

RULE OF CAPITAL.

How Democracy is Choked in Pittsburgh District.

TEMPER OF STEEL WORKERS.

Overthrow of the Unions Has Resulted in Conditions That Make For Radicalism—Now an Intolerable Situation May Be Changed.

By JOHN A. FITCH in Survey.

"Ninety-nine per cent of the men are Socialists, if by that you mean one who hates a capitalist," said a fine working-man of genuine breeding whom I grew to know in Pittsburgh. This attitude is the outcome of a feeling that has been slowly making headway since 1892 when H. C. Frick sent the armed Pinkerton guards to drive the striking workmen off the company premises at Homestead.

Under common conditions working-men develop common feelings with respect to some of the more fundamental questions of their lives. This is especially true in a crisis when minor differences are forgotten. It was true again in February, 1908, when, with the mills operating on barely one-fourth time, the Carnegie Steel company cut from 10 to 30 per cent the wages of men who were not during those months earning enough to live on. The lengthening of the working day, the choking of democratic institutions and the coercive sway of the employers have worked out more than a well organized industrial machine. The flashes of indignation have died away often, but each time the embers have glowed a little redder.

The steel worker sees on every side evidence of an irresistible power. It tells him what wages he may expect to receive and where and when he must work. If he protests he is ignored or rebuffed. If he talks it over with his fellow workmen he is likely to be discharged. That the overwhelming majority of steel workers are bitter toward their employers no one who has mingled with them enough to catch their spirit can deny.

Among the English speaking workmen, from the standpoint of their attitude toward their work, there are four classes. In a certain element among them enthusiasm is forgotten. They are the older men who have waited for a revival of something like democracy in western Pennsylvania. But "hope deferred maketh the heart sick." The years have done their work. These men look dull eyed on a world from which the brightness is gone.

This group, while numerically strong, is small compared with the whole body of employees. Among the most there exist varying kinds and degrees of hopes.

A majority of the workmen feel that it is only through their efforts and that of the community together launched against the opposing powers that their industrial freedom is to be won. There is still a firm belief on the part of many that some day the mills will be unionized. The argument is logical. The situation is growing intolerable, the workmen say; there is a limit to human endurance, and when that point is reached the men will rise as one, organize and make their demands, which then cannot, they hold, be safely refused.

But years have gone by since unionism was overthrown, and every twelve-month has seen the control of the employers grow more nearly absolute. Under such conditions socialism is making headway. This comes from a turning away from a political organization that has invited the support of workmen, yet failed to interest itself in any important legislation for their benefit. If the workmen were once convinced that there existed a possibility of the election of the Socialist candidates there would follow more than a landslide; it would be an avalanche.

The last group I approach with hesitancy, for many regard as sensational any statement of fact that runs counter to their own experiences. There is a group of workmen in the steel district whose social hope involves physical resistance. How widely they may prevail I do not know, but it seemed to me significant that among the most intelligent should hold the view that the only way out of the situation is through an appeal to force.

Some will deny the existence of any injustice in the institutions of society that may not be remedied by individual effort.

Those who defend existing conditions in the steel mills also resort to the "high wage" theory. But men are not recompensed according to the degree of risk involved in their trades. At best it is possible to determine a class risk, not an individual one, and the workman's problem is individual. But were a man to consider himself recompensed by high wages for long hours and lack of touch with the world and for extreme danger society is not thereby recompensed. There must be time in the home for the development of a sentiment not wholly concerned with bread winning and for the rearing of children strong in body and mind.

There are three ways in which conditions may be changed through opposition interposed by the workers—trade unionism, politics, revolution. Through either one or other of these there is bound to be a revolution ere long that shall have as its goal the restoration of democracy to the steel workers.

New York Printers' Unions.

There are twenty-one unions of the printing trades in New York city with a membership of over 25,000.

UNIONS HERE TO STAY.

Foes of Organized Labor Live in a Fool's Paradise, Says Gompers.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation, was the principal speaker at a Lincoln day celebration held by the Long Island forum, Port Washington, N. Y. He said:

"Lincoln's work is just about beginning to be understood. He came from the common people and reached the highest office in the land, but he always remained true to himself and true to the people. He foresaw that when the shackles of human slavery were broken then would arise the question of the right of the producer of wealth to share in the results of his toil."

