them right to it, will be given preference in employment. There are many hopeful signs, despite the spirit of unrest which is so prevalent, that lead us to believe that the world is rapidly evolving into a position where men and masters shall meet upon a common ground to adjust all their human differences, each being allowed to exercise his particular talents. The managers and the employers must have the right to handle the business unfettered by dictation from the men; the men handling the work under the direction of the employers, under the best possible working conditions and with the highest pay that the industry can afford.

Profit-sharing, co-partnership, wage dividends, accident prevention and old age pensions are all questions that must be settled and settled right. The employer who is not giving active and concrete consideration to these questions is not doing his whole duty to himself or his fellow men. Another thing which aids the extension of the open-shop idea in factories employing a large number of men, where the employers cannot be in touch with their men individually, is to have someone in authority delegated, to whom the men can go as a representative of the company in their various little troubles for advice. Things which many times are of common knowledge to the business man many workingmen are often entirely igonrant of. It has been said that corporations are heartless, and truly so. The newer thought is personal interest in men, so that someone shall be employed who stands in close relation to the company and whose duty at all times is to do all reasonable things to safeguard the interests of the men, both inside and outside the factory. It is not a question of whether we shall do that now, it is a question of how we shall do it to best conserve the interests of all concerned. This should not be looked upon as a matter of charity, because it has been proven by thorough test that it actually pays in dollars and cents, as well as in friendly relationship between men and their employers.

In conclusion, I want to thank you for the opportunity of addressing you here and for the many courtesies extended by this association. I would not be doing my whole duty to you without saying that I sincerely hope that this organization will take some active steps to promulgate the doctrine of peace and of the open shop in such a manner that it will find ready acceptance by the people who are now waiting for it. You must take a lesson from the organizations that in a large measure have roused the people from a spirit of lethargy to a spirit of active unrest. Their work has been directed, doubtless, to a certain extent in wrong channels. It proves conclusively, however, what is possible to do by persistent effort. The literature that should be put into the hands of the men must not be rabid or bear the imprint of any organization which might seem to have a selfish axe to grind. It should be fair and impartial, logical and sweet. Withal it must take a determined stand for the middle ground upon which all men must stand finally in the righteous settlement of any question.

A Regular Circus.

"What did you think of the dinner party last night?"

"It was the most daring bareback performance that I ever attended, and as for your niece, she outstripped all her competitors."—Judge.

BY-PRODUCTS OF THE MULHALL EXPOSE.

To the correspondence already in the hands of Congress bearing upon charges made by a former employe of the National Manufacturers' Association, there is to be added voluntarily the contents of the letter files of that association. Counsel for the American Federation of Labor also has appeared before the Senate committee and made an equally frank offer for that body. In short, signs are propitious for such a thoroughgoing revelation to the American public of the meaning of the phrase "invisible government" as never has been possible before. President Wilson's chance remark to a group of journalists about an "insidious lobby," which he later formulated in a formal declaration to the public, has led to a state of affairs at the national capital the personal and partizan consequences of which no man dares predict, save that the illumination bids fair to be more impartial than at first seemed likely.

That is to say, the pressure upon lawmakers and executives from organized labor ,as well as from organized capital, is to be made a matter of investigation. The provocations to resistance by capital which had their origin in labor policies symbolized by the McNamaras and by resort to dynamite, these are to be given publicity. Organized labor is to be shown who among its leaders were ostensibly serving one class while really in the pay of another. Indeed steps already have begun in labor circles to follow evidence submitted to the Senate committee last week.

With only the barest beginnings of the revelations as yet a matter of official record, industrious lawmakers are proposing coming legislative restrictions on lobbying, modeled after those of progressive states. No doubt something of this kind will follow and is desirable. But a more fundamental question faces the American people, namely, whether its present processes of educating and training citizens and lawmakers can be counted upon to produce persons equal to resisting and if need be defying the collective pressure of such organizations as now mass their forces at the national capital and at state capitals. Just how formidable that pressure is, and just what it calls for to defy it, this investigation is to disclose in a remorseless way. If it reveals the small caliber of some men hitherto deemed large, the blame may not all be theirs. evades giving adequate ethical training evades giving adequate ethica ltraining and discipline to its citizens and that expects minor men to withstand major temptations.—Christian Science Monitor.

Law Applies to Printers.

Women printers of the State of Washington are affected by the women's eight-hour law ,according to E. W. Olson, state labor commissioner, and they cannot be permitted to work more than eight hours out of 24 without their employers being guilty of a violation of the statute in question.

