

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, 603 Columbia.
Label League—Mrs. E. R. Mohler, Allied Printing Trades Council—P. 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—Claud Wolf, 1801 East Fourth.
Journeyman Barbers—Paul Werner, 519 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.
Sheetmetal Workers—J. E. Harmon, financial secretary; C. J. Wiseman, recording secretary.
Shipyards 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, 193 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.

WORKERS EARN MORE: THEIR WAGES BUY LESS

In comparing the increased wages paid to the workers as compared to the profits made by many of the industries and the increased interest exacted by the bankers, the Brewery Workers' Journal says:

"There are any number of industries in this country paying all the way up to 100 per cent on the money invested. Even the banks are paying their stockholders all the way from 10 to 30 per cent in dividends. And then we meet some men who ask what in blazes are those workmen asking more money for."

"Don't they know that they are getting higher wages than ever before? Don't they know that the man who invests his money during war times performs a distinct patriotic act? Don't they know that capital is entitled to greater returns than in normal times?"

"If 6 to 8 per cent was a fair return upon capital invested prior to the war, and now 30 per cent is only a fair return, where is the workman who is getting three and four times his former wages? Where is the workman who, instead of receiving \$4 per day for his services has had it raised to \$12 or even \$20 a day?"

"True, in some of the great steel mills, working under conditions that would discount Dante's Inferno, some of the steel men receive what appears to be enormous returns for their labor." But after a man has worked a short time at his life-destrorying labor, he is ready to have friends send flowers, in care of the undertaker.

"As a matter of fact, when dollars receive four or five times as much for their use at present, workmen, in all justice, should also come along. If capital were satisfied with a reasonable return, the price of many commodities would come down and living be cheaper, but that is not the idea."

"Dollars have no heart, they simply perform the will of those who control or own them; while a workman has a heart, is the power which adds to the value of the dollar; and yet some of the superficially inclined ask, 'What is the matter with labor? Does labor desire to hog it all?'"

"The cost of existence to labor has doubled, tripled, in the past year or two, and yet the worker is called unpatriotic if he asks 6 per cent for its use. It is true that many workers have secured increases in wages, but all those increases have been swallowed up in the increased cost of living; leaving the worker no better off than he was prior to the raise."

E. N. DONALDSON GOES TO PHILADELPHIA.

At a delegate meeting of employees of the local shipyards, held Friday evening last in Labor Hall, E. N. Donaldson, of the Sheetmetal Workers' union, was elected to represent Olympia before the War Labor board meeting in Philadelphia the first week in August. The board will consider the question of increased wage demands in the shipbuilding industry and the Puget Sound district will be represented by five delegates, whose expenses will be paid by the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

All contractors of Sacramento, Cal., have been notified that wages of members of the Building Laborers' union will be \$3.50 for eight hours in the future.

Subscribe for The Standard.

NEED OF UNITED DEMAND FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES

Writing to a meeting of farmers at Kansas City, Mr. William Kent of the federal tariff commission indorses their purpose of getting together for united action in placing their views before the public authorities of state and nation. His letter, which was in lieu of the speech for which the farmers asked, covered many subjects with the vigor and brevity for which this unique public man has come to be widely known.

"The persecution of farm organizations, notably of the Nonpartisan league," he tells them, "shows the need of a united demand for our civil liberties, the right of peaceful assembly, the open channels of publicity and the prosecution, through the national government, if the states fail in their duty, of those who conspire against the Constitution."

"We have the right to demand open channels between ourselves as producers and the consumers of the nation, free from such abuses as are practiced by the packers and the millers. We have the right to demand economy in distribution, with immunity from parasitic speculation and from the wasteful and unproductive manipulations of unnecessary middlemen. We have a right to demand our elected officials a most careful scrutiny into our present systems of distribution, to the end of opening and straightening the channels of trade and removing the obstacles that impede the flow of our foodstuffs from the farm to the tables of our people."

"We are right in demanding that the natural resources of the country shall be so managed, whether through direct public agencies or under concessions granted to private individuals or corporations, that their use may benefit all the people, who legally share in their ownership. When we consider the list of our natural resources, we can in no way forget the greatest of our natural resources, the land. Permanency of tenure, a sense of home, is inherent in our traditions and our civilization. We cannot afford to forego this institution, but we can and should take from land occupation the speculative, irresponsible privileges. The right to misuse, destroy, or leave land unused is contrary to all ideas of public policy and is the opposite of production."

