



Don't forget the meeting of Delegates to be held in Room 200, Labor Temple, Sunday, October 17, at 2:00 p. m. The meeting is for the purpose of devising ways and means to build a real Labor Temple. Has your Union elected Delegates? If not, why not? Get busy!

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Violation Of Civil Service Law Alleged

On Thursday of this week the Central Labor Council through its Executive Board presented to the Civil Service Commissioners, Messrs. Caldwell, Logan and Thomas, a bill of grievances covering alleged violations and irregularities practiced in the various departments of the city, relative to city employes.

These grievances were reported in a communication to the Executive Board of the Council under date of October 7th and submitted by the Civil Service Employees Association, same being a chartered Labor Union from the American Federation of Labor and in affiliation with the Central Labor Council.

In laying the matter before the Civil Service Commissioners the Council's Committee, Eugene E. Smith, E. J. Stack, A. W. Jones, and James Irving, pointed out to the board that the Central Council was actuated by a desire to be helpful and not antagonistic and requested an informal hearing as soon as convenient to which the Commissioners readily assented, Mr. Logan stating that the Commissioners realized there were many things that should be rectified though some of the charges

were false, and would welcome any assistance.

It was agreed between the commissioners and the representatives of the Central Council that Tuesday at 8 P. M. in the city council chambers would be the time and place of the first hearing.

At this time the rules and amendments now in force will be gone over and compared with the charter provisions to see if any conflict such as is alleged, exists.

After this point is settled, alleged cases of injustice and discrimination will be taken up and either proved groundless or rectified, the representatives of the Council appearing for those members of the Association or other civil service employes who may bring in any grievance.

The Central Labor Council is determined that this shall mark the beginning of the end of such practices as Mr. Logan described as being "pernicious" in stating Mr. Caldwell had been fighting them valiantly for two years.

Much credit is due to Mr. James Irving whose untiring efforts since becoming the representative of the Civil Service Employees Association, are largely responsible for the investigation soon to be under way.

Oregon Should Print Own School Books

According to the report of the Georgia school book investigating committee made to the legislature of that state last year, there are twenty-one states that have what is termed uniform laws on book adoption. Below will be given statistics showing the names of these states and the cost to the school children for a complete set of necessary text books used in the grades below the high school.

State	Cost
Alabama	\$ 9.85
Arizona	9.85
Florida	10.10
Georgia	7.90
Idaho	10.09
Indiana	5.85
Kansas	5.57
Kentucky	8.82
Louisiana	9.94
Mississippi	9.54
Montana	10.65
Nevada	10.65
New Mexico	10.42
North Carolina	8.97
West Virginia	11.97
Oklahoma	8.20
Oregon	9.52
South Carolina	8.68
Tennessee	9.09
Texas	11.83
Utah	17.41
Virginia	9.79

Of the two states, Indiana and Kansas, which have reasonably priced books, Indiana books are purchased at wholesale by the local boards of education, though adopted by a text book committee. Kansas enjoys a low price on texts because of similar conditions and because of considerable agitation along the line of the state printing its own text books. This state has finally adopted legislation favorable to state publication.

California has for many years published its own texts and recently enacted free text book legislation. Until recently graft and corrupt political methods in conducting the affairs of

What They Think Of Rockefeller's Scheme

By President Gompers.

So Mr. Rockefeller has formed a union—a union of his employes of his Colorado Fuel and Iron Company—and perhaps imagines that he has solved the problem of just relations between himself and his employes. But with all his wealth and all his brains, and the brains that he could buy and suborn, he has missed his mark. Imagine an organization of miners formed by the richest man in the world, who employs its members. What influence can such a pseudo union have to insist upon the remedying of a grievous wrong or the attainment of a real right? And what about the representatives of the men "sitting around the table" with Mr. Rockefeller and his angelic representatives out in Colorado, should the miners' spokesman have the temerity of insistence in the rightful demands of the miners?

