

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, 1891 East Fourth.
Journeyman Barbers—Paul Werner, 519 Main.
Machinists—C. VanVlack, 354 Franklin.
Meat Cutters—S. L. Kaler.
Musicians—Bilmer Jones.
Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers—M. Kendrick, 315 Twelfth.
Plumbers and Steamfitters—C. S. Ziegler, Hancock street.
Printing Pressmen—H. L. Wortman, 503 Columbia.
Sheetmetal Workers—J. E. Harmon, financial secretary; C. J. Wiseman, recording secretary.
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.
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.

LABOR DAY TO BE OBSERVED IN OLYMPIA

The Trades Council considered the question of the celebration of Labor Day in Olympia this year, and formally resolved to give on Monday, September 2, the customary demonstration of the solidarity of Union Labor.

A committee of five was authorized, and all subordinate unions were requested to name special committees to act with the Trades Council committee.

No outline of the form the celebration would take was given, but the outstanding feature will be emphasis of the attitude of true patriotism which has been taken by union labor in the war crisis.

LAUNDRY WORKERS TO FORM UNION.

Laundry workers employed in the Mutual Laundry have organized themselves into a temporary union and Monday will apply to the International Union of Laundry Workers for a charter. The union starts with a membership of 12.

As soon as the charter is received union labels will be affixed to the product of the Mutual Laundry.

The laundry started business Wednesday of this week, handling only the call bundles. Monday regular collection of laundry work will begin. The company has a plant which represents an investment of \$6,000 and experts in the business have pronounced the equipment to be as good as can be purchased. The success of the laundry now rests with the employees, and this part has been guaranteed by employment of highly skilled workers.

PRECEDENT OF FRATERNITY ESTABLISHED IN SHIPYARDS.

In the action taken by employees of the shipyards in the cases of death in the Paris and Johnson families, whose heads were workers in the local shipyards, the men have established a precedent of fraternal action that will be followed in the future. Through committees donations of money were made, floral pieces purchased and the remainder of the funds turned into the funds of the stricken families. The employees plan to frown upon promiscuous solicitation of shipyard workers by outside people, and intend to confine their gifts largely to fellow workmen and their families. Each worthy case will be handled through agents of the employees, and the general solicitor who looks upon the employees at the shipyards as fertile field overgrown with Easymarks, will in future find the sledging poor.

ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION BANQUETS TONIGHT.

The Sloan Shipyards Athletic Association will banquet tonight at the hall on Columbia street.

C. D. Adams, vice-president of the association will be in charge of the gathering as toastmaster.

The program is to consist of music by the Shipyards orchestra, numerous vocal and instrumental solos, sandwiched with oratorical efforts by active members of the association. Enjoyment is the slogan of the committee in charge and the program has been outlined with that end in view.

SCHWAB SPEAKS IN OLYMPIA.

On the invitation of the chamber of commerce Director General Chas

M. Schwab, of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, spoke in Olympia this morning. He addressed the public from the statehouse steps, his speech being in general terms, emphasizing the necessity for co-operation of all the people in winning the war for democracy.

DELINQUENTS WILL BE DISCIPLINED BY LABORERS, RIGGERS AND FASTENERS.

The Shipyard Laborers, Riggers & Fasteners, having provided an office, which is right alongside the main highway to the shipyards, and which is open at all hours of the day for the transaction of union business, the union, at its meeting last Monday decided that there was small excuse for the practice by some members of allowing dues to accumulate against them indefinitely. After discussion of the evil it was decided that in future there would be less coddling of those who persistently ignore their financial duties to the union which provides them with good wages, good conditions and independence. In the future those who allow themselves to be suspended for non-payment of dues must face the penalty.

Twenty-five applicants were initiated, and \$50 was appropriated in aid of the members of the Mine Workers' union of Cle Elum, who were sufferers from a recent fire which devastated the city.

A letter from District President Young was read. Young touched upon the jurisdiction claims of the Ship Carpenters and the Building Laborers against the Laborers, Riggers & Fasteners, expressing the opinion that this matter was settled for the time being, which left the organization free to promote its organization work. Young and Lish have drawn 2,500 men into the fold during the first few days' work in California and prospects are bright for successful organization work in the south.

The union concurred in the manifesto of the State Federation of Labor relative to active along legislative lines. The Federation urged the unions to plan for shelving reactionary candidates for the legislature.

A Labor Day committee to co-operate with the Trades Council in the celebration Monday, September 2, was selected.

