

The Sentinel

A GOOD PAPER IN A GOOD TOWN
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N. L. R. B. DICTATOR A RUSSIAN COMMUNIST

"The Inquisition Comes to America" is the title of an article appearing in this week's Liberty Magazine and extracts from which appear below. It was written by Senator H. S. Bridges, of New Hampshire, and is revealing of the manner in which National Labor Relations Board hearings are conducted in this land of the free under a New Deal administration. It is especially illuminating at this time when the results of two hearings against Smith Wood-Product Co. are being reported, although the last one did not involve the C. I. O.

The saddest part of the whole NLRB situation is that that body is dominated and controlled by a Russian communist, and is a part of the Russian Soviet attempt to install communism in the United States. Senator Bridges writes:

In the role of spectator, I have sat through hearings of the National Labor Relations Board and have witnessed such scenes as few Americans would believe could take place under a flag of freedom.

Employers of labor, citizens of the United States, have been haled before an "Examiner" appointed by the Labor Board, and subjected to treatment that suggests the inquisitions of the Middle Ages.

Scenes such as those which have passed before my own eyes have been further confirmed by examination of the records of various Labor Board cases. All obviously came out of the same mold. These hearings go forward on the presumption that the accused is guilty until he proves himself innocent. Examiners, supposedly in pursuit of the facts, play the rolls of prosecutor, jury, and judge. They have admitted the vaguest of hearsay evidence when presented by the one side, and have refused to summon witnesses for the other. In one case the right to question the credibility of a witness known to be a criminal has been denied.

Throughout my entire public career I have championed every just cause of labor. I believe that collective bargaining is a modern necessity and that unions have a high and important part to play in our national life. I am not opposed to the Wagner Act in so far as it does justice to labor. I am opposed to it when it becomes a partisan for one group of labor and ignores entirely the rights of other groups. I am opposed to it when it makes itself the advocate of some special group of workers in its relation to the employer, and so arrays class against class.

I went to one of these hearings, which was held in the United States post-office building of Steubenville, Ohio. . . . The C. I. O. had attempted to organize the workers at Weirton, but from all indications had succeeded in winning over only a small minority. But the C. I. O. claimed before the Labor Board that 279 men had been discharged because they were members of its organization. The company replied that eighty-three of these men were still on the pay roll, that twenty-two of them had never been on it, that sixty-eight had been transferred, and that thirteen had refused jobs. Despite all of this, the C. I. O. insisted that under the Wagner Act it should be consulted when men were hired or fired.

The methods followed by this judge, I was later to learn, were identical with those of numbers of other Examiners operating under the auspices of the Labor Board. Unique as these points of view were, they must have come from the same source.

A witness of foreign birth, not yet very far along toward Americanization, who was testifying against the accused company, had admitted that he was not a citizen of the United States. A company attorney asked if he was lawfully in this country. A government attorney objected, holding that having broken an immigration law did not affect the credibility of the witness. The Examiner sustained the objection. Another witness of foreign origin appeared, and a company attorney asked if he were the man of the same name who had

been arrested for criminal assault. That was his private business, he said, and refused to answer. The Examiner sustained him.

The government lawyers in many cases sit at the counsel table with representatives of the C. I. O. Members of the two groups confer constantly. Together they present many objections. These are almost universally sustained by the Trial Examiner. Objects of the other side are as regularly overruled. The record at one of these hearings discloses that the government and C. I. O. attorneys were sustained in their objections 498 times to the company attorneys' twenty-three times. It proved next to impossible to get evidence into the record that was not favorable to the complaining C. I. O.

In one case the defendant was the Electric Boat Company of Connecticut, which builds submarines for the Navy. A poll was said to have shown that 72 per cent of its employees belonged to unions other than affiliates of the C. I. O., despite which fact that organization was demanding exclusive bargaining rights. This being refused, its members began a sit-down strike, were discharged, arrested for trespassing, tried, and convicted. They thereupon appealed to the Labor Board for reinstatement and a hearing was ordered. I quote: "I would like the record to show—" began the attorney for the Electric Boat Company.