"We must see to it that those, no matter how humble, who are engaged in production, shall be recognized as part and parcel of our democracy, with equal rights in deciding its policies and its course. Any other theory leads straight through peonage into virtual slavery. * * * Until all our present population not in military service is forced by law and the pressure of public opinion into productive work, there should be no talk of diluting or wrecking our citizenship at the call of the present emergency."

Mr. Kent cautions the farmers against a narrow class movement. After reverting to the persecution of the Nonpartisan League by "the piratical, profiteering patrioters, and by those who have, through their ignorance, been used as cats' paws," he writes:

"It is necessary that, when the farmers feel the lash of persecution, they carefully consider the cause of others under similar conditions, and that when they demand their rights, they see to it that the demand is a general one and not a class cry. I have spoken of the agricultural interests as being inherently conservative and at the same time being progressive. There is no such thing as real conservatism that does not move on with the world procession. Your standpoint conservative is a bull without discrimination, who bellows and shakes his head in front of a freight train. The best he can hope for is a reduction to sausage meat, with possible wreckage of the train as a by-product."

PLACE TAXES UPON INCOMES AND PROFITS.

In response to questions put to Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor by the Christian Science Monitor, he replied as follows on the impending revenue legislation in congress:

"On incomes and profits is where taxes should be placed. It is impossible to speak in detail of how taxes should be distributed. It is a great problem to be worked out by congress."

"There is this to be said, however: labor is bigger than taxes. Labor conditions are going through many changes. Before the war there were hundreds of thousands of unemployed in the United States and Canada. There were so many that when a census was taken they did not dare to make it public. The war has taken up the slack, nothing more. There are still, in some places, many unemployed laborers."

"Men are getting good wages, but their living expenses are proportionately higher. They are paying their

taxes, high ones, too, in everything they have to buy. They can do no more. The employer has greater expenses than formerly, also, but he has the advantage of being able to add these expenses to the price of what he sells. He can come out whole, while the average working man, the consumer, has no one against whom he can charge up his expenses."

"As to the charge that the employer will be driven out of business by heavy taxation, it needs only to be pointed out that it is his profits that are to be taxed and as long as he has profits which warrant taxation he will suffer no wrong from the government. If one man does not want to carry on his business because of the heavy taxes, someone else will take it up."

"Driven out of business? What will he live on if he gives up his business? There may be a few who can retire on their gains, but business will have to be carried on and the government will have no interest in taxing it out of existence. The whole thing comes back to the fact that cannot be escaped, that those who have the profits or income will have to pay the expenses of this war."

"It is plain that money must be provided for expenses before they can be met. That is why congress has to face the problem now of finding out where the money is and how it can be made available for meeting future expenses. The working people are going to continue to do their share. There is no escape for them. They have nothing to do with fixing the price they pay for their daily living, the paying of war taxes."

CANDIDATES SHOULD BE JUDGED BY PAST ACTS

In the adoption of a resolution urging members of the Grange to use their political power along logical lines, the Thurston County Pomona voices a truism when it says that candidates for political position should be supported only if their past acts show them to be favorable to the common people rather than to the great interests that have heretofore had such powerful influence in our legislative halls.

The real burden bearers of the Grange as well as of the Labor Movement are those who stand true to the principles of their associations in and out of season. The Old Men of the Sea of both these organizations are those "conservatives" who place their personal advancement foremost in all their activities. They simply use the movement to boost themselves into power. Almost an equal burden to the forward-looking and aggressive members are those who strive to be known as "safe and sane," conservative in their demands for political reform. One of this class is a more dangerous representative than the out-and-out standpatter. You know what to expect of the reactionary, but the conservative is nothing less than a weakling, easily used by the interests to hamstring the principles that he is supposed to promote.

The resolution of the Grange elevates integrity of purpose above political trickery and the problem now is to initiate steps to carry out the program as outlined. In order to do so it will be necessary for the true leaders of the Grange to make additional sacrifices; they must put themselves up as marks for the kept press to denounce and the political slyster to traduce.

The resolution of the Pomona Grange is as follows:

Resolved, By Thurston County Pomona Grange No. 8, in regular session assembled, at Alert Grange hall, this sixteenth day of July, 1918, that we pledge ourselves to use our vote and influence in the selection, at the coming primary and general elections, of men, for these positions, whose past acts have been such as to show them to be favorable to the common people rather than to the great interests that have heretofore had such powerful influence in our legislative halls.

Resolved further, That we urge the members of the Grange and others whom we may be able to influence, to do all in their power, from now until after election, to, in every way possible, endeavor to obtain the selection of men and women for our law makers who are capable and willing to carry out the wishes of the common people, to their advantage.