Twenty additional shares of stock in the Mutual Laundry were subscribed for.

ELECT FIVE TO MEMBERSHIP.

The Brotherhood of Electrical Workers elected and initiated five new members at the meeting of July 10. In addition to this the newly-elected officers were installed, and the customary grist of communications and bills were considered.

Wednesday night's session was a banner one insofar as attendance was concerned no absentees being noted except those members who are employed at outlying points.

PRESS CRITICAL OF WORKERS, USING SCHWAB AS GOAT.

During the visit of Steel Magnate Schwab in Seattle the daily press of that city played up the "disloyalty" of striking boilermakers at Oakland, California. According to the newspapers Mr. Schwab, in common with all patriots, was much exercised at the temerity of the workers in striking and thus delaying the shipbuilding program. These stories were all first page, with scare heads, and placed all the blame on the employees. Over on the financial and market page appeared the telegraph story of the strike to this effect:

Oakland, Cal., July 16.—Striking boilermakers will return to work tomorrow. It was announced after a conference today of more than three hours. If the back pay they demand is not forthcoming by August 7 they will call another strike.

The telegraph story is illuminating to those who understand the practices of corporations. The government wage adjustment board having rendered a decision found itself impotent to enforce its ruling against the corporation. The employers stalled and stalled until it became necessary for the employees to use the weapon of last resort—the strike. Through the use of a club on the corporation to compel observance of obligations to the men and to the country the workers became disloyal, in the opinion of the newspaper agents of big business.

Mrs. Charles Hord was given a very pleasant surprise party on the occasion of her birthday last Saturday, when her daughter, Miss Lucy Hord, and the members of the Ladies' Bible class of the Methodist church, gathered at her home to help her celebrate.

A baby girl was born in Seattle July 13 to Mr. and Mrs. Ernst Glaser of this city. The youngster has been named Margaret Louise. Mrs. Glaser was formerly Miss Margaret Brown and was an employee of the industrial insurance commission.

PRINTERS RESENT VENOMOUS EDITORIAL

A common query among men of union labor is why printers continue to work for a concern which maliciously attacks and misrepresents organized labor. The followers of the art preservative have justified themselves in most cases by asserting that they do not desire to interfere with the "freedom of the press." Down in Oregon, perhaps the first time of record, the printers have taken a different view and decided that the attitude of their employers was "license" and not "freedom."

The Oregonian speaks of the walk-out of printers of Salem as follows: **Printers and Their Citizenship.**

The walkout of the union printers against the Capital Journal, a newspaper at Salem, involves certain ethical considerations entirely aside from the usual surroundings of labor disputes, which have to do mostly with wages and recognition of the union. No demand has been made for higher pay, and there is no open shop or threat thereof. But the printers have taken the outright stand that they will not serve the paper under its present management. In other words, it is plainly an effort of the employe to determine the character, if not the person, of the employer. Can there be justification for an attitude so exceptional and extraordinary?

We will not attempt to determine the question, beyond a brief statement of the facts, which explain themselves. The Capital Journal made the direct charge that "next to the Kaiser the nation's most dangerous enemy is union labor and its irresponsible and unprincipled heads." The printers quit work in resentment at an indictment of disloyalty so sweeping and inclusive. If organized labor and its leaders are pro-German it is true, of course, that every union man is pro-German.

The charge is false in its essence and in all its implications. Every sane man or woman knows it is not true. Nothing more need be said in vindication of labor. It remains only to consider the reasons why anyone would publicly go on record in support of so infamous a declaration.

There are no reasons except the ebullitions of a mind unbalanced or venomous. We exclude the plausible theory of temporary aberration through overindulgence in forbidden liquors. Salem is dry, quite dry; and so is the Capital Journal, so far as any outsider knows. For the purposes of this present argument it may be said that it is unfortunate that it is so. It is easy to see how even an insult so gross might be condoned, upon proper presentation of the excuse often successfully made in the old days, and upon due apology. The only good thing anyone was ever able to say about the liquor habit was that the condition of abject repentance to which it reduced the user was often beautiful to behold.

But, as we have intimated, no such explanation can be made. The arraignment of organized labor as the chief foe of America, next to the diabolical Kaiser, was made in cold blood, and there is as yet not the slightest sign of regret therefor. It does not follow, indeed, that the author believes it. About all he really believes, apparently, with un-deviating fidelity, is the old axiom that a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth, and sometimes better.