"The record does not have to show anything," the company attorney said. "This is most extraordinary," began the lawyer.

"Shut up!" roared the Examiner. This happened in the face of the fact that the rules drafted by the Labor Board itself provided that any objection to the conduct of the hearing shall be included in its record. Such a practice is necessary so that the Appellate Court reviewing the proceeding may have before it a complete record of what happened.

Another case was that of the National Electric Products Corporation of Pittsburgh. The independent union of its employees, after the passage of the Wagner Act, had gone over to the American Federation of Labor. It had gone into Federal Court and obtained an order requiring National Electric to observe the contract signed with it.

The C. I. O. insisted that collective bargaining should be with its representatives, despite the contract and United States Court order. There followed a violent strike. Then came appeal to the Labor Board, which ordered the company to deal with the C. I. O. Thus the company had contradictory orders, one from the court and one from the Labor Board. The Board was experimentally flouting the Federal Court.

When the company failed to carry out its orders, the Labor Board called a hearing and instituted an inquisition. So intolerable was the attitude of the Examiner that representatives of the company refused to go further and left the hearing.

The hearing was not resumed. Belatedly the Labor Board ordered an election to determine which union was in the majority, and the American Federation of Labor won.

In the case against Inland Steel of Chicago, brought as usual by the C. I. O., the Examiner arbitrarily instructed the official reporter to strike one bit of evidence after another from the record, when to transcribe and when not, what to substitute for language actually used.

This being an open meeting which anybody had a right to record, Inland brought its own reporter. The Examiner immediately attempted to assume the same authority over him. "I instruct you specifically," he said in open court, "that when the Trial Examiner says 'Off the record' you are not to transcribe."

"The reporter is under instructions from us," ventured the Inland attorney, "to transcribe everything, and he will not desert nor withdraw until he is compelled to."

"Mr. Reporter," stormed the Trial Examiner, "do you intend to take these instructions or mine?"

"Inasmuch as this is a public hearing," the reporter replied, "I intend to take what is said."

"Mr. Reporter, may I request you to leave the place."

"I am not going to leave, your Honor."

"You will leave. Officer, do your duty," the Examiner ordered, and the bailiff led the reporter, followed by the company attorneys, from the chamber.

The cases I have cited appear to be typical. I feel sure that I have no prejudice in this matter. My record gives plenty of evidence of my friendliness toward labor.

they come from a common source, some authority hidden behind the scenes.

I have taken the back track in an attempt to find out who this master mind is.

The most obvious procedure, of course, was to make a study of the three members of the Board, who, under the authority of the Wagner Act, administer it.

This I have done, and my investigations lead to the conclusion that these gentlemen do not embody individually or collectively that underlying all-pervading principle which seems to guide the Board and its Examiners in their practical administration of the Wagner Act. So I have gone further, and I believe that I have found the answer.

The master mind of the Labor Board is one David Joseph Saposs, whose title is that of Industrial Economist. He is the informed professional radical laborite of the Board. He was born in Russia and has been an indefatigable radical for many years. He was sponsored by Madam Perkins, going to the Board from her immediate staff. He is a friend and associate of C. I. O. leaders Sidney Hillman, Clinton Golden, and others.

Today this radical Russian, of the New York garment trade union, is probably the most influential factor in the nation in guiding the destinies of labor relations in its many industries.

The Labor Board in its reports, has Saposs as its chief. Saposs is chief, is the mainspring of the organization. Above all else, it works closely with the Trial Examiners and the Board attorneys in the field.

Saposs was instructor in the Rand School, which during the World War the federal government attached. He was resident faculty member and secretary of the Brookwood Labor College, which displayed pictures of Marx, Lenin, and Trotsky on its walls. Each of these schools received money from the notorious Garland Fund, of which Hillman, Golden, William Z. Foster, and other C. I. O. leaders were directors. Golden is now a director of C. I. O. activities in the steel industry.

Saposs' books and pamphlets are numerous. Many of them are put out by the International Publishers who issue Communist literature, and are used as texts in the various radical schools. He was in Madam Perkins' Bureau of Labor Statistics before he secured his appointment to the Board, which was first announced publicly in a small government publication some time after he went on the pay roll.

