

NEWS OF OLYMPIA LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

BY FRED HUDSON, REPRESENTATIVE OF THE OLYMPIA TRADES COUNCIL

UNIONS AND SECRETARIES.

American Federation—Frank Morrison, A. F. of L. building, Washington, D. C.
State Federation—Charles Perry Taylor, P. O. Box 1285, Tacoma, Wash.
Olympia Trades Council—Fred Hudson, 503 Columbia.
Label League—Mrs. E. R. Mohler, Allied Printing Trades Council—F. L. Satterlee, 315 East Fourth.
Blacksmiths—Richard Alderson.
Bookbinders—Al Galloway, 315 East Fourth.
Carpenters and Joiners—C. A. Gloyd, 212 West Third.
Clerks' Association—Mrs. Bernice Kelly, 1114 Main.
Cooks and Waiters—E. C. Fields, Olympia Cafe.
Electricians—Claid Wolf, 1801 East Fourth.
Journeymen Barbers—Paul Werner, 512 Main.
Machinists—C. VanVlack, 354 Franklin.
Meat Cutters—S. L. Kaler.
Musicians—Elmer Jones.
Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers—P. M. Kendrick, 315 Twelfth.
Plumbers and Steamfitters—C. S. Ziegler, Hancock street.
Printing Pressmen—H. L. Wortman, 503 Columbia.
Shipyard Laborers, Riggers and Fasteners—Secretary, L. H. Gorham; financial secretary, Geo. W. Lish, Labor Hall, corner Third and Washington.
Shingle Weavers—Morton Bissell, care Olympia Shingle company.
Shipwrights, Ship Carpenters and Joiners—C. D. Adams, secretary, 103 Quince street; C. V. Ely, financial secretary, J. A. McCaughan, business agent, 702 East Fourth.
Stage Employees—Al Galloway, 315 East Fourth.
Steam Engineers—A. J. Stocks, 417 Tenth street.
Teamsters and Chauffeurs—Lott McGonigle, 205 1/2 Franklin.
Typographical Union—Geo. L. Levy, Recorder building.

SHIP CARPENTERS INITIATE BIG CLAIM.

The anteroom of the hall in which Ship Carpenters, Shipwrights and Joiners held its regular meeting the evening of February 28 was crowded with men who had made application for membership in the union.

In addition to placing the seal of intelligent foresight upon this large number of craftsmen, the union listened to a committee from the mass meeting of those interested in the laundry drivers' strike and responded with a contribution of \$100 to the bank account of the Trades Council committee which is conducting the operations against the laundrymen's association.

The Ship Carpenters' union now has a membership of over 300, with some seekers of admission yet to be taken in.

Twenty-two hundred and seventy-one members of the International Typographical Union are in war service, with United States and Canadian forces. Sixty-eight soldier members of the union have been killed on the battle-fields of France or have died in service since the beginning of the war. Twenty thousand nine hundred dollars has been paid by the union to relatives of soldier members whose lives have been given to their country. Sixty thousand dollars has been invested in Liberty Loan Bonds by the executive council of the union. Two million three hundred thousand dollars has been invested in Liberty Loan Bonds by subordinate unions and individual members of Typographical Union.

BIG PROFITS IN BANKS.

For the 12 months ended June 30 last the gross earnings of national banks broke all previous records, amounting to \$667,406,000, an increase of \$76,764,000 over the previous year, and net earnings amounted to \$191,321,000, an increase of \$36,778,000, or 23 per cent. There was distributed in dividends the sum of \$125,538,000, an increase of \$10,813,000, or an average of 11.61 per cent on their capital stock.



A Solid Front

of determined co-operation means a shorter war.

Let us show by our actions that we are united in our purpose to fight this thing out.

We can show that unity of purpose now by buying War Savings Stamps.

Help yourself and Uncle Sam, too. Start your savings card at any postoffice, bank or store.

OLYMPIA NATIONAL
The Bank of Service and Courtesy

UNION LABOR TO START LAUNDRY

INCORPORATION OF MUTUAL LAUNDRY COMPANY, CAPITAL \$16,000.