The men say they have not struck, but have merely quit; and their union will not permit any other member of the local organization to accept employment on the paper. Whether or not they have struck, or merely walked out, and instituted a boycott, would seem to be immaterial, so far as the present facts, and so far as the public view of their action, are concerned.

The issue at bottom is as to whether the employer may say what he pleases about his employe, and expect him to swallow it. Clearly, the Capital Journal thinks that as union printers they have no right to take offense at anything, or to seek to control any editorial expression. It is a view with which any advocate of free speech may be expected to have a certain sympathy. But it is going rather far, it must be added, when an editor writes an article denouncing his printers and then demands that they perform their usual function of putting in motion the mechanism which makes it public. Ordinarily, under his contract, a printer has no recourse. He must automatically respond to the demand for service whatever the consequences, for which he assumes, and is always quick to say that he assumes, no responsibility.

Whatever else is clear about the Salem muddle, it is plain that the printers have acted as citizens, and to maintain their self-respect have parted company with a concern which has no regard for truth or consideration for the workers who by their efforts give life to the institution.

FUTURE OF PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY.

As one scans the pages of history and reads of the struggles of the people of all ages to throw off the shackles that bound them to heartless masters it is, indeed, pleasant to note the success that is crowning the efforts of the people today to rid themselves of government by others and to establish their right to steer their own course and shape their own ends.

"Throughout the entire world the men and women of common clay are asserting themselves in a manner that is sending the chill of fear through the frames of those who have held high station and cruelly ridden upon the backs of their humble brothers. There is not a corner of the world which has not been stirred to some extent by the leaven of democracy during the past trying year. Europe, Asia and Africa are full of open advocates of the rights of humanity who have but little fear of the powerful autocrats who formerly compelled submission to their wills, while the western hemisphere, always strongly democratic, is adopting measures calculated to strengthen the grip of the people upon governmental institutions in order that they may more readily be made to serve the purpose for which they were instituted—that of meeting the needs of civilized humankind, rather than that of making life more luxurious and easy for the favored few.

"Truly the trend of the times, the world over, presages the end of autocratic rule over the lives of men. And in this powerful and successful effort at democratizing the world the great uncounted millions of those who earn their bread in the sweat of their brows, and who have had the intelligence and foresight to weld themselves together in the modern labor movement, have played no inconspicuous part. Their efforts have been fruitful in the past, and every indication is that the immediate future will find their struggles of even greater worth in the battle of man against master, and that the next few years will mark an epoch in the world's history, recording a progress for humanity unequalled in all the annals of time. Crowned heads are falling into the basket of democracy at a rapid rate and the momentum gained bids fair to carry the work forward until arrogant autocracy has been thoroughly humbled and made to do its share of the world's necessary labor.

"Taking into account the frailties, limitations and imperfections of humanity he would, indeed, be an optimist who entertained the hope that equal and exact justice would be the early end of such a struggle. In spite of the pitfalls and dangers that lie in the path of progress, these are nevertheless, glorious days for the lovers of justice, because they do hold out the hope that when the slaughter that is now spreading anguish and sorrow throughout the world shall have been brought to an end, the great masses of oppressed people who now have little or no control over their manner of life will find themselves in a position where they can, in large measure, exercise influence over the conditions which shape their mode of living. And this, while not all that properly could be asked for, is, indeed, progress that may well fill the world with gladness over such a prospect.

"The things in this world worth having are hard to get. If, then, we are called upon to make sacrifices in order to gain liberty, we should do so without unusual complaint, and every man should be willing to do his part toward ushering into the world the right of all to an equal voice in governmental affairs. The laggard and the coward, the lazy and the selfish, the helpless and the hopeless we have always had with us, but in spite of their presence the red-blooded men of the world have gone on from one triumph to another in the interest of humanity. Every age and every clime has contributed its quota of unselfish souls willing to make the final sacrifice that the world might be made a better place in which to live. The greatest struggle the world has ever known is now going on in Europe, and the issue between the contending factions is mainly the supremacy of autocracy or democracy, whether the few shall rule the many or the many rule themselves, and men of the modern world are making sacrifices greater than any ever made by the ancients for the same cause, though their prospects of success are also much greater.

When a little more than three years ago a war-mad despot started to deal out death and despair, things looked black for democracy, it appeared to point to the hand of autocracy as

powerful enough to compel submission to its dictates, but just as many a dark and cloudy morning turns out a bright and sunny day, so have the clouds that at the beginning of this great world war obscured from view the golden rays of liberty passed away, and now there is in sight a vision that the most optimistic in their wildest flights of fancy dared not contemplate. The world now looks brighter for the people and darker for the despots, because in the distance, beyond the awful sacrifices that must be made in the name of freedom, there stands out in bold relief the figure of democracy victorious, triumphant, dominant.—San Francisco Labor Clarion.

