

LABORING MEN LABOR FOR UPLIFT

Not Alone for Hours and Wages Do Unions Exist—Altruism, Conscious or Implied, in All Efforts—Grand Results.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

(Copyright, 1908, by Frederic J. Haskin.) Washington, Dec. 17.—Ever since the days of Edward VI of England, when in opposition to royal authority, "federates" were formed by English workmen for their own protection and improvement, labor organizations have stood for the uplift of themselves and their neighbors. The American Federation of Labor, the Order of Railway Conductors, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, are all working toward the same great end—the uplift of the working man, and through him, the nation. Said Samuel Compers at a labor meeting in New York a few weeks ago: "We have the right as an organization to promote the betterment of our life." And again: "We are optimists." These two remarks are keynotes to the work of organized labor.

The first great work of organized labor was to minimize the necessary effects of cut-throat efforts at competition among working classes. They have demanded and received a living wage and better hours. They have established in many instances benevolent funds. They are working for better citizenship by educating their children and training them for useful callings.

One of the finest and biggest things in the history of organized labor is that when its members have urged legislation and argued for better working and living conditions, it has not been solely for themselves. The majority of the beneficiaries in most instances are non-union people. It has worked most persistently for new or better laws that will protect children in factory, mill, mine or street work, and yet a large number of the beneficiaries are in southern states, where organized labor has not yet reached its full strength, and where the children are rarely ever of the family of a union man.

The efforts of organized labor to lessen the hours of women's work and provide better working conditions for them is based on no selfish motive, for only a negligible portion of women wage earners belong to unions. In a certain mining district lying in West Virginia and Pennsylvania the union miners worked zealously for the installation of new safety devices, and yet the majority of those who were benefited by such measures were non-union men, while the union men were the smallest part of the mining force in that particular territory. Maintaining legislative committees at the various legislatures, union men have agitated earnestly for labor legislation that will affect the great mass of laboring people.

Typographical Union's Work.

The International Typographical union has led in the great uplift among organized labor in America. Its members have established a home at Colorado Springs for the aged and indigent with a hospital for those afflicted with tuberculosis, perfecting the idea

that they had first advanced at New Orleans meeting in 1857. They spend nearly \$700,000 a year on the home and its maintenance, it having been decided in 1891 that each member of the International Typographical union pay 50 cents a month toward the home's support. The hospital was built by subscribing each member 50 cents. The organization maintains a burial fund, and a pension fund for members over 40 who have been in good standing for 20 continuous years, who can find no employment and who have no other means of support.

The work of the Typographical union in inaugurating supplemental trade education is one of the biggest in the whole story of union labor uplift work. In the first three months after its inception 170 pupils were enrolled in the printing course and 700 inquiries were received. It is due to the work of a union printer here in Washington that the government printing office where there are 2000 or more employees, has been equipped with an emergency hospital, with a physician and nurses, a pianist that has the endorsement of the president, and that will doubtless lead to the opening of such rooms in all large government buildings.

Benefit Funds as Incidental.

With the exception of the organization of railway employees, the national federates' funds are not primarily for the benefit of the beneficiary and friendly relief societies are the primary one. This is the general order of things. Strength and greater stability have come as a result of fraternal society benefits and fully half the American unions now conduct systems of benevolent relief, chiefly in the shape of disability and burial funds.

Death benefits range from \$50 paid by the Watch Case Engravers to \$500 paid by the Glass Bottle Blowers association. A few of the American trade unions have out-of-work benefits and some have unemployment insurance. They do not live on sentiment, as their assertion, and led by the Cigar Makers' union, these benefits were established by other bodies of organized labor. In the first year that the Cigar Makers' union tried this help, less than 1 per cent of the members applied for aid at a total cost to the order of \$22,200, or 92 cents per member. The traveling loan was instituted for the purpose of letting the unemployed move on to other sections of the country and so equalize the labor demand. This loan must be repaid when work is secured.

The Cigar Makers' International union was the first national trade union to grant sick benefits to members. This was begun in the early '80's and up to now nearly \$3,000,000 has been paid out in benefits. The amount for 1907 was \$473,270. This anti-tuberculosis crusade among the forces of organized labor. Knowing that at their work were in a great measure responsible for the disease, they secured an eight hour law in 1896. Where, in 1888, the average length of life for the union cigar maker was a trifle over 31 years, it is now 46 years, the gain having been made because of shorter hours and general improvements in working conditions.

Trade Journals.

