

AMONG THE UNIONS

Matters of Interest to the Workmen of Salem and Vicinity.
B. R. A. Harris, Press Committee, Salem Central Labor Union.

Labor Day in Salem.

Plans for the celebration of Labor Day are fast being completed. Tickets for the first Labor Day ball are being sold and the committees will see to it that a first class evening's entertainment is provided, and hope to secure revenue sufficient to defray quite a list of expenses that have been incurred by the central body. Four speakers have responded favorably to the request to address the people on that day, the same being Frank Davey, L. H. McMahon, J. A. Jeffrey and E. H. Flagg. The program may also be extended by remarks from business men and others in attendance. Every union man and lady in the city are urged to take part in the parade.

An Object Lesson.

An idea of what unionism does for the worker may be gained by reading the appeal of the anthracite coal miners herewith. Every lover of justice between man and man should read it. He can see the relief fund. The details of the miners' actions furnish a splendid object lesson of how working men are learning to stand together, and this lesson, known to no other age or civilization, portends more for mankind than can be comprehended by a casual thought.

An Appeal for Assistance.

The Anthracite miners have issued an appeal to the united labor of the country and to the public for financial assistance. The appeal is heartily endorsed by the American Federation of Labor in recent convention in San Francisco. The documents constituting the appeal contain the able and patriotic address and recommendations of President John Mitchell to the special convention of miners at Indianapolis, July 17th, together with the formal text of the appeal which is in direct accord with President Mitchell's advice.

The pressure was so severe upon the miners that a convention was called to consider the matter of ordering a sympathetic strike of all coal miners within the jurisdiction of the coal miners union. Previous contracts between the union and operators stipulated certain things which the inauguration of a sympathetic strike would have violated and the opposition of President Mitchell to such action based upon this fact principally. Among other things:

President Mitchell Said:

"As you are aware, the constitution of the United Mine Workers of America requires the president to call a special national convention upon the application of five districts, regardless of whether or not the judgment of the president is in accord with the views of the districts making such application, or with the purpose for which the convention is called. I have been so closely associated with the struggles of the anthracite mine workers; have taken such part in their successes and failures, and have felt so keenly their joys and sorrows that it grieves me more than language can express to say that my views are not in accord with the views expressed by some in favor of a national suspension of coal mining; but much as I cherish the esteem, the confidence and the friendship of my craftsmen who have honored me so signally, I cannot and will not forfeit my right to that esteem, confidence and friendship by subordinating my personal conviction of the right and advocating a policy which would, in the end, bring disaster and dishonor upon the organization over whose destiny it is my privilege to preside. I have, during all my life in the labor movement, declared that the laborer mutually must should during their life be kept inviolate; and while at times it may appear to the superficial observer or to those immediately concerned that advantage could be gained by setting agreements aside, such advantage, if gained, would, in the very nature of things, be temporary, and would ultimately result in disaster; because a disregard of the sacredness of contracts strikes at the very vitals of organized labor. The effect of such action would be to destroy confidence, to array in open hostility to our cause all forces of society, and to crystallize public sentiment in opposition to our movement. Sympathetic strikes have many adherents, and the efficacy of such methods appeals strongly to those who, being directly involved in trouble, do not always recognize the effect of their action upon the public mind; but the past history of the labor movement teaches lessons that should not be forgotten today. As far as my knowledge goes I do not know of one solitary sympathetic strike of any magnitude which has been successful. On the contrary, the most conspicuous among the sympathetic labor struggles have resulted in ignominious and crushing defeat, not only for the branch of industry involved, but also for the divisions participating through sympathy. In my judgment, the United Mine-workers should not repeat the mistakes which, like milestones, mark the path trod by the tolling masses in their never-ending struggle for better and higher civilization. This, like all great progressive movements, has met with repulses; but gathering new strength in adversity, moves forward and onward again in its march to ultimate victory. Each defeat should teach lessons of inestimable value in framing the lines upon which present and future battles shall be fought and won. If this convention acts wisely, if it legislates judiciously, I feel confident that public sentiment will be so concentrated against the arrogant and unreasonable attitude of the anthracite coal operators that they will be forced to yield and to make a settlement with their employees which will insure living wages and fair conditions of employment, and establish a basis of future adjustment of wage questions that will render strikes, with their attendant sufferings and losses, unnecessary. I am firm in my conviction that the strike in the anthracite fields can and will be won without repudiating our solemn contracts with the bituminous operators, provided the bituminous miners will rise to the occasion and do their full duty, by their struggling fellow workers, and with this in mind I desire to submit for your consideration the following specific recommendations: The recommendations of President

Mitchell were considered by the committee on resolutions, and the following portion of its report covers the action taken by the unions in issuing the appeal:

Committee's Recommendations.

