

# UNION OFFICIAL SAYS SITUATION IN MILLS TENSE

## PAPER WORKERS MAKE DEFINITE STATEMENT OF LABOR CONDITIONS HERE

### DEMANDS ARE PRESENTED

Employees Want Flat Raise of 25 Cents a Day and Extra Pay For All Overtime Sunday and Holiday Work

(The following statement of the organized paper mill workers is presented as coming officially from an official of the local unions and is printed today verbatim and in its entirety for the information of the public.)

(By S. Ed. Launer, Financial Secretary of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.)

The policy of the employers of the local paper mills has always been to hold strictly to the open shop, but which has really been discrimination against union men.

The open shop policy, as explained by the company, is the right to belong or not to belong to the union, and there would be no discrimination on their part as to union or non-union men, but this interpretation of the open shop has not been carried out on the part of the company, for many instances may be cited where men have been discharged because of their affiliations with unions and because of agitation for better working conditions, during the last ten or twelve years, many men have been discriminated against, because of membership in unions and for seeking co-operation of their fellow workers. This attitude of the company does not apply alone to the mills in Oregon City, but to every mill operated by the Crown Willamette Paper Company, as witness the wholesale discharge of thirty-two members of a union that had just been organized at Powell River, B. C. several years ago.

A short time after this, the men in Camas, Washington, formed a local union, but thru the opposition of the company and the threat to discharge the members of the union, the organization was broken up.

No further effort looking toward organization, was made in Camas until the spring of 1917, when a strike of the unorganized workers took place, which resulted in a complete organization of the entire plant.

A few weeks later, organization work was started among the workers of Oregon City, and the open shop policy as practiced by the company, was immediately put into operation, for no sooner had organization proceeded to the point where temporary officers were elected, than Roy Ott, who was elected president of the Paper Makers Union, was singled out and discharged. Previous to his discharge, every effort and pressure possible were brought to bear upon him, as well as others, to cause them to give up their membership in the union.

Upon Mr. Ott's refusal to give up his union affiliations, he was peremptorily discharged. As a result of this action, the fellow workers ceased work, by going on strike, and the operation of the mill was entirely suspended for one week. Manager McHain of the company then met a committee of the union, and agreed to reinstate all the strikers, including Mr. Ott, without discrimination because of the strike or membership in the union.

Organization proceeded until practically all the workers in the C. W. P. company were members of their respective union.

On September 14th negotiations were begun between committees representing the unions and the local management, looking to some form of a working agreement. These conferences being continued at different times, until October 16th, when the committees met the officials of the company in Portland, where the demands of the men were presented, as follows:

Time and one-half for all over time and Sunday work.

The discontinuation of all unnecessary Sunday work.

A flat raise of 25 cents per day for all workers above the present compensation.

And the company to meet a committee to hear all grievances of the men.

The company positively refused to grant any of the above demands, and absolutely refused to recognize the union in any way, and all negotiations between the men and the company have thus been broken off by the position maintained by the company.

Further, the men are willing to submit their demands to arbitration, but thus far, the company has shown no inclination to do so. The attention of the state board of conciliation and mediation has been called to the situation, and it is hoped that their intervention may avoid a strike.

For some months, the employees have been dissatisfied with existing conditions, and have contemplated asking a readjustment of the wages, as many men in different departments are doing the same work on a different scale of wages.

It is not the desire of the workers to have industrial strike at this time of our country's need, but believe that a higher wage is necessary at this time, and they feel that they have a right to have their grievances heard, whether real or fancied.

## SCENES ATTENDING BIG PARADE OF THE JUNIOR NAVAL AND MARINE SCOUTS



Never in the history of New York was a minor organization more enthusiastically received than the Junior Naval and Marine Scouts as they marched through the city, 1,500 strong, for the future American sailors and marines were cheered along the entire line of march, and the youngsters, thrilled by the great reception, marched on with a steady tread and with eyes to the front. Scene No. 1 shows part of the parade and one of the largest American flags in the country; No. 2, George Chu, a Chinese boy, who made an appeal for recruits; No. 3, Blake Carpenter, A. B., of the navy, and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, one of the notables who viewed the parade, and No. 4 shows Commander John Grady, U. S. N., and Mrs. Margaret Crumpacker, another prominent member of society, who turned out to see the future fighters.