The International Association of Machinists has for 18 years conducted a magazine given to discussions of the topics of social economy and trade agreements, with pages devoted to technical education for the members. This organization came into existence in Atlanta, Ga., in May 1888, and the first talk of the matter over as they were at work on the E. J. V. & G. R. R. They organized that night. Today there are lodges in every city and town of importance in the United States, Canada and Mexico. Funds have been established for sick, death, strike and victimized benefits, and there are pensions for the very old.

The members of the Stationary Firemen's union in New York, men who work under most unattractive conditions, with never a Sunday of their own, have proved the ability of men to rise above conditions when they will and are conducting night classes for their members, studying that they may become engineers. The Iron Molders' union has paid out in the past 10 years over \$1,000,000 in sick benefits alone. They are urging a welfare campaign in the shops that will give them more sanitary working conditions, showers when the day's work is over, and hygienic lockers for their clothes.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has proved in its work the

\$33 WEEK FOR MRS. HOGAN NO. 1

Dual Life of Mysterious Milton Man Recalled by Court Proceedings.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Pendleton, Or., Dec. 17.—That Jane Hogan of Charlevoix, Mich., is the only lawful widow of the late Charles Hogan of Milton, and that Catherine Hogan, who he married after coming to this country, never his wife, is the meaning of an order issued by Judge Gilliland in the probate court by which the estate of Charles Hogan, who was administrator of the man's estate and who, after Hogan's death, popped into the world as a stranger, and discovered not only another and a rightful Mrs. Hogan, but a family of grown children.

Hogan was a man with a past and he never mentioned it. He came into the world in Milton, Mass., from no one knew where—minded his own business and prospered. He was married and after some time, following a disagreement with his wife, moved into the Washington wheat country, where he married his second wife and died. Mr. Davis was appointed administrator of the estate.

After Hogan's second marriage he had visited in the east. Mr. Davis followed this clue to discover any other relatives and to his surprise found the original wife, now a woman of 84 years of age, and a family of grown-up children with whom the man had visited after his second marriage, and yet none of whom knew of his life in the west. Incontestable proof showed that the Hogans had never been divorced and that the marriage was still legal. Hogan had become angry at his family and had silently left. The original widow was in destitute circumstances.

A conference between the representatives of the two Mrs. Hogans was held and an agreement reached whereby in consideration of \$100 the second wife relinquished all claim to the estate. Such a proceeding has been filed and a final hearing to comply with the legal formalities will be given the matter by the probate court sometime in January.

ability of any organization to so lift itself and its members until they command the highest respect of the nation. Thirty-five years ago 13 engineers organized in Detroit, for the purpose of making of themselves better, more efficient men. Today there are 43,557 members. Under the old regime it was nothing unusual for an engineer to work from 40 to 60 consecutive hours. Today the hours are shorter and they have more time for self-culture, and they receive wages sufficient to keep their families in good homes and give their children good educations. In the early days it was difficult to get a meeting place in any hotel; engineers were considered. Today they are chambers of commerce in the leading cities of the United States, Canada and Mexico. They are seeking legislation that provide safety appliances protecting life and limb and providing for damages from the company if a man be killed or injured. A technical journal offers additional education to the members, and the membership is measured by a high standard of sobriety, honesty and industry. From 1868 to the first of May 1907 the highest service paid out nearly \$17,000,000 in insurance. Old and indigent members, widows and orphans are helped, and \$40,000 is spent in this way every year.

COURTS MUST SETTLE PUYALLUP TROUBLES

(United Press Leased Wire.) Washington, Dec. 17.—Judge Grosscup, counsel for the Puyallup Indians in the Tacoma timber case, which involves property worth millions, has arrived here and is thought to be planning to secure action by congress clearing the titles to the lands, as was attempted at the last session. Secretary of the Interior Garfield takes the position that the matter should be adjusted in the federal courts, the decision of which will be accepted as final by the government. Garfield said: "All the harm that can be done has been done already by the question being raised as to the title to these lands. The best way is to have the courts settle the matter. There will be no more developments, so far as I am concerned. We will let the courts take the action."

RETIREMENT OF ADMIRAL EMORY

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Washington, Dec. 17.—Rear Admiral William Hensley Emory, who recently hauled down his flag at Hongkong, and resigned command of the second squadron of the Atlantic battleship fleet, closed his active career in the navy today, having been transferred to the retired list by operation of law on account of age. Rear Admiral Emory retired after 42 years' service in the navy. He was appointed to the naval academy from the district of Columbia in 1862, and graduated in 1866. He was made a lieutenant two years later and a master in 1869. In 1870 he was commissioned a lieutenant. His commission as rear admiral came in 1906, and his last command that of leading the second division of the Atlantic fleet, dated from January 21, 1907.