"We, your committee, appointed to consider and report upon the details of the general policy recommended by President Mitchell beg leave to report as follows:

"First, That the national secretary treasurer be authorized and directed to immediately appropriate \$50,000 from the funds of the national treasury and place it at the disposal of the officers of districts Nos. 1, 7 and 9.

"Second, That all districts, sub-districts and local unions be appealed to to donate from the surplus in their treasury as large an amount as they can afford.

"Third, That an assessment of 10 per cent be levied on the gross earnings of all members of local unions in districts Nos. 6, 8, 12, 13, 19, 23 and 25; and an assessment of \$1 per week upon all members of local unions in districts Nos. 2, 3, 11, 14, 15, 16, 20 and 21. The members of districts now on strike which may resume work before this assessment has been removed shall be assessed either 10 per cent of their gross earnings or \$1 per week whichever their district may decide from the time work is resumed, and.

"Fourth, The assessment shall be paid direct from the local unions to the national secretary treasurer and the local unions will be held responsible for the payment of the same.

"Fifth, An assessment of twenty five per cent will be levied upon the wages, salary or percentage received from the organization of all national, district and sub-district officers and organizers.

"Sixth, The assessment shall begin with the 16th of July, 1921.

"Seventh, All contributions made from the national office to the anthracite region will be divided pro rata to each anthracite district in accordance with the number of miners and mine laborers in each of them, as shown by the most recent coal reports.

"Eighth, That each local in the regions that are at work, select a committee which shall select work for as many of the men on strike as possible in the locality where the local is situated, and that the local inform secretaries of the strike districts, of the number of men needed, the kind of work, wages, and arrangements for transportation. That the same proposition be submitted to all the locals in the A. F. of L. for their consideration.

"Ninth, That the local unions be requested to appoint committees to canvass the business men and other citizens of their respective communities for subscriptions.

"Tenth, That the following circular be issued to the American people: We, the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, in convention assembled, fully appreciating the great responsibility we owe to our constituents and the vast community of which we are a part, hereby state, for the information of all who desire to know, the line of action we have determined to pursue in the present crisis in our affairs and the reasons that have impelled us to this decision. As a miner of coal, we view with the exalted pride of a parent the wonderful industrial developments of the past fifteen decades with all the attending influences upon the civilization of the present which it has produced. We see the mighty engines furnishing the motive power in our mills and factories, reducing to a minimum the labor cost of innumerable articles of commerce.

"We see the sturdy steamships carrying the surplus products of our labor with speed and safety to all the neighboring nations of the earth. And when we see these things we feel proud of the fact that our labor, delving in the damp and dangerous caverns of the mines has produced the coal that has made such wonders possible and laid the foundation for most of the wealth of the world has today. But when we look upon the enormous fortunes that our labor has made possible with the innumerable comforts and luxuries that it brings to the people at large, and then examine the paltry pittance we receive as wages for the labor we have to perform, the danger we undergo, the dampness we must endure, the foul air we must breathe and the peculiar rheumatic and lung troubles, superinduced by these conditions which we must bear, we naturally feel that we are being unjustly dealt with in the small amount of this world's goods which we receive in return for so much labor and so many sacrifices.

"The great combinations of capital which control the coal industry, have become so powerful that no miner can hope, through his individual efforts, to secure a just share of the wealth which his labor has produced. The history of industrial development in the past has shown that when capital combines, the workers must associate, else they will fall one by one, an unopposed sacrifice in a struggle for existence. The extremely low wages paid to the anthracite miners; the refusal of the coal companies to have the coal properly weighed or permit the miners to employ a man at their own expense to see the coal that they have mined, weighed, measured or credited, the great number of hours the miner must work each day in the most unsanitary conditions; the cruel and unjust manner in which they have been treated by petty bosses clothed with a little brief authority; the arbitrary assumption by the employers that neither the miners nor the public had any rights that are entitled to consideration by them has forced us to organize, not for the purpose of taking from the operators that which belongs to them, but for the purpose of securing, by business methods, better treatment than we have received in the past and a fairer recompense for our labor. We have sought to accomplish this end by conciliatory methods, by submitting disputed points to arbitration and by refusing to work upon the terms offered us, when all other means of adjusting the grievances complained of have failed.

