

CAR COMPANY GLAD TO MAKE TERMS WITH IRONWORKERS

Pressed Steel Concern of Schoenville Has Learned Lesson From Disastrous Riots and Is Glad to Secure Competent Workmen From Union Lists.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 5.—A remarkable outcome of the Schoenville riots has been that the Pressed Steel Car company has abandoned its policy of smashing labor unions of iron workers by importation of ignorant and anarchistic foreigners and has formally announced that it will support the United Car Workers of America.

The thing which finally moved the company to abandon its avowed policy of union smashing at any cost was the fact that it found its ignorant, expressly imported foreigners, with languages and dialects only trained interpreters could understand, were the pliant tools of American and other communists and agitators, whose greatest satisfaction is derived when they create riots and cause bloodshed.

Preferred Sane Labor Union. The company found it had the option of dealing with such persons and with the ultra-socialistic organization called Workers of the World or with a sane American labor union, and it found that safety of property and assurance of freedom from physical violence lay with the American labor union.

HARPOON IS MAKING UNCLE SAM'S POSTAL OFFICIALS SQUIRM

Magazine Edited by Ex-Postal Clerk Is Waging Fierce Campaign to Obtain Better Conditions in Railway Mail Service.

Uncle Sam's postal clerks are waging a stern and unrelenting warfare against abuses in that department. The list of complaints range from foul water to fire-trap cars.

A former postal clerk has started a magazine in Denver called "The Harpoon, a Magazine That Hurts." It is "making good," and under its lashings the government officials now squirm.

Railway postal clerks must not engage in controversies with or criticisms of railroad officials involving the administration of the postal service by furnishing information to the newspapers or publicly discussing or denouncing the acts or 'OMISSIONS' of such officials as affecting the postal service.

Clerks violating this instruction will be subject to discipline and possible removal from the service. All information, criticism or complaint which clerks or officials can give from personal knowledge or obtain from credible sources looking to the betterment of the postal service and the comfort and safety of their persons while officially employed, should be forwarded through their superior officers in order that prompt investigation and proper action may be taken.

Tin Star Cops Get Black Eye In Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Nov. 5.—The state legislature has passed a law prohibiting Pinkerton or other private detective agency men from working in the state.

The passage of the law is a victory for organized labor who desired to put a stop to the practice of armed guards being rushed in in time of strikes.

BINDERS DISSUADED GIRLS FROM STRIKE

HAMMOND, Ind., Nov. 5.—The 200 bindery girls employed by the W. B. Conkey company, who agreed to strike in sympathy with the men who walked out for eight hour shifts and the same wages as paid in Chicago, were dissuaded from their course by the men themselves, who said that no good could come of a walk-out.

Seventy-one of the men sued the company for pay alleged to have been due before the strike started.

CARNEGIE COMPANY WILL RE-EMPLOY UNION LABOR

Rumor From Reliable Source Says Big Steel Company Is Tired of Fight.

ORGANIZED LABOR IS TO BE RECOGNIZED

Report Is Cheering News to Thousands of Workers of Western Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Nov. 5.—About the best piece of news that has come to the working class of Western Pennsylvania for a long while past is as follows:

The Carnegie Steel company may in the near future again employ organized labor and thenceforward recognize it. That public pressure is being brought to bear on the company to bring this about, there seems to be no doubt. The present social condition of the working class of Homestead is deplorable, and the merchants of the borough are loud in their complaints that while the Carnegie company is undoubtedly enjoying a return of prosperity, their employees are wondering when they will participate in this otherwise gratifying industrial transformation. So the company is awakening to this fact, as also to the equally important one that the merchants are "grumbling" to say the least.

START UNION STORE IN MICHIGAN TOWN

JACKSON, Mich., Nov. 5.—A union label store has been started in that town. Twenty-five workers are back of the venture. They have assessed themselves \$5, and are subject to a \$1 assessment weekly to pay expenses. No dividends will be paid for five years. A start will be made by placing on sale popular magazines, cigars, tobacco, candy and men's furnishings.

John Brown, an old time member of the Carpenter's union, and father of Charley and "Barney" Brown, printers, of this city, is in charge. The Jackson unionists are enthusiastic at the outlook.