A cooperative laundry will be established in Olympia. Incorporation papers for the Olympia Mutual Laundry Co., with a capitalization of \$16,000, and shares at \$10 each, have been filed.

The mass meeting, held in Labor Hall, Thursday evening, February 28, nominated a committee of nine, and this committee met with an attorney immediately following adjournment, and directed preparation of incorporation papers, rules and regulations of the company.

Individuals in the mass meeting contributed \$120 to start the machinery of organization, while all present signified a willingness to take stock in the new concern.

The committee, which has signed the articles of incorporation of the laundry company as directors is as follows: A. J. Stocks, L. Vaughn, C. C. Hayward, Ed Cowan, Dan Gilles, Geo. W. Lish, P. M. Kendrick, Fred Hudson.

The mass meeting was called by the committee of the Trades Council which is directing the fight of the employes against the local laundries. Present at the meeting as leading speakers were O. H. McGill and Carl Lunn, of Seattle.

President A. J. Stocks of the Trades Council opened the meeting as chairman, announced its purpose, and called upon the secretary of the Council to give an outline of the negotiations with the laundry owners, conditions of employment in the laundries and the steps taken by organized labor to improve the situation.

Vice-President Edwin Elder of the Carpenters, was then presented. Mr. Elder expressed faith in the attempt of the unions to establish humane conditions in the laundries, and told a couple of good stories, which put the assembled people in good humor.

Carl Lunn was then introduced. Mr. Lunn is fourth vice president of the International Union of Laundry Workers, a stockholder in the Seattle Mutual Laundry and an employe of that institution. He is an organizer of the Puget Sound Co-operative Wholesale Association. Mr. Lunn gave a most interesting and convincing word picture of the conditions in the laundry industry of Seattle during the last 10 years and prior to the establishment of the Mutual Laundry, a company financed and controlled by organized labor in Seattle.

Laundry workers have been organized in Seattle for years, but were unable to cope with the strong laundrymen's association until the Mutual Laundry company came into the field. The laundry owners cooked their own goose by the abominable conditions of employment and low wages paid. The promotion of the cooperative laundry, the successful consummation of the enterprise, the improved working conditions thus brought about, and the better service given the public, forced the laundry owners to change front. Seattle now boasts of union shop rules and fair wages and reasonable conditions for workers in all laundries except one small institution in West Seattle. Mr. Lunn's description of the fine sanitary arrangements of the Mutual Laundry, of the beautiful spirit of fraternity characterizing relations of the employes and the faithful and efficient service given by them in their daily duties, was received with enthusiasm by the audience.

Seven employes of a local laundry attended the meeting, in face of the fact that they had been warned by their employer to stay away on pain of dismissal. Mr. Lunn met with them after adjournment and took up the question of forming a union in this city.

Dan Gilles recited an original poem, the laundry situation being the subject:

You'll Get There Just the Same.
 I.
 There's been a little trouble with the laundries, so they say;
 They'd like to get the work, but hate to let go of the pay.
 The drivers, they refused to work all day and half the night,
 And then the girls were underpaid—that's what brot on the fight.

Chorus.
 Never mind, we're going to see you through;
 Stand your ground and see what comes to you.
 For Labor's organized to fight your battle if you're game.
 We're going to stand behind you, and you'll get there just the same.

II.
 Seattle had a laundry strike quite a while ago.
 The history of the whole affair you very likely know:
 The girls had worked the whole week long and only got four bones,
 But now they're nicely paid, because the laundry is their own.

Solidarity.
 I.
 Tune: Casey Jones.
 In our vocabulary there's a word we seldom use,
 That's the very reason that we very often lose.

It ought to be our pass-word, ought to be our cornerstone,
 And will be when we find we can't win anything alone.
 When we all strike together, it is

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 \$5.00 worth for \$3.50
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RICE FLOUR IMPROVES BREAD AND PASTRY

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 A very scientific preparation for restoring natural color to gray or faded hair, for removing dandruff and for a safe dressing. It is not a dye, and does not stain. It is sold in all drug stores, or you can get it from PHILLO MAY CO., Newark, N. J.