"If there is any who thinks there is nothing in the labor question let him visit the large cities and see the unemployed walking the streets, wanting to give their services in return for daily bread. Let him go to the sweatshops, the mines and other places of toil, and go where he will the answer will come that there is a labor question. It is a living question that must find a humane, rational and intelligent solution. No right thinking man can see misery abound and himself enjoying happiness. If there is one man who through no fault of his own is oppressed by poverty and misery society is at fault."

"We say that it is a blot upon our boasted civilization when people cannot find work. Those who hope for the crushing of organized labor are living in a fool's paradise. Organized labor is not going out of existence so long as there is a wrong to right."

"The history of the world is crowded with the records of the crushing out of organized labor. The saying that 'the blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church' is not only applicable to the church of God, but it also has its application to the cause of labor. It is said that to produce a good race it is necessary to begin three generations back, and those who want to crush labor should have begun with the people three generations ago. Those who talk about crushing out organized labor pray to God once a week and then prey on humanity for the balance of the week. We are not going to give up our right of protest against wrong and our determination to come into our own."

"The representatives of labor here on the platform do not appear to be a bit scared because under the provisions of the Sherman anti-trust bill they are designated illegal traders. This law was intended to protect the people against the trusts and corporations, but it has now been so perverted that it doesn't mean the trusts, but the men and women who only control their own right to work. For the sake of money men and public officials have stolen the power from the people and vested it in themselves."

"What great money getter has been put in jail? What great corporation has been prosecuted? One fine of \$25,000,000 was imposed, but it was written in ice on a summer day."

"Free speech and a free press were not put in the original constitution of the United States as it was then thought that it was ordained. The first amendment to the constitution was the one granting freedom of worship, free speech and a free press, freedom of assembly and the right of petition. No one wants the freedom of speech to preach treason. By freedom of speech we want the right to criticize, the right to give vent to protest and opinions. The worst that could come to our people would be to attempt to shut off freedom of the press and speech."

Union Label Shop.

A new shop managed by women for the sale of articles made for and by women has been opened in New York. It is known as the Label, because each article sold in the shop will be marked with a label showing that the conditions under which it was made are considered fair to the employee. Miss Elizabeth Dutcher, a Vassar graduate and chairman of the label committee of the Woman's Trade union; Miss Carolina Woerthoff, a Bryn Mawr graduate and a magazine writer; Mrs. S. M. Bridgman, secretary of the Consumers' league, and Miss H. C. Eckhardt are in charge of the venture. The object of the shop, it is stated, is not to make money, but to make it easy for persons interested in social betterment to buy goods with the approving label.

The Six Day Week.

The value to labor of the preservation of Sunday as a day of rest is emphasized by James Lynch, president of the International Typographical union. In one of his recent publicity letters, he states that in the printing trade, where the seven day week was formerly in vogue and was abolished by requiring members who were employed on a seven day schedule to give one day each week to the first obtainable substitute, the wages for a six day week are now in excess of the wages formerly paid for the seven day week. He also states that the German branch has reduced the days from six to five, with similar results. President Lynch believes a movement toward an open Sunday is a movement for long hours and is against the interests of labor.

Unions Thrive Under Opposition.

Los Angeles perhaps more than any other city of like size in the United States has been the field in which bitter opposition to the existence or growth of the trade union idea has been prevalent for a long period of years. Twenty years ago there were two or three trade unions in Los Angeles. Today there are ninety-two. Thus do the unions prosper wherever they meet the most strenuous opposition.

Ordinance No.—
An Ordinance Granting to The Mount Hood Railway and Power Company, Its Successors and Assigns, For a Period of Twenty-five years the right and Privilege to Erect, Construct, Maintain, and Operate an Electric Light, Heat and Power System in the City of Oregon City, Oregon, and the Right and Privilege to Erect Poles and Stretch Wires Thereon and Thereover, Through, Over and Under the Streets, Alleys and Public Highways, and to Construct Underground Conduits or Pipes With all Necessary Manholes and Other Appliances, and Under the Said Streets, Alleys and Public Highways in the City of Oregon City for Conducting and Conveying Electricity for Light, Heat and Power; to Charge Rents and Tolls Therefor and to Collect the Same, and Authorize the Said Mount Hood Railway & Power Company to Trim Shade and Ornamental Trees in the Said Streets, Alleys and Public Highways.