The miners employed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, of which Mr. Rockefeller is the head, have been whipped by means of atrocious brutality and hunger into submission, back to the mines. And these miners have been formed into a union by Mr. Rockefeller's benevolent altruism. But he has organized them, and for that, at any rate, labor is truly grateful, for when men come together to discuss, even in the

most cursory way, their rights and their interests and welfare, there is afforded the splendid field for development and opportunity.

After what Mr. Rockefeller has done, that is, to organize a "union" of miners in Colorado, he should carry his benevolent and practical purpose into full execution in all his varied industries and not wait until another massacre, the like of which occurred at Ludlow, should break out at one of his other industrial institutions. Do not stop at Colorado, Organizer Rockefeller!

By Secretary Morrison.

Mr. Rockefeller's plan is significant. In his alleged "collective bargaining" plan he yields more than any other employer hostile to the trade union movement.

He says he acknowledges the principle of collective bargaining—and to enforce his conception of this theory creates a union and evolves a comprehensive plan that, the press states, is financed by the Colorado Fuel and Iron company. We are told these workers will be "permitted" to present their grievances.

Organized workers present their grievances through the power of their economic organization. They enforce their right to have a voice in the disposal of their labor power.

Mr. Rockefeller's plan provides that workers will be "permitted" to present grievances. If one dissects this theory he sees that the power that "permits" can also withdraw any time it elects.

Herein is the fundamental difference between the Rockefeller plan and that of trade unions. One develops independence, the other relies on the graciousness and good will of the employer. There can be no compromise between the two theories, for if workmen are to be really free their right to regulate their own lives must be acknowledged.

Mr. Rockefeller's welfare plan contains nothing new—it is only a repetition of efforts made by employers to keep their workmen satisfied.

I am sure that time will demonstrate that the plan prepared by Rockefeller for his employes in Colorado will prove a full cousin to the other schemes of like character inaugurated for the sole purpose of preventing organization of employes that will enable them to secure improved conditions.

Two Unions Hold Big Open Meetings

The Civil Service Employees' Association and Press Assistants' Local Union 62, each held profitable and enjoyable open meetings during the past week, profitable because of the induced solidarity and enjoyable because of the free discussion of trade conditions and mutual good will engendered.

The Civil Service Employees held forth in the Labor Temple Saturday evening and many non-members were in attendance who learned much of the good things the Association is accomplishing and of the much more it can accomplish with the support and cooperation it merits.

The meeting was presided over by James Irving, the representative of the Association, and was addressed by Mark Peterson, former secretary of the Central Council; G. A. Von Schrititz, district officer of the Electrical Workers; Eugene E. Smith and E. J. Stack, President and Secretary of the Central Council, after which general discussion followed.

The Press Assistants held a social and smoker in their hall at 126 1/2 Second street Monday evening and the committee in charge was rewarded with a large and appreciative number of the boys who were in attendance.

Sandwiches, smokes and drinks (both kinds) were served in abundance and every one present ate, smoked, drank and talked their fill.

The meeting was addressed briefly by President Smith of the Central Council, who was well received and given close attention.

Stage employes and machine operators in Rockford, Ill., have secured a reduction in working hours from nine to eight per day and a six-day week.

California has for many years published its own texts and recently enacted free text book legislation. Until recently graft and corrupt political methods in conducting the affairs of

Without sacrificing a single item necessary to the education of the coming generation, thousands of dollars can be saved the school patrons, and thousands more kept in circulation here in Oregon in preference to sending to Eastern book concerns, who depend on text books to maintain a substantial basis for their other hazardous adventures in the publishing business.

BE SURE TO ATTEND

Hon. W. S. U'Ren will discuss the People's Land and Loan Measure of the Central Labor Council before the Single Tax League in Room 14, Central Library, 10th and Yamhill streets, Saturday, Oct. 16th, 8 P. M.

Members of organized labor are urged to attend.