BOARD SEEKS SITE FOR TORPEDO STATION

(United Press Leased Wire.) Vallejo, Cal., Dec. 17.—Commander William Gill, Commander Edwin A. Emerson and Lieutenant Commander F. N. Freeman, United States navy, have gone to San Diego to begin an inspection trip of the Pacific coast which will determine where the government shall place the projected torpedo station. The officers comprise the naval board appointed for that purpose. They will investigate all available sites between San Diego and Bremerton. The torpedo station will be similar to the one at Newport R. I. The board's findings of sites, options and recommendations will be forwarded to the navy department on completion of the tour.

BODY RECOVERED TO BE LOST AGAIN

(United Press Leased Wire.) Grand Marais, Minn., Dec. 17.—The body of one of the crew of the Post steamer D. M. Clemson was washed ashore today near Crest Point, but before it could be drawn from the water the grapples slipped from the corpse and it was again lost. The body, as seen from the shore, had a life preserver on it, with the name "D. M. Clemson" showing. A hook was fastened to the life preserver, but the body caught in the net that filled the water and the preserver slipped off. Both the corpse and the life preserver disappeared. The body was the first of any of the crew to be discovered since the D. M. Clemson went down.

New Methods for Bremerton Yard.

(United Press Leased Wire.) Vallejo, Cal., Dec. 17.—Assistant Naval Constructor S. M. Simmers has reported at the Mare Island navy yard to familiarize himself with the methods of shop consolidation, for the purpose of introducing the system at Bremerton, where he has been assigned. Past Assistant Paymaster Eugene Tricou has reported for duty and has been assigned assistant general storekeeper.

Exhaustive tests have proved the new torpedo nets of the navy able to withstand the attacks of torpedoes fired at the highest speed of which any in the world are capable.

A PECULIAR WRENCH.

Of the foot or ankle may produce a very serious sprain. A sprain is more painful than a break. In all sprains, the foot and ankle should be held in a firm position. The best thing to use is a wrensch, which is a perfect antiseptic and heals rapidly. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Sold by Skidmore Drug Co.

CIVIL SERVICE MEN ASSEMBLE

Joseph H. Choate Is Presiding Over Body of Distinguished Men.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.) Pittsburg, Dec. 17.—The National Civil Service Reform association, of which Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to Great Britain, is president, began in this city today with a large attendance of men of national reputation in civil affairs. The annual meetings of this association always bring together the most prominent workers of the country for the betterment of the civil service, and at the present meeting, as in the past, it is expected that several important matters will be discussed. The convention will last two days and the program includes several meetings and a banquet tomorrow night.

This morning there was an executive meeting of the council, at which was submitted a report dealing with the progress of civil service reform in both federal and state administrations and pointed out faults in the present application of the civil service laws in the opinion of the council, and made suggestions for further activity in promoting the cause. The recent action of the government in placing the fourth-class postmasters under civil service rules was strongly commended as a step in the right direction.

This afternoon the visiting delegates were formally welcomed by Mayor George W. Guthrie. The greater part

of the session was taken up with reports from the different civil service reform organizations comprising the national association. The program prepared for the open meeting tonight provides for addresses by Mr. Choate and other speakers of national prominence. Tomorrow there will be papers by Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte, George H. Wallace of the civil service commission of Pittsburg and others. The convention will conclude with a banquet at the Hotel Schenley, which also will be addressed by speakers of note.

Companies Incorporated
(Salem Bureau of The Journal.)
Salem, Or., Dec. 17.—Articles of incorporation filed in the office of secretary of state are as follows:

Prince Extension Mining company; principal office, Portland; capital stock, \$500,000; incorporators, Harry W. Rand, D. Williams and Frank O. Garrison. Pacific Toll Road company; principal office, Portland; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, Russell Hawkins, Charles Stinchfield Jr. and John M. Gearin.

Notaries Commissioned.
(Salem Bureau of The Journal.)
Salem, Or., Dec. 17.—Commissions as notaries have been issued to: H. D. Randall, Olex. J. J. Butler, Junction City, and C. W. Fallett, Frank, Michels, W. B. Struble and John W. Taber, Portland, and Roy Morgan, Salem.

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We expect to sell the bigger portion of these 150 lots by Monday evening. Beginning Tuesday the balance will be held at regular prices until Christmas, after that PRICES WILL ADVANCE 10 PER CENT.

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