Oregon City Does Ordain as Follows:

Section 1.—The Mount Hood Railway & Power Company, a Corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the State of Oregon, and having its principal office and place of business in the City of Portland, in the State of Oregon, and its successors and assigns, is hereby granted, subject to the considerations and conditions in this Ordinance contained, the right and privilege to erect, construct and maintain an electric light, heat and power system in the City of Oregon City, Oregon, and the right and privilege to erect poles and stretch wires thereon and thereover, through, over and upon the streets, alleys and public highways and to construct underground conduits or pipes with all necessary manholes and other appliances, in and under said streets, alleys and public highways in the City of Oregon City for conducting and conveying electricity for light, heat and power and to charge and collect tolls therefor.

Section 2.—All rights and privileges hereby granted shall expire at the end of Twenty-five years from the date of the acceptance of this Ordinance by the said Mount Hood Railway & Power Company, and in the event the said Mount Hood Railway & Power Company, its successors and assigns, shall fail or neglect, or refuse to perform any of the obligations or requirements imposed by this Ordinance, this grant and privilege shall be terminated, and annulled by the Council of the City of Oregon City, and the said Mount Hood Railway & Power Company, its successors and assigns, shall be deemed to have forfeited all rights and privileges hereby granted.

Section 3.—All necessary connections to subscribers stations and to other points may be made from such wires and conductors, and with such means, apparatus and appliances as may be requisite. Said grantee, its successors and assigns, shall file, from time to time, with the City Engineer or properly constituted authority of the city, plans of all conduits, manholes, distributing poles, and all other constructions proposed within the limits of the streets, alleys and public highways of the city, and in such form and detail, including appropriate maps, as the City Engineer, or other properly constituted authorities may demand and approve, and plans and specifications of relocation, and changes shall be filed in like form and be approved before the same shall be made or work begun thereon. All poles erected by virtue of this franchise and grant shall be maintained at such length and the wires thereon shall be of such height and placed in such manner as shall be satisfactory to the City of Oregon City by its properly constituted authorities. Said grantee, its successors or assigns, shall not remove its poles after once being set, from any location to another unless permitted to do so by the City of Oregon City, or its properly constituted authorities.

Section 4.—The said Grantee, its successors or assigns under the direction of the City of Oregon City, or its properly constituted authorities may make all necessary excavations in any street, alley or public highway for the purpose of erecting, constructing and maintaining poles and other supports for its wires, conductors, lights or arc lights and for repairing the same, and for laying, repairing, and maintaining its underground conduits and pipes, and for placing, repairing, maintaining and operating its wires and other conductors thereon. All poles of the said grantee, its successors or assigns shall be erected at the edge of the sidewalk unless otherwise directed by the proper City Authorities.

The City of Oregon City, by its properly constituted authorities shall have the right to cause said grantee, its successors or assigns, to move the location of any pole or arc light whenever the removal thereof shall be deemed for the public convenience and the expense thereof shall be paid by the said grantee, its successors or assigns. When an excavation shall be made pursuant to the provisions of this Ordinance, the said Grantee, its successors or assigns, shall restore the portion of the street, alley or public highway to the same condition in which it was prior to the opening thereof, and all work shall be done in strict compliance with the rules, regulations, ordinances or orders now in force or which may be adopted from time to time during the continuance of this franchise, by the Council of the city, or as may be otherwise provided by law. It is further provided that any opening in any hard surface pavement in any street or alley or public highway shall be filled in and the pavement replaced by the City Authorities, and the cost thereof, including the cost of inspection and supervision shall be paid by said grantee, its successors or assigns, and the City Authorities.

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All kinds of repair work and smithy work. Prompt service; greater portion of your work can be done while you do your trading. Give me a trial job and see if I can't please you.

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Cor. Main and Fourth Sts., Oregon City

may require a deposit with the City Treasurer of a sum of money sufficient to pay said cost by said grantee, its successors or assigns, before the opening of said street, alley or public highway shall be begun.

Section 6.—At all times, the power and right reasonably to regulate in the public interest the exercise of the franchise and right so granted shall remain and be vested in the Council.