In order to carry out this plan we should speak or write to political leaders, newspaper editors, prominent citizens and others who help to form public opinion, requesting their active co-operation.

By a faithful carrying out of the above idea, we hope to see the sixty-sixth congress of the United States and the sixteenth legislature of the State of Washington a credit to the common sense and patriotism of the people and also fully capable of comprehending and dealing with the tremendous problems which will come before them.

COMMISSIONER ADVOCATES A COMPULSORY LABOR LAW

The public press credits the State Labor Commissioner with advocacy of a compulsory labor law for Washington.

Having in mind the fact that the Labor Movement of the state created the office which the labor commissioner occupies, the general public probably assumes that that official expresses the views of labor. In this particular instance the commissioner does not voice the views of labor.

Union labor does not consider it advisable to advocate compulsory labor legislation, yet when it is proposed and pending as war emergency measures with due guarantees for the protection of the rights of workers, it does not feel justified in actively opposing a measure primarily intended to increase the man-power of the nation and to bring home to all citizens the necessity of doing their part in the war. The guarantees which such legislation must contain in order that it may not be diverted from desirable purposes and used to further undemocratic interests are specific provisions that the law shall apply to all able-bodied male citizens of all walks of life and that the act shall not apply to persons temporarily unemployed by reason of differences with employers. Although wage-earners know full well that legislation of this character without these safeguards has in the past been used to defeat their efforts at self-betterment, as a war emergency they are not interposing obstruction if the proper guarantees are provided.

Given a forward-looking legislature and a court responsive to the interests of the great producing class, such a statute might be an advantage, but unless a radical change in the complexion of the legislature is brought about in the coming election, as also in the courts, the initiation of a bill of this kind is dangerous in the extreme. The original proponents of the law are reactionaries. They have a purpose in bringing it forward, and that purpose is not to do justice or promote the welfare of the nation, but to regulate somebody and thus emphasize their misconception of the duties devolving upon those exercising political power. Necessity for such a law has never been shown. It cannot be shown, in this state at any rate. Those who advocate it, in the majority of cases, are simply making a gallery play or seek to regulate the other fellow. Most people will agree that about the most fertile field for such a statute would be in the official family of the commonwealth and of its municipalities, yet there is no thought in the mind of its sponsors that it should be or could be applied there—that the professional regulator might himself be regulated to advantage is a suggestion that is little short of treason. The real purpose of the law is to bear down upon the unfortunate and to check the "labor agitator" in his efforts to gain better conditions for the creators of all wealth.

DISTRICT SECRETARY HARDY VISITS LABORERS, RIGGERS AND FASTENERS.

Just a few more members than the hall would comfortably house turned out to the Monday night meeting of Shipyards Laborers, Riggers and Fasteners, to listen to a message from the district secretary, William Hardy of Seattle.

Mr. Hardy is a Canadian, of Vancouver, B. C., and from his accent one would conclude that he had just arrived from the tight little isle across the Atlantic from New York. He is a pleasing talker and was possessed of facts enough in regard to the organization of which he is secretary to hold the attention of the local men for an hour. Mr. Hardy gave in considerable detail the growth of the Shipyards Laborers, Riggers and Fasteners in a field which he said was barren of union labor activities. The members of his union had organized that field, had added a new and most important factor to the labor movement, had brought results to the membership, and were not only determined but prepared to hold the field which they had lawfully pre-empted. He declared this attitude in reply to certain jurisdiction activities which other unions are engaged in at this time against the union he represented. According to Mr. Hardy the Laborers, Riggers and Fasteners approach very closely the 100 per cent line upon Puget Sound and in British Columbia. Within the last two weeks organizers have brought into the fold several thousand new members in California. The secretary wound up his address by admonishing the members to place no credence in stories of inroads that are being made or are about to be made in the ranks of the union. As a matter of fact the union holds every position that it has occupied and is rapidly extending and fortifying its claims.

LOWER DRAFT MINIMUMS. Men Five Feet Tall Will Now Be Accepted for Army Service.

Under new physical regulations issued by the war department this week registrants 60 inches high are to be taken for general military service. Previously they had to measure 63 inches at least.

Minimum weight for general service is also reduced from 116 to 110 pounds, and boards may take registrants below the latter minimum when convinced that lack of weight is due to recent illness or other causes that can be overcome by camp training and life.

These modifications are expected to materially increase the number of registrants acceptable for class one.