MORE SUBSCRIBERS

The idea of unions subscribing for the Labor Press is becoming contagious and this week the Web Pressmen's Union has commenced sending the paper to its members. We understand that the Printing Pressmen's Union is also considering the matter. This latter union is the only one left in the printing trades that is not taking the paper.

There are very few union men in Portland now that do not receive the Labor Press at their home address and those few will be on the mailing list in very short time because all realize the importance of the move.

There is no better way to aid the cause of unionism.

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME

By LENNA PITTMAN STAHL

I would not, by word or deed, discourage a work of charity nor belittle any work of good women to lessen the pain and suffering of humanity, but I believe "charity begins at home."

President Wilson struck a keynote in my mind in his America-first remarks, only I would carry the thought further than he indicated. I mean not America to the exclusion of every other country, but America first in all things.

The good women engaged in making surgical dressings for wounded soldiers of Europe are doubtless working with a fullness of heart and tenderness-of feeling always commendable.

But in our own country, our own state and our own city; yes, men, within a stone's throw of the work-rooms of these women, in Hotel Multnomah, there is need for the unbleached domestic and 6-cent outing flannel for which the committee is asking.

The great nations of Europe who are spending millions of dollars for powder and ball, certainly can spare a few dollars for necessary bandages for the wounded, for which they are directly responsible. And the millions of women of those countries undoubtedly deem it not only a duty but a privilege, to make bandages and dressings for their unfortunate ones.

At home we leave our own wounded and suffering; wounds not made by rifle ball nor exploding shell, but by hunger, worry, cold and privation. We have in our midst those to whom the care of the war hospitals would be a luxury, the skilled attendance of a physician a God-send, and the loving touch and ministrations of a nurse something akin to a visit of an Heavenly angel.

The wife at home in Portland, without food, without sufficient clothing, without fuel, may not cry out from

the pain of her wounds as he who suffers from saber thrust or piercing cannon shot, but her suffering is more lasting; she is not only maimed for life, but her wounds are handed down to coming generations, to children yet unborn who will suffer bodily ills and deformities from which no dressings or bandage can afford the slightest relief.

The world may never know of the relief afforded our own suffering ones, it may never be told in press nor in public, no note of thanks will be cabled from some titled monarch of a warring nation, but the feeling in one's own mind of having furnished food for a starving child, warmth to a cold cheerless room, flannels for an ill-clad mother or babe; knowing as one lies down to sleep that there is at least one home of a poor Portland family made brighter, better, more comfortable by one's own individual effort would be more blessed and self-satisfying than the empty honor of having contributed, even in a small way, to the warring, discordant, monarchs of Europe.

The poor of our city are not seeking poverty and suffering. They are innocent victims of unfortunate conditions. Neither would they inflict poverty or suffering upon others.

The European soldier received his wound striving to wound or kill others.

Which is the more worthy of charity, he to whom pain comes despite all efforts or he whose pain is a result of studied attempt to inflict pain upon others?

Miss Constance Drexel returned from her work as voluntary hospital nurse at Deanneville, saying she was but furthering the war by her work, for after the wounded were nursed back to strength they were hurried away to the trenches, either to be again wounded or to wound others.

It would be well to clean up our own back yard before seeking work in a foreign field.

HOD CARRIERS AND BUILDING LABORERS.

There will be a special meeting of Local Union 296, of the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers next Tuesday night, Oct. 19th.

Every member is urged to be present—Business of Importance.

BE CAREFUL WHERE YOU BUY YOUR COAL

The Independent Coal and Ice Co., which has been on the unfair list of the Central Labor Council for some time past is not now manufacturing ice and as they were put on the unfair list on account of not employing a union engineer in the plant which manufactured the ice they have been taken off the unfair list. However the company is still selling coal and union men are cautioned not to purchase coal from them.

The fight which organized labor made against this company compelled them to abandon the ice business.

And while we're on the subject we want to warn all the union men against buying coal from the Liberty Coal & Ice Co., as this firm is unfair to labor.