Section 7.—The construction and installation of the plant and system herein provided for shall begin within one year and shall be completed to the extent of at least five hundred horse power or more ready for public use within the limits of the City of Oregon City, within eighteen (18) months from the date of acceptance of this franchise. The grantee, in this franchise, shall, before exercising or availing itself of any of the provisions of said franchise, within the City of Oregon City, and before laying, erecting or constructing any wire or conduits within the said city, make and execute to the City of Oregon City, a good and sufficient bond to be approved by the Council of the city, in the sum of not less than \$2000.00 conditioned upon the faithful performance and execution of the exact terms of this Ordinance, provided however that when said grantee, its successors or assigns shall have expended the sum of \$3000.00 on the construction of its plant or system within the limits of the City of Oregon City, and evidence of such expenditure shall have been given to the Council of the said city, said bond shall be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Section 8.—The Grantee, its successors and assigns are hereby empowered and authorized to cut and trim any and all ornamental shade trees in any of the streets, alleys or public highways of the city, that interfere with any light, pole, wire, appliance or apparatus used in connection with or as a part of the electric light, heat, power works or system, but no such shade tree or ornamental tree shall be so cut or trimmed to a point below twenty-five (25) feet above the sidewalk grade, nor shall any such shade trees or ornamental trees be cut and trimmed until the said grantee, its successors or assigns shall give written or printed notice to the owner or occupant of the premises in which such trees are growing, to trim such trees, within one week after giving said notice, at the cost and expense of said owner or occupant. If said owner or occupant fails, neglects or refuses to so cut and trim such trees as required by said notice, the said grantee, its successors or assigns, may cut or trim or cause to be cut or trimmed such trees and at the expense of said grantee, its successors or assigns.

Section 9.—Nothing in this Ordinance shall be construed as in any wise to prevent the City of Oregon City from sewerage, grading, paving, planking, repairing, altering or doing any work that may be desirable on any of the streets, alleys or public highways, but all such work shall be done, if possible, in such manner as not to obstruct, injure or prevent the free use and operation of said electric light, power and heat system of said grantee, its successors or assigns.

Section 10.—Whenever it shall be necessary in grading or sewerage or in making any other improvements in any street, alley or public highway to remove, change or relocate any pole or poles or conduits belonging to said grantee, its successors or assigns, on which any line or lines, wire or wires of said grantee, its successors or assigns, shall be stretched or fastened, the said grantee, its successors or assigns, shall upon ten days' notice from the City of Oregon City, or its properly constituted authorities, remove, change or relocate such pole or poles or conduits, neglecting or refusing to do so, the said City of Oregon City, by its properly constituted authorities may remove the same at the expense of the said grantee, its successors or assigns.

Section 11.—Said grantee, its successors or assigns, hereby agrees and covenants to indemnify and save harmless the City of Oregon City and the officers thereof against all damages, costs and expenses whatsoever to which it or they may be subject in consequence of the acts or neglect of said grantee, its successors or assigns, its agents or servants, in any manner arising from the right and privileges hereby granted.

This franchise and right shall not be construed as any limitations upon the City of Oregon City through its proper officers to grant rights, privileges or authority to other persons or corporations similar to or different from those herein set forth, in the same streets, alleys or public highways.

Section 12.—It shall be unlawful for any person or persons unless authorized by the grantee, its successors or assigns, or by the City of Oregon City by its properly constituted authorities to interfere with, meddle with, injure or remove any of the poles, wires or underground conduits or pipes or any insulator, instrument, light or apparatus used in or as a part of the electric light, heat and power system herein provided for upon the streets, alleys and public highways of Oregon City, and any person or persons violating any of the provisions of this Section shall upon conviction thereof before Municipal Court be punished by a fine of not less than Ten and No One Hundredths (\$10.00) Dollars or more than One Hundred (\$100.00) Dollars, or by imprisonment in the City Jail not less than Five (5) or more than Fifty (50) days or by both said fine and imprisonment.

Section 13.—The rights and privileges granted by this Ordinance are granted upon the conditions herein

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If you do this—to even a small extent—your ad will bring results!

contained and upon the following considerations, to-wit:

First—The said grantee, shall within thirty (30) days after this Ordinance shall be in force, file in the office of the Recorder of the City of Oregon City, its written acceptance of this Ordinance granted to and conferred upon the said grantee, its successors and assigns, subject to all the terms, obligations, restrictions and provisions in this Ordinance contained, and upon the expiration of thirty (30) days' time allowed for acceptance of this Ordinance the same not having been accepted unconditionally, this Ordinance shall become wholly void, inoperative and of no effect.