Representative Doolittle of Kansas has declared his intention to learn why Nelson Morris, youthful packer of Chicago, is in the capital with a "mob proof" job.

MUTUAL LAUNDRY STOCKHOLDERS ELECT TRUSTEES.

The stockholders of the Olympia Mutual Laundry held the first regular meeting and elected new trustees, Monday evening. Those who will direct the business of the new cooperative laundry for the ensuing term are as follows: P. M. Kendrick, Fred Hudson, Levi Vaughn, E. G. Cowan, Henry Bettcher, Dan Guiles and J. O. Martz.

The stockholders met at 8 o'clock, heard the report of the treasurer, the secretary and the president, reduced the number of directors from nine to seven and then proceeded to elect the men named above.

To a considerable extent the meeting was a congratulatory session. Many of the stockholders expressed an opinion of the organization and its prospects, all along one line—that success thus far was god, and that prospects were bright for recognition in a business way to the full extent of

the capacity of the plant. The manager reported that the first day's patronage had exceeded expectations, and this promised to continue during the week.

The president, secretary and treasurer were re-elected and Geo. A. Willey was named to take the place as vice president formerly held by Geo. W. Lish.

"That grievous industrial wrongs exist no one can deny. The agency that has fought wrong, that has lifted men and women up to higher planes of life and work, that has stood between the oppressed and the oppressors, is the organized labor movement. It has accomplished this constructive remedial work through organized economic power."

SECRETARY OF LABOR GIVES REASONS FOR LABOR MOBILIZATION.

Secretary of Labor Wilson makes this explanation of the general mobilization of labor for war industries, recruiting for which begins August 1 under direction of the United States employment service:

"Beginning with common labor, this service will gradually take charge of the mobilizing and placing of all labor for war industries employing 100 or more workers. This will profoundly affect all other industries and all other workers. It will correct the abuses and the troubles growing out of the large labor turnover with the consequent disruption of regular work."

"Every safeguard must be taken to protect the standard of living and the morale of the wage earners. Especially must great care be taken to keep the age limit of those who enter industry at a high level, lest we rob our future citizenship of its right to growth and time for education. We must also take knowledge of the dangers attendant upon the large entrance of women into heavy and hazardous industries."

"The exigencies of war times should not be made the occasion for the breaking down of those standards of hours, wages, and conditions of work which are designed to protect the childhood, the womanhood, and the motherhood of the present and the future."

"Experts tell us it takes from 6 to 10 workers at home to keep one soldier on the firing line in Europe. Whatever, therefore, helps to mobilize, distribute, and energize those who do the work of our war industries has become as important a factor in winning the war as the prowess of our armies in the field or our navy on the seas."

LAUNDRY WORKERS ORGANIZE.

Employees of the Mutual Laundry have organized a union, subordinate to the Laundry Workers' International Union. The temporary organization was effected Tuesday, with the assistance of the secretary of the Trades Council, and Miss Rose Brown was elected president and Miss Alice Payne secretary. Three delegates to the Trades Council were named. As soon as arrangements can be made the union label of the Laundry Workers will be affixed to the laundry packages delivered from the new laundry concern.

LOWER DRAFT MINIMUMS. Men Five Feet Tall Will Now Be Accepted for Army Service.

Under new physical regulations issued by the war department this week registrants 60 inches high are to be taken for general military service. Previously they had to measure 63 inches at least.

Minimum weight for general service is also reduced from 116 to 110 pounds, and boards may take registrants below the latter minimum when convinced that lack of weight is due to recent illness or other causes that can be overcome by camp training and life.

These modifications are expected to materially increase the number of registrants acceptable for class one.

Representative Doolittle of Kansas has declared his intention to learn why Nelson Morris, youthful packer of Chicago, is in the capital with a "mob proof" job.

MUTUAL LAUNDRY STOCKHOLDERS ELECT TRUSTEES.

The stockholders of the Olympia Mutual Laundry held the first regular meeting and elected new trustees, Monday evening. Those who will direct the business of the new cooperative laundry for the ensuing term are as follows: P. M. Kendrick, Fred Hudson, Levi Vaughn, E. G. Cowan, Henry Bettcher, Dan Guiles and J. O. Martz.

The stockholders met at 8 o'clock, heard the report of the treasurer, the secretary and the president, reduced the number of directors from nine to seven and then proceeded to elect the men named above.

