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Portland, Oregon

Proceedings of the Central Labor Council

Official Minutes of the Last Meeting of the Working Head of Organized Labor for Portland and Vicinity.

UNFAIR LIST OF PORTLAND CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL

Barbers—Cozy Corner Saloon and all saloons that do not display the union card.

Brewery Trades Section—Spring Valley Wine Co., Old Style German Lager Beer.

Brewery Workers—Rainier Beer Agency, handled by Brunn & Co., First and Alder streets.

Building Trades—Stone & Webster, T. B. Wilcox and all his products, Woodard, Clarke & Co., druggists, Park and Alder streets; Constantine Market, Log Cabin Saloon, Hazelwood Creamery Co., Gleich & Joplin and Yellowban Milk; Montague and O'Reilly; M. J. Walsh Co.; Doornbecher Furniture Company; Portland Sheet Metal Works.

Carpenters—Rothchild Bros.

Central Council—Ruid Manufacturing Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; C. J. Cook Co.; Alhambra Theater; Townsend Creamery Co.

Cigarmakers—United Cigar Stores and all cigars that do not bear the Union Label.

Electrical Workers—Home Telephone Company; Rosenblatt & Co., clothing, Third and Morrison streets; Morrison Electric Company and all shops employing non-union men.

Metal Trades—Bell, Wildman & Co., Portland Sheet Metal Works, Willamette Iron & Steel Works, York Ice Machine Co., York, Pa.; all machine shops not working an eight-hour day.

Musicians—George Parsons and orchestra, and all lodges, clubs, societies, dance halls, and persons employing non-union musicians for dances, receptions, banquets, and other work which could be done by organized professional musicians.

Painters—Williams & Biled, Sheehy Bros., John Biled and all shops that employ non-union men.

Printing Trades—Saturday Evening Post, Independent Printing Co.

Plumbers—J. F. Shea and all firms not employing union mechanics.

Stationary Engineers—Liberty Coal & Ice Co., Independent Ice & Coal Co., Portland Artificial Ice and Cold Storage Co., Townsend Creamery Co.

Tailors—All custom tailor firms that cannot supply the label.

Teamsters—Shasta Water Co.

May 28, 1915.

The meeting was called to order by President Smith at 8 P. M. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Vice-president absent on roll call.

No credentials.

Communications—From Grocers' and Merchants' Association; filed as subject matter is covered in legislative committee's report. From Chamber of Commerce of Portland, relative to foundries and moulders working therein; referred to Iron Moulders' Union. From Colorado State Federation of Labor; on motion resolution laid over to new business. From Massachusetts Federation of Labor, calling attention to fairness of Indian Motorcycle concern; referred to Labor Press. From State Fair Board, relative to employing outside musicians; filed. From Governor Withycombe, on same subject; filed. From Building Trades Council, with an enclosure. From Walla Walla Central Labor Council, relative to unfair Hot House Vegetable concern; secretary instructed to communicate with manager requesting the employment of fair labor. From Coopers, of Boston, relative to strike of that local; filed.

Bills Allowed—Marsh Printing Co., \$1.50; Building Trades Council, \$1.00.

Reports of Sections—Building Trades will have get-together meeting next Monday; Printing Trades, fair; Label Trades, meeting next Wednesday.

Reports of Standing Committees—Legislative committee reports on all measures on ballot. Committee recommendations appear on front page of this issue.

Mrs. Gee and Mr. Rynerson, on conference at Reed College, accepted.

New Business—Delegate Jones has been in Astoria and reports the need of an organizer there.

Communication from Colorado taken up. Motion that copy of editorial appearing in 27th inst., be acknowledged and that it be sent to Governor of Colorado, together with resolution condemning action in Lawson trial. Delegates MacKenzie and Ledwidge were appointed as committee to draft resolution.