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 For sale on easy terms to actual settlers only. Small cash payment down, balance in ten annual payments, with interest at 6 per cent.
PRICE \$6 AN ACRE AND UP.
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called a master stroke. But when it comes election time, we turn it to a joke. For when the bunch of parasites for our votes have appealed, We scatter out and vote on every ticket in the field.

Chorus.
 Here is the word; really it's a rarity. This is the only thing 'twill make you free; Your only chance lays in Solidarity. Workers, you could win the world with Solidarity.

II.
 If all you people here tonight would stand right by your class, This little laundry trouble that we have would quickly pass; There would be a little laundry with Co-op above the door. All you people would be owners, and the trouble would be o'er. Then, when your shirt got dirty, or your stockings, if you like, You'd take them to the laundry where they never have a strike. You'd patronize yourself, and that's a dandy way to be; Then you'd enjoy the benefit of solidarity.

The chairman then introduced O. H. McGill, who made a forceful address on the question of cooperation. Mr. McGill organized the 28 cooperative shingle mills of this state, and these mills have been a great success, financially and from the standpoint of lifting up the workers. The speaker ridiculed the assumption of some people that the workers were not able to successfully conduct a business, and pointed to the growth of cooperative institutions as unanswerable evidence in favor of his argument. Workingmen are getting away from the negative plan of striking and thus wasting their time and substance and adopting in its stead the positive action represented by cooperative conduct of business, said McGill.

McGill is an expert in this line of cooperative industry, having devoted years to the study and practice of the principle, and is a clear and convincing talker. He will have direction of the work of establishing upon a sound footing the proposed new Olympia laundry.

Joe Forstell was called upon by the chairman and, in a characteristic way, drew forth his purse, extracted a greenback and planked it down on the table. "Money talks," said Forstell, "and I move that those who favor the establishment of a cooperative laundry in Olympia evidence their faith by a deposit of cash to start the mutual machinery." There was instant response and for a few minutes the secretary of the committee was kept busy receiving federal reserve bank bills and taking notes of the names of the donors. One hundred and twenty dollars was donated, and the committee instructed to proceed at once with incorporation of a mutual laundry company.

Mr. Elder and the secretary of the Trades Council, who had left the meeting for a few minutes to wait upon the Ship Carpenters, then in session upstairs, made a report of their visit, announcing that the union of ship carpenters had voted \$100 to support the fight against the laundry owners. Eighty dollars had previously been contributed by four other unions for the same purpose.

CONSTRUCTION WORK UNDER WAY FOR COOPERATIVE MEAT PRODUCTS ASSOCIATION.

To date Seattle unions have contributed \$18,800 to the capital stock of the Cooperative Meat Products association. Out of the butchers and packing house employes' strike in Seattle has developed the organization of the Cooperative Meat Products association, incorporated for \$200,000.

Oscar H. McGill, executive board member of the Cooperative Wholesale Society of America, and Carl E. Lunn, organizer for the Puget Sound Cooperative Wholesale association, have campaigned the Seattle unions and have sold stock to the following organizations:
 Boiler-makers and Iron Ship-builders ----- \$12,000
 Machinists ----- 1,800
 Laundry Drivers ----- 500
 Steel Workers ----- 500
 Structural Iron Workers ----- 500
 Teamsters ----- 500
 Butchers ----- 500
 Steam Engineers ----- 500
 Street Car Men ----- 500
 Dock Workers ----- 500
 Laundry Workers ----- 200
 Plasterers ----- 200
 Painters ----- 200
 Cooks ----- 200
 Shipyard Laborers ----- 200

Many other unions have the question of subscriptions to the capital stock under consideration.

Two acres of land has been purchased at Renton Junction and the work of construction of a slaughterhouse is now under way and will be completed and ready for business in about 30 days. The lumber comes from an eight-hour mill at Everett. As soon as the slaughterhouse is ready a large and up-to-date meat market will be opened up town.