MINEWORKERS MAKE BIG GAIN IN MEMBERSHIP IN YEAR ENDING SEPT., 1909

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 5.—The United Mine Workers had a membership of 246,652 September 1, a gain of 51,654 during the fiscal year, according to the annual report of Secretary Edwin Ferry, recently made to Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor.

The report covers the year from September 1, 1908, to September 1, 1909, and appears in the current issue of the United Mine Workers' Journal. It shows that the number of charters issued to locals since September 1, 1908, was 163, and the number of charters surrendered was 167.

The number of strikes during the year was between thirty and forty, and two-thirds of all strikes were won. The number of persons involved in the strikes ranged from 300 to 6,000.

The cost of strikes during the year is shown to have been \$472,189.09. Six local and two general injunctions were issued against members of the organization during the year.

GERMANS GET POINTERS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The lithographers' unions of Europe have had three representatives in this country for some time studying the conditions of the trade here with a view to arranging a working agreement so that mutual aid might be rendered in case of trouble on either hemisphere. They are Heron Muller of Berlin, Carl Buhler of Vienna and Otto Siller of Berlin. A plan of co-operation is expected to be the outcome of the delegates' visit.

LURE BRIDGE WORKERS WITH FALSE PROMISES TO DIE IN SOUTHLAND

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—According to stories told by travelers just returned from Costa Rica, a number of American bridge workers have been lured to Central America to be exploited by the United Fruit company and to die of jungle fever.

In an interview with George de Montebruno, one of the fugitives from the bloodhounds of "Bloody" Diaz, of Mexico, who is in a hospital in Sigures after a flight that has taken him through many countries, the following statement was made by the refugee:

"There is some iron bridge construction work being done near here by the United Fruit company for which bridge workers from the United States were secured," says de Montebruno. "They were lured from the states by munificent offers, but after they had reached their destination they met with conditions entirely different.

"They are compelled to put up with the conditions provided for them by the United Fruit company or starve. The place where they are kept is very insanitary, six of them dying last month of black water fever."

UNION OFFICIAL OF ERIE FOULLY SLAIN

Manley Keene, Business Agent of Carpenters Union Is Waylaid and Killed by Unknown Assassin on Lonely Road.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 5.—A gloom has fallen over the trades unionists of this city at the untimely death last week of Manley Keene, business agent of Local No. 284, Carpenters and Joiners.

Mr. Keene was murdered in West Lake road about half a mile west of Waldameer park, between 9 and 10 o'clock Friday night of last week.

His body, slashed in seven places with a sharp instrument, was found lying beside a footpath on the north side of the road, between the home-stands of his brother-in-law, Albert and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Anna Kelso, by Ira O. Wilkinson, a farmer, Saturday morning.

The apparent absence of motive renders the crime one of the most baffling in the history of the county. So far as is known, the weapon with which the murderous assault was committed has not been found. At the inquest nothing developed to throw any light on the mystery and no arrests have so far been made.

Manley W. Keene was a carpenter and well-known in Erie. He came to the city from his birthplace in Flint, Mich., when but a boy and lived in Erie most of his life. His wife and three children survive him.

WILL ORGANIZE NEW YORK HAIR WORKERS

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—The Human Hair Workers' Union of Greater New York is making an attempt to organize the trade with the object that steps may be taken to improve conditions and raise wages.

Barnet Gottlieb, organizer of the union, says: "The conditions under which the 1,800 men and women of our trade work are far from favorable and the wage is as low as \$4 a week. There is not a man who can get more than \$12 a week and there is not a woman who can get more than \$10. This is the maximum, in the busy season.

From all over the world there gathered at the recent biennial session of the Women's Trade union league at Chicago leading lights in the movement to improve the condition of women workers. That they believe in their cause and have reasons for that belief can be understood from the statements given below. They were prepared especially for the labor press by leading officials of the league:

Miss Mary MacArthur, secretary of the Women's Trade Union League of Great Britain and Ireland and the only woman member of the executive council of the Independent Labor party of England, wrote:

"I became a union worker by accident at the age of nineteen. As a journalist I attended a labor meeting in a country town in Scotland to get material for a skit.

"I had gone there to make fun of the radicals. I became converted and joined the little band.