The following resolution offered by president and secretary of State Federation was by motion adopted:

"Whereas, The American Federation of Labor has labored unceasingly for the enactment of laws to protect the children from the greed of unscrupulous employers; and

"Whereas, The National Congress of Mothers in convention assembled, in Portland, passed a resolution, the purpose of which is to retard the splendid gains in legislation in many states for the welfare of the child;

"Therefore Be It Resolved, That the Central Labor Council take up with the various Parent-Teacher circles of Portland the question of 'Child Labor' for the purpose of undoing any harm that might come from said resolution; and

"Be It Further Resolved, That all honorable means be employed to assist in the enforcement of our child labor laws, to the end that the children may be kept in school, that childhood may be lengthened, and that child slavery may become, with chattel slavery, a matter of history." T. H. Burchard, President; E. J.

Stack, Secretary, Oregon State Federation of Labor."

Receipts and Expenditures—Receipts: Cigar Makers, per capita, \$1.95. Electrical Workers No. 125, campaign fund, \$15. Barbers No. 75, per capita \$7.50. Timber Workers fund, \$1.50. Expenditures: Marsh Printing Co., \$1.50; Building Trades Council, \$1.00.

Meeting adjourned for one week. E. J. STACK, Secretary.

INDIAN MOTORCYCLES FAIR.

A letter from the Central Labor Union of Springfield, Mass., says: "On several occasions recently it has been brought to our attention that some of the labor bodies, and individuals friendly to the interests of organized labor, are of the opinion that the Hendee Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Massachusetts, makers of the Indian Motorcycle, are still unfair to organized labor.

"It is our desire to correct this impression, as the troubles between the company as above mentioned and organized labor were satisfactorily adjusted last July, and the Hendee Manufacturing Company, therefore, was placed on the fair list by the Central Labor Union of Springfield, Massachusetts, and also the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor; the company being fair to all trades employed.

"In view of the facts stated above we believe it is the duty of every labor man, the country over, to make it plain that this company is fair and deserving of all the support organized labor can give them."

MUST ABIDE BY AWARD.

The agreement entered into between ladies' garment workers of Boston and their employers, two years ago, made possible the settlement of difficulty in the establishment of Glickman & Newhoff. The unionists charge that the firm required work to be taken to private homes. An arbitrator sustained the strikers, who returned to work. The firm was ordered to be disciplined. In his decision, the umpire stated the grievance of the union was just and that the demands should be granted. He instructed both sides to live up to the terms of the agreement as this was the only possible way in which peace could be maintained.

MOYER CASE DISMISSED.

On motion of Prosecutor Galbraith, Judge O'Brien, of the Baraga County circuit court has dismissed the conspiracy cases against President Moyer and other union officials who were indicted by the Houghton County grand jury a year ago as the result of alleged acts of violence in connection with the copper strike. The cases were transferred to Baraga County on the plea of the union's attorneys that the citizens of the mining country were prejudiced against the strikers.

UTAH WORKERS AGAINST WAR.

No war unless the question is first submitted to a referendum, declared the Utah State Federation of Labor in convention assembled in Ogden.

The convention approved a memorial to Congress asking that night work by postal employes be reduced to six hours. Pensions for postoffice employes was approved and the convention pledged its support to unionists in their controversy with the Salt Lake & Ogden Railroad.

DALLAS UNIONISTS ACTIVE.

The Bakers' Union has renewed agreements with every organized shop in Dallas, Tex., besides adding another shop to their list.

The Ice Wagon Drivers and Helpers' Union has presented a new contract to employers. These workers are being assisted by a committee from the central body.

The inside electrical workers and the brewery workers have submitted new contracts to employers.

ENGINEERS FOR "PROHI."

The national biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in session at Cleveland, Ohio, last Wednesday, unanimously voted in favor of State and National prohibition. F. M. Montgomery of San Francisco was elected assistant chief engineer.

LABOR NOT A COMMODITY.

In discussing low wages some contractors are alleged to pay on city work, in Richmond, Ind., Councilman Russell said: "The old theory that labor is a commodity to be obtained in the open market, no longer holds good. Labor is not a common commodity."

CAR MEN STRIKE; ARBITRATE.

Over 2000 street car men in Detroit, Mich., struck to enforce the reinstatement of a motorman who was discharged.