Fortune's Favorite.

Sapsmith—I wondah how it comes that Miss Swift is always out when I call.

Grimshaw—Oh, I guess it's just her luck.—Puck.

Prostitution a Commercialized Business

Extracts From the Report of the Vice Commission of Chicago.

The first truth that the commission desires to impress upon the citizens of Chicago is the fact that prostitution in this city is a commercialized business of large proportions, with tremendous profits of more than $15,000,000 per year, controlled largely by men, not women. Separate the male exploiter from the problem, and we minimize its extent and abate its flagrant outward expression. In addition we check an artificial stimulus which has been given the business so that larger profits may be made by the men exploiters.

In juxtaposition with this group of professional male exploiters stand ostensibly respectable citizens, both men and women, who are openly renting and leasing property for exorbitant sums, and thus sharing, through immorality of investments, the profits from this business. A business which demands a supply of 5000 souls from year to year to satisfy the lust and greed of men in this city alone. These statements may seem exaggerated and highly colored, but a careful, ultra-conservative study of conditions in this municipality has put the commission in possession of abso- facts upon which to base these conclusions.

Wherever there is a demand, artificial or otherwise, there must be a supply. In another part of this report the conservative estimate is made that there are at least 5000 professional prostitutes in Chicago. Medical men affirm that the average life of these unfortunate women for service is from five to seven years. Thus it follows that fresh young girls must be continually supplied to take the place of those who die or are rendered useless by disease.

The life of an unprotected girl who tries to make a living in a great city is full of torturing temptations. First, she faces the problem of living on an inadequate wage: Six dollars a week is the average in the mercantile establishments.

Hundreds, if not thousands of girls from country towns, and those born in the city but who have been thrown on the city but who have been thrown on their own resources, are compelled to on the average wage of $6. How do they exist on this sum? It is impossible to figure it out on a mathematical basis. If the wage were $8 per week, and the girl paid $2.50 for her room, $1 for laundry and 60 cents for carfare, she would have less than 50 cents left at the end of the week. That provided she ate 10-cent breakfasts, 15-cent luncheons and 25-cent dinners. But there is no doubt that many girls do live on even $6 and do it honestly, but we can affirm that they do not have nourishing food, or comfortable shelter, or warm clothes, or any amusement, except perhaps free public dances, without outside help, either from charity in the shape of girls' clubs, or friends in the country home. How can she possibly exist, to say nothing of live?

Are flesh and blood so cheap, mental qualifications so common and honesty of so little value, that the manager of one of our big department stores feels justified in paying a high school girl, who has served nearly one year as an inspector of sales, the beggarly wage of $4 per week? What is the natural result of such an industrial condition? Dishonesty and immorality, not from choice, but necessity—in order to live.

POPULAR MOVING PICTURES.

In the August American Magazine, in the department called "The Interperter's House," appears an interesting account of a recent investigation of the moving-picture business made in Cleveland, Ohio.

"The Cleveland commission made a careful study to find out how the average patron, especially children, interprets the picture ordinarily called unobjectionable, the kind of ideals that various pictures set up in the average mind; especially whether children grasp the meaning of pictures intended to teach good lessons, but which necessarily include some element of the bad side of life—like the 'Trails of the Western Settler,' for instance, with its Indians, shooting, abductions, etc., or the 'Heroic Engineer,' with its train-wreckers, tense dramatic moments and finale of villainy foiled.

"The Cleveland methods were very interesting. They got 1600 essays written by children in six different schools, on themes like The Motion Picture I Like Best. The children did not know what the essays were intended for, and gave very honest and candid expressions of opinion. The principal choice in pictures is classified thus:

Western	421
Comedy	241
War	224
Scientific and Educational	292
Drama	283
Crime	26
Sad	8

"Analysis of the figures shows a result quite contrary to general opinion, namely, that it is the younger children, from the first to the fourth grades, that prefer the western type of picture, and that as these same children progress in school their preference turns to pictures that have a greater teaching value."

Just Think of It.

Think of the endless litigation which will probably be started when the meek inherit the earth.—Judge.