Gave Up Home for Union. "My father did not approve of the union. I endeavored to make him see things in the same light in which I did, but it was impossible, and I was finally compelled to leave home. "In order to fully understand the labor situation I gave up journalism and took a position as clerk in a

LABOR LEADERS MUST SERVE A PRISON TERM

District Court of Appeals Affirms Jail Sentences Passed on Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison.

WILL CARRY AN APPEAL TO U. S. SUPREME COURT

Dissenting Opinion of Justice Sheppard Gives Hope Motion for Appeal will be Successful.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The district court of appeals has affirmed the decree of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, sentencing President Samuel Gompers, Secretary Frank Morrison and Vice President John Mitchell of the American Federation of Labor to terms of contempt of court in the Buck Stove & Range company case. Chief Justice Sheppard dissented on constitutional grounds.

The action of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in sentencing Gompers, Mitchell and Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor to twelve, nine and six months imprisonment in jail, respectively, was the result of the failure of these three defendants to obey the order of the court directing them to desist from placing the Buck Stove & Range company of St. Louis, Mo., on their "unfair" list in the prosecution of their boycott against the corporation.

Will Attempt to Appeal. When the decision was rendered none of the three labor leaders nor their counsel were in court.

As forecasted by Mr. Gompers in a recent issue of the Federationist, an attempt will be made to appeal the case to the United States supreme court. The right of appeal, however, is a matter of controversy. Some attorneys hold that as this decision finds the contempt to have been a criminal offense, the court of appeals would have the last say in the matter, as it has of other criminal cases in the district. Others, however, contend that as the constitutional right of free speech and liberty of the press is involved, the labor leaders may prosecute an appeal.

Arrests Wait on Litigation. No action will be taken towards the arrest of the men until the question of the appeal has been determined.

Frank Morrison, the only one of the defendants now in Washington, while disappointed over the adverse decision of the court, has declared that he found much consolation in the dissenting opinion of Justice Sheppard. Until he could get in touch with Gompers in New York over the telephone, Mr. Morrison said he could probably have no statement to make. Kallston & Siddons, who, with Alton E. Parker of New York, are counsel for the labor leaders, had not fully digested the opinions of the appellate court, and were unprepared to talk for publication.

STAGE EMPLOYEES WIN OUT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 5.—A controversy which was in progress for two months between the management of the Majestic theater of this city and the Stage Employees' union, was amicably adjusted last week, the manager signing an agreement satisfactory to the organization. The Musicians' union, which was also involved, have reinstated their members who were suspended.

Women Bear Witness That Labor Union Is a Tower of Strength for Female Workers

London store at a salary of \$3.50 a week. This was in 1905, when Lady Dilke, one of the founders of the Women's Trade Union league, was arousing so much enthusiasm through her personal work.

"I became acquainted with her, and she appointed me secretary of the organization. At that time it had a membership of only 40,000. At the present time there are over 200,000 members.

"It is the union first, last and always with me." Miss Louise La Rue, secretary of the San Francisco Waitresses' union, contributed the following:

Waitress' Task Was Hard One. "Until the union came into existence the life of a waitress was not a pleasant life to lead. Long hours, little pay—and much of this being confiscated each week to pay for broken dishes—went far to make the waitress one of the most unhappy working girls in the world.

"When I was, in 1899 employed in a large St. Louis restaurant I worked one day from 10:30 a. m. to 8 p. m. The next day I was on duty from 5 a. m. to 2 p. m., and then from 5 p. m. to 9 o'clock that night. On Sunday when other people were at church or having a good time in the parks I was on duty thirteen hours.

UNCLE SAM'S EMPLOYEES PROTEST AGAINST BIG OUTSIDE CONTRACT

ALBANY, Nov. 5.—Employees of the Watervliet Arsenal are worried over a report that the government has let a \$1,000,000 contract to private concerns, while allowing the arsenal to remain idle.

They have sent a protest to General Robert Shaw Oliver, acting secretary of war, asking him to see that the government works here are not overlooked.

The men call attention to the fact that Watervliet Arsenal is a model plant, and state its working force is the result of the selection for twenty years of the most painstaking and efficient officers. And it must be obvious that any impairment of this force must be a serious loss to the department in time of emergency. They say the arsenal can turn out not only better work but cheaper work than a private concern.