One of the charges against the motorman was that he allowed passengers to stand in the vestibule. Another was that he "ran past passengers." The unionists showed that according to this reasoning a motorman could be disciplined whenever the car was crowded. Another time the motorman was reprimanded for not having his car properly labeled. It was shown that the company provided twenty labels for the 150 cars on this route. Another time he was reprimanded because he struck a mule. The evidence showed that he had called attention to the faulty brake apparatus and the failure of sand to work, but was told to "go ahead." Later, the mule was demolished, with the worker blamed for the accident.

The car men insist that the real reason for discharge was because the motorman is a union official. At the mass meeting called to take a strike vote, International President Mahon said:

"You must stand together like men for the reinstatement of this official and the stoppage of these practices. You must see that these men are treated as men by this company in the future and not as dogs."

By a vote of 100 to 1, the men agreed to strike. After completely tying up the city's transportation system, the company agreed to arbitrate the question and the strikers returned to work.

RESISTING ANTI-PICKET LAW.

Trade Unionists in Washington are urging citizens generally to aid them in repealing, through the referendum, the anti-ticket law passed by the last Legislature. The act makes it illegal to even call attention, either directly or indirectly, to any controversy or dispute between employers and employees.

The State Federation of Labor is leading the fight against this anti-free speech and anti-free press law. In a circular calling upon workers to sign referendum petitions, President Marsh says:

"Peaceful picketing, acquainting their fellow workmen or the general public with the fact that a strike or lockout is in progress, is recognized everywhere as a lawful method of union activity. The Federal Congress has written into the National law, through the terms of the Clayton anti-trust bill, a legalization of picketing. Congress has declared that members of a labor union shall not be prohibited from doing in time of industrial dispute that which they may lawfully do should no dispute exist. The Federal statute recognizes the right of the State to protect life and property against violence or to punish for actual contempt, but does not purpose to take away from an individual or set of individuals the opportunity of placing his side of the controversy before the public in any peaceable manner."

CHILD LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

"Show mills" was the term used by Dr. McKelway, of the national child labor committee, in describing southern child labor conditions to the federal industrial relations commission.

The witness said these "show mills" are maintained in connection with schools, churches, hospital and welfare organizations.

"Behind these mills," he continued, "all the other mills hide. It is very difficult to procure remedial measures. What amounts to feudalism prevails in these mill towns. The companies own the houses, the streets, the schools and the churches—even, in some cases, the graveyards."

Dr. McKelway presented figures to show that many operatives, both children and adults, get an average wage of less than \$2 a week. Negro children were not employed in the mills to any great extent.

"It is a fact," said he, "that negro children are getting better opportunity for education than the white children of the South."

Employment of young boys as messengers in some southern cities was under conditions that were termed "terrific."

MAURER RE-ELECTED.

President Maurer of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor was re-elected at the annual convention, held in this city. Secretary Quinn was also re-elected. Daniel Post of Wilkes-Barre will represent the state body at the San Francisco convention of the A. F. of L.

The following vice presidents were chosen: Harry Semple, Philadelphia; A. P. Bowers, Reading; B. F. Meyers, Jeannette; William Kelly, Edwinstown; Theodore Eichhorn, Erie; I. F. Kerschler, Scranton, and Phillip Wagaman, McSherrystown.

CONVICT LABOR TO END.

The long agitation against convict labor in the city prison broom making plant in St. Paul, Minn., is bearing fruit. Commissioner Goss has assured a delegation of unionists he opposes the plan, and if he is supported by the city council it will be discontinued. Nothing definite can be done until the first of the year when council will compile a new budget. In the meantime, agitation will be continued.

WHY PELLAGRA INCREASES.

The enormous growth of pellagra throughout this country during the past year was emphasized at a congress of health officials, held in Washington, D. C. Physicians declared the principal cause was insufficient, faulty and poorly balanced diet, together with poor ventilation and unfavorable environment.

AGREEING ON NEW PEACE PACT.

Representatives of women's garment manufacturers and employees, at Philadelphia, are discussing additions to the peace pact signed last year. One proposed amendment provides for the adjustment of differences between both parties within 24 hours. A wage scale for sample workers is also being considered.

Actual extract from a sailor's letter to his wife: "Dear Jane—I am sending you a postal order for \$10.00 which I hope you may get—but you may not—as this letter has to pass the Censor."—"Punch."

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