TRADES COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Trades Council Thursday evening elected officers for the ensuing six months' term, considered numerous letters and decided to celebrate Labor Day in Olympia this year.

Geo. A. Willey and Ward Goodman of the Laborers, Riggers and Fasteners, W. O. Graham and H. J. Roberts of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, and George Mueller of the Ship Carpenters were new delegates obligated.

The State Federation of Labor in a communication asked the local Council to take steps to place progressive people in the legislature. This request met with the approval of the local body and a committee was named to pass upon the qualifications of certain candidates who have announced their willingness to serve the public in office. Geo. A. Welley, D. P. Bush and O. W. Miles are charged with the duty of giving candidates the once over.

The Spokane Labor Council transmitted a resolution condemning the citizens of Walla Walla and the school board of that city for the action ousting the State Grange from the high school building, declaring the action to be undemocratic, unpatriotic, un-American and an abuse of official power for political purposes. The local Council concurred in the text of the resolution.

A letter from the Seattle Mooney Defense Committee, asking indorsement of an August 1 Mooney strike was referred to local unions.

The Council agreed to a resolution adopted by the Laborers, Riggers and Fasteners and presented to the Council for approval. The resolution provides that aliens must signify their intention to become citizens of the United States in order to make them eligible to membership in the union.

The Musicians' union explained the status of an orchestra which has been playing country dances hereabouts, principally at Mud Bay. No action of the Council was requested, the Musicians having named a committee to negotiate with the proper parties in regard to the matter.

A request of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs that the Grand Union Tea Company be placed on the unfair list was referred to the Executive Committee.

Officers elected and installed were as follows:

President—R. A. Padgett.
 Vice-President—Robert Johnson.
 Secretary-Treasurer—Fred Hudson.

Trustees—D. P. Bush, J. E. Harmon and Mrs. T. P. Hollcraft.
 Sergeant-at-Arms—D. G. Roberts.
 Executive Committeemen at Large—Geo. A. Willey and J. E. Houpt. This committee consists of five, the president, vice-president, secretary and the two members at large.

The report of the delegates to the convention of the State Federation of Labor at Aberdeen was made a special order of business for the meeting of August 1st.

A special committee was appointed to have charge of arrangements for a public meeting upon the visit of President Wm Short of the State Federation to this city, which will be in the near future. Stocks, Hudson and Willey were selected as this committee.

Mr. and Mrs. William L. Hill were Sunday guests at the home of Mrs. Hill's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Chambers. Mr. Hill returned to Seattle Monday, Mrs. Hill remaining for a several weeks' visit.

Newspapers Must Economize on Print Paper

Because of an acute shortage in the supply of paper the war industries board announced, effective July 15, the following preliminary economies to be enforced by newspapers publishing a daily and weekly edition:

Discontinue the acceptance of the return of unsold copies.

Discontinue the use of all samples or free promotion copies.

Discontinue giving copies to anybody, except for office-working copies or where required by statute law in the case of official advertising.

Discontinue giving free copies to advertisers, except not more than one copy each for checking purposes.

Discontinue the arbitrary forcing of copies on newsdealers (i. e., compelling them to buy more copies than

they can legitimately sell in order to hold certain territory).

Discontinue the buying back of papers at either wholesale or retail price from dealers or agents in order to secure preferential representation.

Discontinue the payment of salaries or commissions to agents, dealers, or newsboys for the purpose of securing the equivalent of return privileges.

Discontinue all free exchanges.

YOU

are cordially invited to attend services, every Sunday at 11 a. m. at

St. John's Church

Corner Ninth and Washington

Good Music The Living Gospel

Come. And wait a moment after service to get acquainted with fellow worshippers.

R. FRANKLIN HART, Rector.

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Jars Now

SPECIAL THIS WEEK:

Ball Mason

Pints, dozen ----- \$0.90
 Quarts, dozen ----- \$1.00
 Two-Quart, dozen ----- 1.25

Atlas Jars Glass Covers

1/2-Pint, dozen ----- \$1.10
 1-Pint, dozen ----- 1.25
 1-Quart, dozen ----- 1.35

Economy Jars

Pints, dozen ----- \$1.20
 Quarts, dozen ----- 1.25
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 Extra heavy Jar Rubbers, 2 packages for ----- 1.50

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