The men end their protest with this plea: "In view of these facts it would seem almost incredible that a contract for forty guns should be given to a private concern while the United States gun plant, involving millions of dollars, should be allowed to deteriorate, its working force scattered and its hard-earned prestige lost for want of orders to maintain it."

GOMPERS PLEADS FOR SWEDISH STRIKERS

Asks American Workingmen to Give All Financial Help Possible to Striking Comrades Across the Water.

The strike in Sweden is still on. Do not be misled by reports in the daily press to the contrary.

The strikers across the water are more than holding their own in spite of all that the employers organization, backed up by the Swedish government, can do to make their cause a losing one.

Each day there goes to them from America assurances of the support of the workmen of this country—assurances not only verbal but substantial. As evidence of the interest the strike is creating among labor leaders on this side, one of the first acts of President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, on his return from Europe, was to issue the following appeal to all organized labor in the United States on behalf of the Swedish strikers:

Pleas for Swedish Workmen. Washington, D. C., Oct. 26, 1909. To all organized labor: From time to time you have read of the great struggle in which the

TYPO ASKS \$25,000 DAMAGES FOR LIBEL

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Suit for \$25,000 damages against the W. B. Conkey company was begun in the superior court by Edward E. Bessette, a member of the Chicago Typographical union.

Bessette alleges that the concern libeled him in a circular published recently at Hammond, Ind., warning striking bookbinders that if they interfered with the operation of the defendant company's plant they might expect to receive the punishment meted out Bessette, who was "fined and sent to prison."

According to Attorney John L. Sonstebj, Bessette was fined on a contempt citation eight years ago before Judge Baker in the United States district court at Indianapolis.

SMOKE UNION-MADE CIGARS AND FOOL THE GRIM REAPER

TYPOGRAPHICAL IS THE OLDEST UNION

Do you know how old your union is? The Typographical union was organized in 1800; the hatters, finishers, stonecutters and tuck-makers' unions, 1854; iron molders, 1859; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, 1863; cigar makers, 1864; bricklayers and masons, 1868; railway conductors, 1868; locomotive firemen, 1873; horseshoers, 1875; iron and steel workers, 1876; window glass blowers, 1877; granite cutters, 1887, and railway trainmen, 1888.

BLOOD AND DOLLARS SPENT FREELY IN LAKES STRIKE

Over Two Millions Is Present Property Loss on Nation's Inland Waterway.

NINETY-FIVE LIVES HAVE SO FAR BEEN SACRIFICED

Loss of Life and Boats Has Been Confined Altogether to the Freight Traffic.

Here is the list that should be printed in letters of red on the front page of every paper in the land: On the great lakes this season, \$2,000,000 in property and 95 lives have been lost.

The number of total losses in wrecks was 192, representing \$1,049,000. The collisions were 24 with a loss of \$625,000; there were 83 strandings; loss by gales was \$605,000; by fire \$106,000; by other causes \$200,000.

With the dangerous fall storms yet to come, it is almost certain these figures will be greatly increased before the last boat berths for the winter.

Almost without exception the losses, both life and monetary, have been confined to the freight steamers. The greatest loss of life occurred on July 12, when the steamer John B. Cowley was rammed in Lake Superior by the steamer Isaac M. Scott. Fourteen of the crew of the Cowley were drowned.

On April 30, the steamer Adelia Shores went down in a gale on Lake Superior and twelve men lost their lives.

On April 30, three steamers and a barge representing an investment of \$425,000 went down in a gale on Lake Superior, twenty lives being lost. Tabulated greatest loss of life occurred in these cases:

April 8, tug Floss sunk in gale on Lake Erie. 7 drowned; April 20, steamer Eber Ward, sunk in gale, 5 drowned; April 30, barge George Nester, sunk in gale, 7 drowned; April 30, steamer Adelia Shores, sunk in gale, 12 drowned; May 16, steamer James H. Hoyt, boiler exploded, 3 killed; May 4, tug Princeton sunk in collision, 3 drowned; July 12, steamer John B. Cowley, sunk in collision, 14 drowned; October 12, steamer George Stone, struck on Pt. Pelee, 10 drowned.

Five of the deaths were of union seamen killed during strike riots. Figures for 1908 for about the same period were: Lives lost, 11; total losses, \$1,832,950.