A Hyronimus Phones: M 2987
A. F. Gansneder A 2987

The Alisky Cafe

MERCHANTS' LUNCH
11 A. M.—2 P. M.
267 MORRISON STREET
Crawfish in Season

Bert Roberts Emil Johnson
Phone Main 8111

THE XXX SALOON
HIGH GRADE IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS
Sixth and Glisan Streets Southwest Corner

CITIZENS BANK
120 Grand Ave.
Laboring Man's Friend
22 years in East Portland
4 per cent on Savings

UNION MARKETS

KINDORF BROS.
Fresh and Salt Meats, Sausages, Fish and Poultry
130 Grand Avenue Near Morrison
Phones: East 412; B-1386

Chicago Market
O. J. Erdner E. HOCHULI
Dealers in
"QUALITY MEATS"
Phones: Main 413; A-3613
187 Third Street Near Yamhill

Phones: East 665; C-1782
M. J. Gill, P. A. Jones, V. E. Gill
M. J. GILL CO.
Wholesale and Retail
MEAT DEALERS, FISH & POULTRY
512 Mississippi Avenue

EUREKA MARKET
Henry Fassbender, Prop.
Meats, Fish and Poultry, Butter and Eggs
Main 2624; A-2624 Sixteenth and Glisan

E. H. DEERY
Fresh and Salt Meats of All Kinds, Sausages, Lard, Etc. Goods Delivered
Main 602; A-2602 462 Jefferson Street

PHONES: Main 700; A-1412
PEOPLE'S MARKET
and Grocery
FIRST AND TAYLOR

NO. SIXTEENTH ST. MARKET
Wurtenberger & Engel, Props.
Choice Poultry, Fresh and Salt Meats
Main 1395 230 North Sixteenth Street

Drink Star Brewery Famous

Hop Gold Beer
Unexcelled in All Respects.
Orders for Bottled Beer receive prompt attention
Office 361 E. Burnside East 46; D-1148

From the viewpoint of the chronic borrower, all's well that lends well.

ANNUAL LABOR DAY REVIEW

THE BUSINESS MAN CAN HELP

By ordering space reserved for advertisements to reach the best-paid classes of workers in the State of Oregon, and by buying copies of the Review for distribution among his patrons and friends. Orders must be given before August 15. The Review will be distributed to all parts of the state and will prove a valuable advertising medium.

THE UNION MAN CAN HELP

By furnishing pictures of gatherings and of men which would interest citizens of Oregon in the work of Labor Unions. The Labor Press wants interesting pictures—lots of them—and brief sketches of interesting events in the development of the labor movement. The union man can also help by ordering copies of the Review sent to his friends in Oregon or elsewhere, that the story of Organized Labor may be spread broadcast.

THE CITIZEN CAN HELP

By ordering copies of the Labor Day Review sent to friends anywhere, whether interested in Unionism or not. The articles will be broad and wholesome and instructive. The features of the Review will be strong and of deep importance at this time. The advertisements will be clean and representative of concerns favorable to the square deal.

The Portland Labor Press is preparing to issue a great **Labor Day Review**, Monday, September 1. The publication will be of the highest class and will represent Organized Labor in a dignified and forceful way. The story of dignified labor in Oregon will be told as never before. Everybody will want to read the able articles, and the advertising will be attractive and helpful. Copies wrapped and mailed to any address, 25 cents each. Orders must be given before August 15 in order that the edition be made large enough to supply all needs. The Review will be printed under ideal union conditions, from first to last, and will be the most representative labor publication ever produced in the Northwest. Send in order for copies early.

Who's Foolish Now?

Quite frequently an advertiser, when told that The Labor Press would not run his advertisement because it was objectionable or questionable, has said: "You are fools; other papers are taking the business and are glad to get it. You are throwing away good money. It is bad business."

The Labor Press realizes that at times it throws away good money, but it considers its advertising columns bearers of news, commercial news, and The Labor Press being particularly a **home** paper, reaching the homes of thousands of union workingmen, is determined to keep its advertising columns as free from objectionable advertising as is possible.

The Labor Press believes that it is poor policy to accept advertising that is crooked or that has behind it a purpose to deceive the people and get money without fair returns.

The Labor Press believes, and its regular advertisers believe, that on this very account the advertising which appears in the columns of the paper is more readily believed and carries more weight with readers—brings better returns if you please—than otherwise would be the case.

The Labor Press believes that it is good business policy to reject bad advertising, to shut out the faker if possible and aid in putting him out of business, than it would be to take his money and allow innocent purchasers to be victimized through bait offered in the columns of a high class labor paper.

Don't you agree with this idea?

The Labor Press must be a successful salesman. Then it must have a clean personality, a dignified, forceful manner. Doesn't the paper come up to the specifications?