### LEE V. SHANNON IN FRANCE WRITES TO FRIENDS IN CITY

A. L. Obst is in receipt of the following letter from Lee V. Shannon, now on active service in France:

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Sept. 22.—(A. L. Obst, Oregon City, Ore.)—Dear Sir:—You probably will be surprised when you see this, but I am not going to apologize, as I know I should. I am going to tell you that "Home was never like this." You can

believe me, can't you? But all joking aside. This is truly a wonderful country. It has sunny California beat a mile. The last two weeks here have been very warm, that is true, but I am becoming used to it. I don't believe they have any winter here at all, because some are just planting their gardens. The grapes are about ready to be clipped now and the fruit is coming in strong. I would like to tell you where we are, so you could look us up on the map and find us in a second, but the censorship is very strict. This being Friday the camp is pretty well crowded with visitors—women—no men, there are none. I am here in my undershirt, and there are no electric fans either. I don't suppose you will be or have

### Heiress Who Received \$60,000,000 from Mrs. Flagler, and Her Young Husband



Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, who was Miss Louise Wise, relative of Mrs. Flagler, who later became the wife of Judge Bingham of Louisville, is here shown with her young husband at golf on the links at White Sulphur Springs, Va. They have been interested in the investigation of the causes of the death of Mrs. Bingham, who left the young woman \$60,000,000.

### Here is the Eye of an American Warship



When war was declared the American fleet had no dirigibles to sail from the deck to hunt out enemy didn't count. Now many warships photograph shows one just about to scout for the enemy.

### Hints on Food Conservation.

**SAVE BUTTER**  
by not serving too much to each person  
**SERVE INDIVIDUAL PORTIONS.**  
A pound makes 48 one-third ounce pieces.  
Hotels have learned that there is the least waste from one-third ounce pieces.



### ALBERT M. SCRIPTURE WRITES OF JOURNEY TO OLD ENGLAND

Otis Scripture, son of S. F. Scripture, of this city, is in receipt of a letter from his brother, Albert M., who has gone to Europe with the engineering corps, and which is of much interest to people of this city. The letter is as follows:

GRANTHAM, England, Sept. 23. Dear Brother: Will drop you a few lines from over the sea. We arrived at Liverpool on the 15th, and from Liverpool I went to Southampton, where we remained for four days, and then we came to this place.

I am in the machine gun detachment, and will attend school for 14 days, where I will learn the Vicker gun, and then to be sent to another place for about three weeks for more instruction on other guns, and then to be sent to the flying field for a course of instruction in flying. All machine gunners have to learn to fly.

I am enjoying myself immensely. Enjoyed my stay in Halifax, where we remained for ten days.

We were ten days in crossing, and did a great deal of zig-zagging. We "got" one submarine fourteen hours from Liverpool. I was standing on the forward port deck when a sub periscope appeared about 700 yards off our port bow. Our destroyer immediately fired a couple of shots at the periscope which submerged as it launched a torpedo. Our destroyer was right on the spot, and gave us warning, so our boat just had time to shift around as the torpedo went past the bow by 100 feet. Our destroyer then dropped one of the depth bombs down, timed to explode at a certain depth. As it exploded a mass of water, smoke and wreckage filled the air. Our destroyer was about 400 yards from the submarine when it appeared; being so close that it was able to follow the wake of the submarine as she sped under water until the bomb was dropped overboard. The concussion was so great that it seemed as if a large solid mass hit our ship amidship. She just seemed to tremble all over. We were about 1000 yards away when the explosion of the submarine occurred. The boys thought a torpedo hit our boat. The whistle was blown for the life boats. We all got in, and the captain told us to unload. This happened at 7:15 p. m.