"For five years we have annually made contracts with many of the bituminous coal operators and we have faithfully lived up to the letter and the spirit of every contract made, nor shall we violate them now. Our craftsmen have been tried by every honorable means known to civilized men to adjust the grievances with their employers without resorting to a strike. In this they have failed. Some of the coal operators have been quoted as saying that the question is not one of wages or other conditions of employment, but that they believe it to be an opportune time to destroy the union. Whether they have made this statement or not, their actions indicate that their purpose is to destroy our organization. We know from experience the dire results of organized capital upon the community at large in the coal regions when not modified by the influence of organized labor. If it is the purpose of the coal operators to destroy our union, then, upon the principle that self preservation is the first law of nature, we would be fully justified in taking drastic measures to prevent the accomplishment of their designs. We believe that our interest in the community of which we are a part, and our obligations to the operators with whom we have agreements require that we shall not inaugurate a general suspension of work in the coal trade. The struggle in the anthracite region will be continued until our demands have been granted or a competent board of arbitration has declared that we are wrong. No class of men realizes more than we do the great power of public opinion. Its influence is potent for good or evil in accordance with the manner in which it is used. No right can be secured and maintained without its support and no wrong can long exist that meets with its concentrated opposition. Realizing this fact, we appeal to the people at large to bring all possible pressure to bear on the officers and stockholders of the anthracite coal carrying railroads to treat considerately the appeal to their employees for arbitration.

"The care of one hundred and fifty thousand men and their families in a protracted struggle, such as this is likely to be, will require the expenditure of a large sum of money in the purchase of food. Our own resources are limited. We have levied a large assessment on those of our members who are at work to assist in caring for those who are on strike. We need more money for that purpose and we appeal to every trades union and trades unionist, to every citizen whose interests are involved, and to every lover of fair play to assist us in raising one million dollars per month from outside sources as long as the strike may last. We believe that with this amount of money, together with the amount received from our own members, we can continue the struggle until justice is secured for the anthracite miners. Such a result would bring permanent peace and stability to the coal trade and redound to the common welfare of the people. "He who gives quickly gives twice." "All money should be sent to W. B. Wilson, National Secretary Treasurer, 1103 Stevenson Building, Indianapolis, Ind."

Labor Notes.

A calamity faces the business men of Grants Pass, or a portion of them at least, on account of a boycott declared by the Federated Trades Union against the "unfair" stores of that city. About one-half of the stores have recognized the union. All members of the Federated Trades have been requested to patronize only these. Tuesday night a special meeting of the Board of Trade and citizens was held to consider the boycott. No decisive move could be made, as those who had recognized the union would not withdraw, and the others were equally as obstinate in refusing to sign the petition of the Federated Trades. A committee of six men, three from the "fair" and three from the "unfair" business houses, were appointed to meet and lay plans for a settlement of the disagreement. The trouble first came about through the business men failing to agree on the hour for closing. The Retail Clerks' Union asked for the hour of 6:30 and the merchants failing to agree on this, a boycott was declared by the Federated Trades against all the stores that did not sign the petition of the clerks. As the Federated Trades is some 800 strong there, the boycott will be serious in its results.

At the last session of the Kentucky Legislature there was passed a child labor bill fixing the age limit at 14 years, a factory inspection bill providing for two factory inspectors, the legalization of Labor Day as a legal holiday, repeal of the turnpike law, a two-week pay law for miners, and a compulsory examination law for barbers.

President Curran presided at Leicester, England, at the opening of the annual meeting of the British Trades Unions Federation meeting, August 7. He urged an understanding between the workers of Europe and America to meet the effects of international capitalism. The membership of the federation was reported at 410,000.

Philadelphia blacksmiths have practically won their strike for a nine-hour work day, with present wages. Out of the 300 odd shops in the city 181 have signed the union scale. Of the 353 men who went on strike 225 have returned to work in the union shops.

Laborers for railroad and farm work have not been so scarce in Manitoba for many years past. It is also next to impossible to get women for housework. At Winnipeg the demand for working people in every branch exceeds the supply.

The San Francisco Board of Supervisors has passed an ordinance providing that street railway cars shall be operated within the city and county of San Francisco by competent and experienced motormen, gripmen and conductors.

The strike of the bridge and structural iron workers employed by the Pennsylvania Steel Company, Philadelphia, which has been on since May 1st, has been settled. The men were granted their demand for 55 cents an hour.

After a strike of forty hours the street railway company and the telephone company of New Orleans acceded to the demands of the striking electric line men on August 4th, agreeing to pay them \$2 a day instead of \$2.50.

Bakers of Ponce, Porto Rico, have won a strike for increase of wages. Blacksmiths and carpenters received better conditions without a strike. Two laws have been passed which are favorable to labor.

The Illinois Steel Company at Joliet has advanced the wages of all common laborers and a part of the skilled laborers on the Joliet plant. The increase amounts to an average of about 10 per cent.