Second—The grantee, its successors or assigns, hereby consents and agrees to perform and abide by all the terms, requirements and conditions required or imposed by any provisions of the City Charter upon the granting of franchise rights and privileges, whether recited in this Ordinance or not.

Third—That said grantee, its successors or assigns, shall pay to the City of Oregon City, on or before the 15th day of January of each year and every year during the life of this franchise, in gold coin of the United States of America, a sum of money equal to two (2%) per cent of the gross earnings of said grantee, its successors or assigns, from taxes or tolls collected within the corporate limits of the City of Oregon City for the preceding year, a statement of which gross earnings shall be sworn to by the President and Secretary of said Company and filed with the City Recorder, and no license tax or charge on the business, occupation or franchise of the said Mount Hood Railway and Power Company, its successors or assigns shall during the existence of the rights granted by this Ordinance, be imposed upon, exacted from or required of the said Mount Hood Railway and Power Company, its successors or assigns from such payments. Should said Mount Hood Railway and Power Company, its successors or assigns, fail or neglect for thirty days after the same shall become due and payable and after written notice, from the City of Oregon City to pay the same, to pay any of said annual payments provided for in this Section, the City of Oregon City, by its properly constituted authorities shall have the right and privilege to collect such overdue payments from said Mount Hood Railway and Power Company, its successors or assigns, or to sue for the same by a suit or action and shall have a lien upon its property and franchise hereby granted for the payment of the same.

Fourth—That the maximum rate to be charged within the corporate limits of the City of Oregon City for service by said grantee, its successors or assigns, shall be as follows:

For Power.	
Kilowatt Hour	Per K.W.H.
100 to 500	or less per month 5c
500 to 1000	per month 4c
1000 to 5000	per month 3c
5000 to 8000	per month 2c
8000 to 10000	per month 1c

For Light and Heat.

Twelve Cents (12c) per Kilowatt Hour.

And it is agreed that the grantee, its successors or assigns shall furnish to the City of Oregon City, upon request of the City Council, such electric energy for the lighting of said city as may be required, at its sub-station to be established therein at the rate of two (2) cents per K. W. Hour. That no power shall be supplied to any competing company when such act will prevent other persons or companies from receiving sufficient power or current for their needs.

Section 14.—The franchise hereby granted to the Mount Hood Railway and Power Company shall not be sold, transferred or leased to any other person, firm or corporation without the consent of the Council of the City of Oregon City first given by Ordinance duly enacted, and every sale, transfer or lease of such franchise shall be deemed void, and of no effect without the consent of the Council as above provided.

Read first time at a regular meeting of the City Council of Oregon City, held on March 1st, 1911, and ordered published and to come up for second reading and final passage at a special meeting of the City Council of Oregon City, to be held at the Council Chamber in Oregon City on the 15th day of March, 1911 at 8 o'clock P. M.

L. STIPP, Recorder.

Notice of Hearing of Center Street Assessment.

Notice is hereby given that the apportionment of the cost of the improvement of Center Street, Oregon City, Oregon, from the North line of Seventh Street to the North line of Ninth Street, has been ascertained and the proposed assessment has been apportioned and is now on file in the office of the Recorder of said Oregon City and subject to examination. Any objections to such apportionment that may be made in writing to the City Council of said Oregon City and filed with the Recorder thereof within ten days after the first publication of this notice will be heard and determined by the Council before the passage of any Ordinance assessing the cost of said improvement.

The property assessed for said improvement lies on both sides of the part of said Center Street proposed to be improved and the line of lots abutting on said part of said Center Street farthest from said part of said Center Street and said part of said Center Street.

This notice is published in the "Morning Enterprise" the first publication being March 7th, 1911, and the said City of Oregon City has set March 22, 1911, at 8 o'clock, p. m., at the Council Chamber in Oregon City, Oregon, as the time and place for passing on said objections.

L. STIPP, Recorder.

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Is to be as successful as the interests of Oregon City demands it must needs have the support of all. The new daily has a big work before it in boosting Oregon City and Clackamas County. Your support means more strength for the work.

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