SOLVE RENTAL PROBLEM WITH "POPULAR HOUSES"

The municipality of Genoa, Italy, is constructing two immense buildings each to contain 72 apartments, termed "popular houses," for the purpose of providing suitable living quarters for the workmen of the city. As it is an impossibility to expand the building area of Genoa, every available site being already occupied, there has been a constant increase of rentals on all classes of property.

The apartments in the new structures are to be from two to five rooms each, and the purpose is to rent each room at \$14 a year. The present plans contemplate the construction of from 200 to 400 apartments, to contain approximately from 5,000 to 10,000, rooms.

Only laborers or salaried employees, with families, whose annual earnings do not exceed \$500, or if without families, \$300, are to be admitted as tenants.

ADVOCATE CANDIDACY OF GLOTZBACH FOR GOVERNOR

ST. PAUL, Nov. 5.—Frank L. Glotzbach of Fairbault is the latest mentioned for governor, and his friends declare his candidacy is real. He is a member of the state senate.

Government Statistics Show That Deadly Lung Germ Finds Pleasant Pastures in Unwholesome Surroundings of Non-Union Cigar Makers.

Tuberculosis death rate among union cigar makers is 34 PER CENT. Tuberculosis death rate among non-union cigar makers is OVER 61 PER CENT.

Uncle Sam says so and he ought to know. If you are a smoker—a fastidious one, let us say for the emphasis of it—and you should go through some non-union cigar factories you might not want to smoke again that day or maybe not that week.

You might see ten to twelve men and women working in a small basement room, where any worker, standing, can raise his or her hand and touch the ceiling; where there are only two half-length windows, and where the floor seems never to have been swept.

In that room tobacco is dried, stripped, stored, and made into cigars. The tobacco-laden air would nearly choke you.

Sour Paste a Germ Culture. The paste that is used to fasten the cigar together is smeared on boards upon which are layers of the same sort of material, black and dried, as a result of many former days' work. Men and women paste up the mouth end of each cigar.

After you have visited such a factory, you may be interested to know that sixty-one per cent of all the deaths among cigar makers in our country in 1905 were caused by tuberculosis.

A cigar made in an unventilated shop, by a man or woman who is suffering from consumption—would you like to smoke it? Can the union do anything to make these conditions better? Let me state what the union has done: In 1885, fifty-one per cent of all the deaths among union cigar makers were caused by tuberculosis, that rate decreased gradually among union members until, in 1905, only twenty-four per cent of their death rate was due to consumption.

Among union cigar makers, twenty-four per cent is the tuberculosis death rate, according to government statistics.

Union Demands Cleanliness. How has the union brought about such a remarkable improvement for its own members? If you will go to a union cigar factory you will understand. The union cigar makers have clean hands. The rooms they work in are large and airy. The floor and walls and toilets are clean.

The union cigar makers work eight hours a day, and by so doing they have many hours of sunlight outside of the factory during the summer months.

Such conditions as these are undoubtedly responsible for the decreasing consumptive death rate among the union men and women in the cigar making trade.

So when you smoke, demand a union label cigar and dodge death.

MINNEAPOLIS TYPOS TO ESTABLISH LOAN FUND FOR MEMBERS

Will Circumvent Sharks of Mill City by Staking Needy Comrades With Funds of Union. Method a Success.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 5.—Typographical Union No. 42 of this city is now considering a new constitution and set of by-laws, a most important feature of which is the establishment of a loan fund for needy members.

This is being established to circumvent the loan sharks who have preyed on workmen in this city. Under the proposed law, members will be able to borrow up to \$50 if they can get three sureties, and loans must be paid back in weekly instalments.

A member securing a loan of \$50 is required to pay into the treasury \$2.50 a week; for \$25, he must pay \$1.50, while for \$10 and less, borrowers are required to reimburse the treasury at the rate of \$1 a week until the full amount of the loan is paid. While there is no fixed interest charge, borrowers are required to pay \$2 for a \$50 loan, but there is no additional fee except a penalty of 25 cents a week for defaulted payments.

The introduction of the loan system has met a want that has been filled satisfactorily and has been of untold benefit to needy members. The revenue derived from fixed charges and penalties brings the rate of profit up to about 10 per cent a year. The loan limit has been reached in several instances, and more money has been added to the fund.

Secretary O'Connor considers the system a good one for the union and a good one for the members.