I like the Canadians, the New Zealanders and the Australians quite well. They speak more like the United States than the British. There are Jamaican "coons" here, and are what you would call BLACK. All you can see here are uniforms. There are a lot of German prisoners in this camp. All of the saloons have barmaids to wait on the patrons, and most of the street cars are operated by girls. They certainly look "stunning" in their pretty little uniforms of blue, and you could have a dozen new girls every evening if you wanted them. After night the towns are all dark, excepting a very few small lights with coverings on top. About all you do is to "bumping" around people. Although the boys can get all they want to drink here, you see very little drunkenness among the soldiers. This is certainly a most interesting and instructive trip, as well as enjoyable to me. A person does not realize how big the Atlantic is until he once crosses it. It is one mighty expanse of water. There were thirteen ships coming across in our armada, five of these being transports, eight freighters. We had two auxiliary cruisers with us until we hit the war zone, then each transport was given a destroyer for protection. The Britishers are great to use the expression "bloody." That is a great swear word with them. It represents the word "horrible." It is amusing to notice the expression on their face and to watch their eyes "bulge" when some of our boys use the lubrious and breezy slang. Believe me, old first line boys welcome us fellows. About all of the "Tommyes" you meet have been shot from once to six times. We do not expect to go to France

for three or four months. We are all well fed, housed and comfortably situated. Will say goodbye, and write soon and more. I am not sure about my address, but will give you one anyway. Your brother, ALBERT M. SCRIPTURE, 31st Aero Squadron, A. E. F., England.

### MR. E. CHARMAN WRITES FROM FRENCH CAMP

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Sept.—The Y. M. has moved into camp and I'll improve the opportunity of writing. I am thinking of father and you there at home, constantly; and trusting you are well and not too lonesome as the summer drags along into fall. I am very glad that we are here in "La Belle France," instead of some U. S. army camp, and I am thankful I joined the 18th and got over here. There are days full of new experiences. When I return I hope to know something of European customs and people, and also to speak French well. I have a good start and have made many interesting acquaintances through my inadequate but helpful smattering of French. In the large city near our camp there are many interesting things. Every other building contains a wine-shop and the French seem to drink nothing else. Their water is so poor that Jewell filtered water would seem like nectar to them. It is common to see a large group of French men and women stand admiringly around an American soldier who speaks a little French. As the language and monetary system are new to most of the boys, I have employed a good deal of spare time buying at the shops for them, making dates, explaining mistakes, inquiring, etc. The French papers publish morning editions the afternoon of the day previous, and it is quite novel each afternoon to skim over several columns of New York news written in French. We are at work. Earl is in the band and has so far escaped manual labor. I rather enjoy it although 7 or 8 hours on the pick and shovel brigade digging in the pebbles is quite enough for a day. We have a very nice camp and three big meals daily: beans, coffee, tea, rice, "war" bread, chops and gravy, are staples of the diet, and all that one could ask 4000 miles from the seat of government. We are all hoping that the war will soon end. It is not when speaking to the soldiers, but to the village men and women, that we realize what France has sacrificed since August, 1914. With love, ELBERT, Co. E-18th Eng. Ry. A. E. F.

WILLAMETTE LOCALS Bert Zerkel, a member of the draft army is visiting at the home of his parents in Willamette. The young man when first drafted was assigned to the artillery branch of the army and later transferred to the quartermasters department. Seventeen blocks of the new cement sidewalks being laid by the city under supervision of contractor Doty of West Linn have been completed. Willamette will soon be the possessor of a complete fire fighting outfit, the new hose cart having arrived with sufficient supply of hose and the hydrants recently ordered are ready to be installed. Wheat, flour and potatoes have experienced a slight decline in prices while eggs have gone in the opposite direction. Wheat is quoted at \$3.90, flour \$2.75 and \$2.85, potatoes taking the greatest drop from \$1.75 to \$1.25. Eggs went up five cents making 55 cents the price per dozen. The early frost of last Saturday night had a bad effect on vegetables causing considerable damage to cucumbers and tomatoes, grapes also suffered somewhat.