Since the opening of Congress there have been various proposals made looking to a full inquiry into Board activities. Thus has a dramatic and quite unusual situation developed.

I think that it becomes obvious to any American that this is not the type of federal institution that should be tolerated.

If its attitude and acts turn out to be what they seem, I believe the public will demand and Congress surely will provide means whereby these inquisitorial methods will be replaced by others that are more in harmony with the spirit of the United States.



So much stress has been placed upon the hotly contested gubernatorial race that candidates for other important posts for which nominations are to be made at the forthcoming primary election are experiencing difficulty in arousing any enthusiasm among the voters.

For instance the terms of three supreme court justices are expiring. In each instance the incumbent is seeking another term for each justice is faced with opposition, more or less formidable. For position No. 2 now held by Justice Henry J. Bean, veteran member of the court both in point of age and years of service, there are five candidates including Justice Bean himself. Under the provisions of the non-partisan judiciary law should none of these candidates receive a majority of the votes cast for this position, the two high candidates will enter a run-off election next November. The same situation exists in the case of position No. 5 where Justice Hall S. Lusk is opposed by Attorney General Van Winkle and James T. Chinnock, of Grants Pass. In the case of position No. 3 where Justice J. O. Bailey is opposed by only one other candidate, B. S. Martin, of Salem, only the name of the candidate surviving the primary contest will appear on the November ballot.

An interesting situation exists in the tenth judicial district where ten candidates, including practically every attorney in Union and Willows counties, have entered the race to succeed Judge J. W. Knowles, who is retiring after a long period of service on the circuit bench.

Then there are the senatorial and congressional posts for all of which hotly contested races are being waged in both the democratic and republican camps. On the democratic side of the senatorial campaign both Carl Donagh and Willis Mahoney are engaging in daily personal appeals for support over the radio and from the platform while the republican candidates, State Treasurer Rufus C. Holman and Robert N. Stanfield, appear to be relying more heavily on letter writing campaigns.

In the congressional column, James W. Mott, republican incumbent from the first district, is faced with the most formidable opponent of his experience in the person of Walter Norblad, youthful Astoria attorney. Congressman Walter M. Pierce, democratic incumbent in the second district, is not expected to have any great difficulty in defeating his lone opponent, Wade Crawford, of Klamath county. In the third district Nan Wood Honeyman, incumbent, appears to have the situation well in hand and is expected to easily outdistance her two democratic opponents.

Outside of the congressional and gubernatorial posts the only statewide contest which the republican voters will be called on to decide is that for state labor commissioner where C. H. Gram, incumbent, is opposed by David F. Graham, of Malheur county. Democratic voters, however, will have to choose between opposing candidates for two other state positions. For superintendent of public instruction, Rex Putnam, incumbent, is opposed by John W. Leonhardt, of LaGrande, and for the post of Labor Commissioner two men are bidding for support—Clarence F. Hyde, of Eugene, and Paul E. Roth, of Multnomah county.

Republican domination of the political picture in Oregon was reduced to a majority of only 18,963 over their democratic opponents in pre-primary registration figures just compiled by Secretary of State Snell. Compared with the registration figures for the 1936 primary election the current registration shows a republican loss of 6,017 voters and a democratic gain of 49,947. The democrats are now in the majority in 13 Oregon counties, including Baker, Columbia, Coos, Crook, Deschutes, Gilliam, Harney, Jefferson, Klamath, Multnomah, Union, Wallowa and Yamhill. Prior to the 1936 primary election the democrats recorded majorities in only four counties—Baker, Klamath, Harney and Union.

Tax payments by Oregon property owners during 1937 totalled approximately \$41,776,500 according to statistics compiled by the State Tax Commission. That was \$2,231,000 in excess of the current tax levy, the excess being applied to a reduction of the outstanding tax delinquency which at the end of 1937 had been whittled down to \$40,775,000, a reduction of nearly \$8,000,000 below the peak of \$48,510,000 to which tax delinquencies in this state had grown by the end of 1935.