Farm and orchard laborers have been organized in Santa Clara county, Cal. The objects are to maintain a wage scale, and to attempt to oust Japanese

and Chinese laborers from the orchards.

The carpenters' strike at Natal, S. A., has been settled, the men agreeing to accept an increase of 25 cents a day, instead of 50 cents, as at first demanded; wages therefore are now \$3.75 a day.

The Western Union Telegraph Company, of San Francisco, has discharged six of its best operators for belonging to the union, and the Postal Company has secured their services.

The Canadian Northern Railway Company has been declared unfair by the Winnipeg Trades Council and wage earners are warned against hiring out to the company.

The effect of a three years' contract, recently signed by the brewery workers with the St. Louis brewers, will be the distribution of \$38,000 additional annual wage.

After a fight lasting two years, the woodworkers have unionized the factory of the Philip Rinn Company, Chicago, and secured an advance in wages.

The Musicians' Union of Spokane tendered the services of fifty pieces of music for the Gompers and party reception and meeting on the 9th inst.

The locomotive engineers of the C. & O. have notified the company that they will not haul coal from mines where union men are on strike.

The Stablenmen's Union of Stockton, Cal., has won a victory in a difference with its employers and a contract signed for one year.

San Francisco will be a closed city on Labor Day, and will march 40,000 union men in a monster parade.

The seamen are branching out into Cuba. A branch of the union was recently formed in Manzanilla.

Unions have formed so rapidly in Des Moines, Iowa, that they cannot find halls in which to meet.

STATE LOSES WATER CASE

The Supreme Court Decides Against Officials in the Action

BROUGHT BY THE SALEM FLOURING MILLS COMPANY TO SAVE THE WATER IN MILL CREEK—OTHER CASES DECIDED—COURT TAKES RECESS.

The Supreme Court, at noon yesterday, handed down a number of opinions, and took a recess, adjournment, subject to the call of the court. Nearly all matters pending before that tribunal, that were ready for trial have been disposed of, and the court will probably take a vacation until the October term opens.

The most important case decided yesterday is one that vitally affects the state institutions located here, the noted Mill Creek water case, and it was decided against the state officers. The case follows:

The Salem Flouring Mills Company, respondent, vs. W. P. Lord, Governor, et al., appellants; appeal from Marion county, Hon. R. P. Boise, judge; modified. Opinion by Associate Justice C. E. Wolverton.

This was an action brought by the respondent against the state officers to restrain them from using more water taken from Mill Creek at the Penitentiary—for the use of the Penitentiary, Insane Asylum and other state institutions, than could be pumped through a two-inch pipe. By a grant of the predecessor in interest of the plaintiff, the state had been granted the use of that much water, and no more, and the action was brought to restrict the state officers to the use of the amount of water granted—the amount that could be pumped through a pipe two inches in diameter. The defendants set up four defenses. First, that the state officers had for many years assisted in keeping the channel of Mill Creek in repair to convey water from the Santiam river, and claiming that, therefore, plaintiff is estopped to claim that the state is not entitled to all the water it requires for the several institutions; second, that this is in effect a suit against the state; third, that the water used is taken from wells, supplied by underground springs; fourth, that the state has been an adverse user of the water, sufficient to supply all institutions, for a period of more than ten years prior to the commencement of the suit. At the trial of the case the plaintiff secured a decree, restraining the defendants from using any water in or flowing through Mill creek, including the water from the Santiam river, except what could be conveyed through a two-inch pipe.

The appellate court gives the state the right to use the water naturally flowing in Mill creek, in this particular, differing from the trial court. In all other respects the decree of the lower court is affirmed. The opinion discusses the case in detail and concludes that the "plaintiff is entitled to a decree against the defendants, restraining them from diverting from Mill creek for use at the state institutions, or otherwise, any water in excess of such an amount as can be pumped through a pipe not exceeding two inches in diameter. The water power to be utilized for propelling machinery and for mechanical purposes is not questioned. Whatever pumps and appliances have been put into place, including water pipes and mains for the purpose of diverting water and applying it to use, have become the property and now in the possession of the state, so that the decree cannot extend to or affect them in any particular, and the finding as to the plaintiff's title to the natural flow of the water in Mill creek will be omitted. So far as the decree of the trial court is not in harmony with these directions, it will be modified; otherwise it will be affirmed.

Other cases decided were: John Kiernan, respondent, vs. V. Kratz, appellant; appeal from Multnomah county, Hon. A. F. Sears, Jr., judge; reversed and new trial ordered. Opinion by Chief Justice F. A. Moore. Leanne Lewis, respondent, vs. J. E. Blackburn, appellant; appeal from Multnomah county, Hon. M. C. George, judge; affirmed. Opinion by Associate Justice R. S. Bean.