### MARRIAGE LICENSE

Marriage licenses were issued by the county clerk Tuesday to Hattie E. Erb and George Wachtman, of Hubbard, Oregon; Louis M. Feyer and A. G. Johnson, of Molalla, Oregon; and Verna Cressin and David M. Rutherford of Estacada, Oregon.

## Buy Security of Life and Investment

YOUNG men are lending their lives; older men and women their labor. All can lend their money.

You have thrived because of liberty. You have lived a thousand joys because of her. Render her your gratitude out of the wealth her freedom and equality of effort have helped you make. Buy U. S. Government Bonds.

Go to your post office, your bank, the nearest office or store selling Liberty Bonds, and buy—

You can buy them as small as \$50, and pay for them by installments, 2% with order; 18% November 15, 1917; 46% January 15, 1918.

If you have bought, buy more, and sell two bonds to two other good Americans. Remember a U. S. Bond is money that bears interest. It is the safest security for your savings, combined with the best returns.

Moreover, you are lending to Liberty, and helping your country make the World safe for Democracy and your home.

### Buy U. S. Government Bonds Today SECOND LIBERTY LOAN

Space contributed by Standard Oil Company (California)

been called in the draft yet, have you? Tell me all the fellows who have gone. The boys here all say hello and promise to write you soon. We have just about got settled now, but don't know when we will move. We never know anything.

I suppose you know that Blake had been made a corporal. Everyone is well and I think happy. We all fooled around about those pictures until we started on our journey, and now it is too late, we can't send any pictures from here.

I had a big picture of the whole company sent home before I left so you get that from mother if she has received it and put it in your window. I am writing her today so will tell her about it.

Give all the boys my regards and tell them I said their country needs them. Tell John that I would like to put my feet under one of his tables and have a good feed and a nice long chat. Tell him we will do that yet, and it won't be long either. Do you go to the club very often.

I often wonder if Mass or Long or Green or any of those fellows ever joined.

Tomorrow is pay day, the first one for months, or since we left the Lake, August 1st. That is an awfully long time to go on \$30, and let me tell you things cost money in this country. Our Top Sergeant paid \$35.00 for a pair of high top shoes in London.

How is business, Alwin. The stores over here are very odd. You probably know that the buildings are never higher than three or four stories and a clothing store is only on the ground floor, then on each side of it there will be a wine shop. Everywhere you go you will find a wine shop. We had quite a time when we first arrived here, making ourselves understood,

but we are learning pretty well. This is some letter isn't it? I just ramble around, but it is awfully hard to write an interesting letter, when you can't say anything. Tell me what is the C. W. P. & C. Co. doing for the boys. How is the union, and all of the boys. Is Slim running yet? Tell me about all the changes. Write me a 50-page letter, will you, and tell all the boys to write. It gets pretty lonesome over here without some town news when all you hear is war or war talk.

If you go to lodge tell them that the absent brothers are all well and happy, but miss the rest of the herd. Tell every one you see that you have heard from us and that we send our best regards and our love for the old town. We are very comfortably fixed, but as I said before, home was never like this. Wishing you luck and good health. I remain your friend, PRIVATE LEE V. SHANNON, Co. F, 18 Eng. Railway American Expedition Force, via New York.

### MEXICO MAY SEVER RELATIONS.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 22.—Severance by Mexico of relations with Germany is expected by newspapers here, which base their opinion on the recent secret session of the senate.

Reminding Her. "I heard him call you 'Duckie,'" announced the small brother. "Well, what of it?" demanded his sister. "Oh, nothin' much," answered the small brother. "I was only thinkin' maybe it's because of the way you walk, but it ain't very nice of him."—London Telegraph.