The purpose is to create strict union conditions, pay highest union wages, sell pure meat at lower prices and to develop and extend until all the meat industry shall be in the hands of the workers. This is interesting, and incentive is furnished when one reads reports like these:

"In the fiscal year ending September 30, 1917, Swift & Co. enjoyed the greatest measure of financial prosperity in the history of the corporation.

"The net income rose from \$20,465,000 in 1916 to \$34,650,000, an increase of 67.8 per cent. The company paid in dividends ten millions and put away a surplus of \$24,650,000."

Cudahy & Co. showed "immense gains," an increase of \$51,000,000 over 1916. E. A. Cudahy said profits were "extremely gratifying." They were \$4,303,000.

Morris & Co. doubled its profits. They were \$5,694,588 in 1916 and \$10,358,489 in 1917.

The toll Armour & Co. collected from the producers was \$21,000,000.

TEAMSTERS AND CHAUFFEURS.

Cliff Haywood and Lott McGonigle attended the annual meeting of the District Council of Teamsters and Chauffeurs' unions, held in Seattle Saturday, Sunday and Monday, March 2, 3 and 4, and Wednesday evening made their report to the local union. An important paragraph of the report was the one which mentioned that the district council formally pledged fullest support of the local union in the little trouble existing between the organization and local laundries.

IMITATION PATRIOT.

Assemblyman Decker introduced a bill in the state legislature of New York which would conscript all "able bodied males between 18 and 55 years" to be assigned to private employment and state work under the direction of the governor during the war.

Mr. Decker then waited for the plaudits of those who favor conscription of labor, but later in the day the speaker of the assembly read a letter from several of Decker's constituents in which they charged him with being a slacker, as he had refrained from registering under the military conscription law. Decker admits he did not register, but explains that "he believed" he was physically disabled for military service.

WHOLESALE PRICES GO UP 75 PER CENT.

Average wholesale prices have increased 75 per cent since the war began, according to a review made public by the bureau of labor statistics. Most of the advance has been within the last two years.

From January to December of 1917 the wholesale prices of farm products increased 39 per cent; food, 32 per cent; clothing, 28 per cent; lumber, 27 per cent; drugs, 60 per cent; house furnishing goods 37 per cent.

LABOR SHORTAGE?

The following is a sample of the kind of dope sent out by the publicity bureau of the Employers Association, "for free use of editors":

"As the need for labor grows greater, there comes the request from many sources for the importation of Oriental labor for the duration of the war.

"It is perhaps hardly necessary to state that this move will be fought by the American Federation to the last gasp. There is a certain number of organized labor who wish to retain a hold on the situation, so that they can soldier on the job as much as they like, and work just as few days in the week as necessity demands. If this element of labor turned out a full day's work, if they earned the money which they are paid, if they stayed on the job six days a week; if they stuck to a good job when they got it, instead of chattering hither and thither over the country on the hunt for something 'softer' with bigger pay—there would be no labor shortage.

"If the laboring man of this country does not want the competition of oriental labor he must be willing to return a fair day's work for a fair day's pay, and he must be willing to stay on the job."

The ladies of the Aid Society of the Baptist church have formed a new auxiliary to the local Red Cross chapter, with Mrs. F. W. Riesenweber chairman, Mrs. Fred W. Stocking secretary-treasurer and Mrs. Mary V. Johns, work directress.

HOWEY'S Cash Grocery

SELLS:
 Pine Cocon, in bulk, at lb. --- 25c
 Hill's Red Can Coffee, 2-lb. can for --- 75c
 Albers' Best Rolled Oats, 2 lbs. for --- 15c
 Post Toasties, package --- 10c
 Cream of Barley --- 25c
 Liberty Soda Crackers, pkg. --- 25c
 Corn, 2 cans for --- 25c
 Tomatoes, 2 cans for --- 25c
 Wool Soap, bar --- 5c
 Sweetheart Soap, bar --- 5c
 Best Naptha Soap, bar --- 5c

HOWEY'S Cash Grocery

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The Living Gospel

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