In 23 of the state's 36 counties the outstanding tax delinquency still amounts to more than the current annual levy. This situation is especially bad in Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Douglas, Jefferson, Lincoln and Tillamook counties where tax delinquencies in some instances amount to as much as three times the current levy. Only three counties, however, fail to show some progress in the effort to reduce tax delinquencies. Douglas, Malheur and Tillamook counties show tax delinquencies at the end of 1937 greater than they were at the close of 1935.

While business handled by Oregon railroads shows a steady increase since 1932, freight revenues collected by Oregon roads in 1936 were still 9.4 per cent below the 1930 figure, according to a statistical report compiled by N. G. Wallace, public utilities commissioner. Passenger revenues, too, show a steady gain since 1933 but for 1936 were still 37.87 per cent below the figures for 1930. At that, however, railroad business in Oregon during the past six years has been better than that for the United States as a whole, Wallace's report shows.

On May 1, after four months of experience in benefit payments, the fund of the Oregon Unemployment Compensation commission was only \$655,554 below the level at which it stood on January 2, the commission reported this week. In view of the fact that the past four months were probably the most strenuous the fund will ever be called upon to face the commission is highly elated over the manner in which the fund withstood the severe strain put upon it by the huge accumulation of benefit claims.

Records of the state police bureau show that 29 labor terrorists are now serving prison terms ranging from a minimum of 90 days in the Washington county jail in the case of Jack Lyons, to 12 years in the state penitentiary in the case of Albert N. Banks, former head of the Salem

**PROGRESSIVE IN IDEAS
CONSERVATIVE IN FINANCES**

- Sustain civil liberties and maintain a government which is clean, simple, efficient, vigorous.
- Protect labor and its rights, oppose coercion and violence.
- Oppose new and burdensome taxes; endeavor to equalize taxation for elementary schools.
- Preserve Bonneville power as public benefaction.
- Foster honest industry and agriculture to stimulate employment; adequate pensions for decent living.

Vote for
Charles A. Sprague
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR

ERNEST L. CLAUSEN
Candidate for
Republican Nomination
for
**County
Commissioner
of Coos County**
"A Business Administration"

As an owner and operator of dairy farms I am interested in bettering farming conditions; the equalization of taxes, and conducting the County's business as private business is conducted. I am acquainted with all sections of the County and if elected I will impartially represent them.
(Paid Advertisement)

**Why Change?
VOTE FOR
Judge Hall S.
LUSK**

Incumbent
OREGON SUPREME COURT
POSITION NO. 5
Non-partisan judicial election
May 20, 1938
Paid Ad. for Supreme Court Committee,
Lawrence T. Harris, chm., 326 Pacific Bldg.,
Portland, Oregon

teamsters union, convicted on an arson charge in connection with the burning of a West Salem box factory last November. Five other "goons" convicted on terrorist charges are at liberty either under suspended sentences or paroles from the bench while 53 other alleged terrorists, all under indictment, are awaiting trial. Ralph Moody, special prosecutor under appointment by Governor Martin to assist district attorneys with the "goon" trials, has announced that the trial of Jack W. Eastbrook, Portland warehouse union secretary, will open in Washington county on May 16, to be followed immediately by the trial of Albert E. Rosser, Portland teamsters' secretary. Both are under indictment on charges of malicious destruction of property with dynamite.

**ELECT
JUDGE HOWARD K.
ZIMMERMAN
To SUPREME COURT**
POSITION NO. 2

Interprets law in a progressive spirit, and applies it fairly and impartially

ELECT A YOUNGER MAN WITH JUDICIAL EXPERIENCE
Paid Adv. by H. K. Zimmerman

W. W. RHULE
Candidate for
Republican Nomination as
**County
Commissioner
of Coos County**

A resident of Coos county for 30 years during which time I have been connected with all branches of road development in the county for more than 20 years. Have had experience in all branches of road building.
"Common Sense and Fairness" in handling all county affairs will be my policy in the office of county commissioner.
Your vote will be appreciated
Primaries May 20, 1938
(Paid Advertisement)

Dr. C. G. Stem, chiropractic physician, foot correctionist, electric therapist, 282 Moulton St., phone 867. 14