Lusetta P. Bear, appellant, vs. C. Stone's Heaves Drops cure heaves.

Hop Tickets...

We printed over 300,000 Hop Tickets last year and we expect to print more than that this year. We have the best of facilities for printing and numbering which enables us to print and number the tickets at one operation.

You will want tickets soon. Bring in your orders early.

Statesman Job Office

W. F. DUNLAP, Manager

Phone 2041

Harvesters' and Hop Pickers' Supplies

Shirtwaists, regular 75c now 45c
Gloves from 10c up.
Overshirts, good, heavy material 39c
Socks 5c and Handkerchiefs at 5c that are better values than usual
Skirts, only 45c
Shoes for girls from 25c up
Shoes for ladies from 50c up
Cotton Blankets and Comforters, special values.

GREENBAUM'S DRY GOODS STORE

NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE

A. Aylsworth, respondent; appeal from Multnomah county, Hon. A. L. Fraser, judge; reversed. Opinion by Chief Justice F. A. Moore.

G. D. Simmons, respondent, vs. The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, appellant; appeal from Clatsop county, Hon. W. R. Ellis, judge; on petition for rehearing; petition denied. Opinion by Associate Justice R. S. Bean.

Turner Oliver, respondent, vs. James H. Hutchinson and W. R. Hutchinson, appellants; appeal from Union county; reversed June 16, 1921; on petition for rehearing; petition denied. Opinion by Associate Justice R. S. Bean.

Minor orders were also made, as follows: Oregon Land & Construction Company, respondent vs. The Allen Ditch Company, appellant; request for modification of decree denied.

State of Oregon, respondent, vs. John Hall, appellant; motion for rehearing denied.

State Library Hours.
During the recess of the Supreme Court, the State Library will be open from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. On next Monday the library will be closed for a week, when the floors will be cleaned and oiled.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. F. Fetter.

INDIANS GET WHISKEY

MUCH DEVILRY AMONG YAKIMA REDSKINS—NO UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

NORTH YAKIMA, Wash., Aug. 25.—Sheriff Tucker was called to Simcoe station yesterday at the instance of Superintendent Gilbert, of the Northern Pacific Railway, to quell an Indian of the Yakima tribe who had gone on the warpath. The Indian had procured whisky and got drunk. He then proceeded to tear up the railroad tracks, also placing obstructions on the rails. When the officers arrived on the scene the Indian became frightened and ran away. This is only one instance of the devilry now going on among the bad Indians, owing to the fact that there is no United States Deputy Marshal here to prevent white men from selling whisky to them. There is a great amount of "boot legging" going on at present, and as a result the citizens of the valley are thinking of petitioning the Department of Justice for redress.

Stone's Heaves Drops cure heaves.

TAX MONEY PAID OVER

SHERIFF COLBATH TRANSFERS THE FUNDS COLLECTED TO COUNTY TREASURER.

Sheriff B. B. Colbath will make his fourth turnover this morning, of money collected upon the 1921 tax roll, into the county treasury, aggregating \$1,661.59. Of this amount \$1,223.63 was credited to the state, county and state school tax; \$229.29 to the city of Salem and city road tax, and \$217.74 to the road tax fund. The entire amount is segregated among the different city, road and school district funds, as follows:

State, county and state school tax	\$1,223.63
City of Salem and city road tax	229.29
Road tax	51.74
Roll tax	17.81
Woodburn	3.86
Jefferson	27
School district No. 14	63
School district No. 22	26
School district No. 23	1.36
School district No. 24	210.32
School district No. 42	6.43
School district No. 44	3.32
School district No. 76	1.74
School district No. 78	6.12
School district No. 103	2.94
School district No. 118	1.19
School district No. 123	1.36
Total	\$1,661.59

State, county and state school tax

City of Salem and city road tax

Road tax

Roll tax

Woodburn

Jefferson

School district No. 14

School district No. 22

School district No. 23

School district No. 24

School district No. 42

School district No. 44

School district No. 76

School district No. 78

School district No. 103

School district No. 118

School district No. 123

Total

State, county and state school tax

City of Salem and city road tax

Road tax

Roll tax

Woodburn

Jefferson

School district No. 14

School district No. 22

School district No. 23

School district No. 24

School district No. 42

School district No. 44

School district No. 76

School district No. 78

School district No. 103

School district No. 118

School district No. 123

Total

State, county and state school tax

City of Salem and city road tax

Road tax

Roll tax

Woodburn

Jefferson

School district No. 14

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School district No. 24

School district No. 42