To a considerable extent the meeting was a congratulatory session. Many of the stockholders expressed an opinion of the organization and its prospects, all along one line—that success thus far was god, and that prospects were bright for recognition in a business way to the full extent of

the capacity of the plant. The manager reported that the first day's patronage had exceeded expectations, and this promised to continue during the week.

The president, secretary and treasurer were re-elected and Geo. A. Willey was named to take the place as vice president formerly held by Geo. W. Lish.

"That grievous industrial wrongs exist no one can deny. The agency that has fought wrong, that has lifted men and women up to higher planes of life and work, that has stood between the oppressed and the oppressors, is the organized labor movement. It has accomplished this constructive remedial work through organized economic power."

"That grievous industrial wrongs exist no one can deny. The agency that has fought wrong, that has lifted men and women up to higher planes of life and work, that has stood between the oppressed and the oppressors, is the organized labor movement. It has accomplished this constructive remedial work through organized economic power."

SECRETARY OF LABOR GIVES REASONS FOR LABOR MOBILIZATION.

Secretary of Labor Wilson makes this explanation of the general mobilization of labor for war industries, recruiting for which begins August 1 under direction of the United States employment service:

"Beginning with common labor, this service will gradually take charge of the mobilizing and placing of all labor for war industries employing 100 or more workers. This will profoundly affect all other industries and all other workers. It will correct the abuses and the troubles growing out of the large labor turnover with the consequent disruption of regular work."

"Every safeguard must be taken to protect the standard of living and the morale of the wage earners. Especially must great care be taken to keep the age limit of those who enter industry at a high level, lest we rob our future citizenship of its right to growth and time for education. We must also take knowledge of the dangers attendant upon the large entrance of women into heavy and hazardous industries."

"The exigencies of war times should not be made the occasion for the breaking down of those standards of hours, wages, and conditions of work which are designed to protect the childhood, the womanhood, and the motherhood of the present and the future."

"Experts tell us it takes from 6 to 10 workers at home to keep one soldier on the firing line in Europe. Whatever, therefore, helps to mobilize, distribute, and energize those who do the work of our war industries has become as important a factor in winning the war as the prowess of our armies in the field or our navy on the seas."

LAUNDRY WORKERS ORGANIZE.

Employees of the Mutual Laundry have organized a union, subordinate to the Laundry Workers' International Union. The temporary organization was effected Tuesday, with the assistance of the secretary of the Trades Council, and Miss Rose Brown was elected president and Miss Alice Payne secretary. Three delegates to the Trades Council were named. As soon as arrangements can be made the union label of the Laundry Workers will be affixed to the laundry packages delivered from the new laundry concern.

LOWER DRAFT MINIMUMS. Men Five Feet Tall Will Now Be Accepted for Army Service.

Under new physical regulations issued by the war department this week registrants 60 inches high are to be taken for general military service. Previously they had to measure 63 inches at least.

Minimum weight for general service is also reduced from 116 to 110 pounds, and boards may take registrants below the latter minimum when convinced that lack of weight is due to recent illness or other causes that can be overcome by camp training and life.

These modifications are expected to materially increase the number of registrants acceptable for class one.

Representative Doolittle of Kansas has declared his intention to learn why Nelson Morris, youthful packer of Chicago, is in the capital with a "mob proof" job.

MUTUAL LAUNDRY STOCKHOLDERS ELECT TRUSTEES.

The stockholders of the Olympia Mutual Laundry held the first regular meeting and elected new trustees, Monday evening. Those who will direct the business of the new cooperative laundry for the ensuing term are as follows: P. M. Kendrick, Fred Hudson, Levi Vaughn, E. G. Cowan, Henry Bettcher, Dan Guiles and J. O. Martz.

The stockholders met at 8 o'clock, heard the report of the treasurer, the secretary and the president, reduced the number of directors from nine to seven and then proceeded to elect the men named above.

To a considerable extent the meeting was a congratulatory session. Many of the stockholders expressed an opinion of the organization and its prospects, all along one line—that success thus far was god, and that prospects were bright for recognition in a business way to the full extent of

Phone
Mutual Laundry
 2-3-4

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.

Groceries
 White Bear Soap, 4 bars...25c
 Goblit Toilet Soap, bar...5c
 Seafoam Washing Powder, 2 packages...15c
 Lighthouse Washing Powder, pkg...25c
 Sunbrite Cleanser, pkg...5c
 Pure Lard, No. 10 pails...\$2.65
 Pure Lard, No. 5 pails...\$1.35
 Liberty Brand Crackers, pkg...30c
HOWEY'S
Cash Grocery
 The Store That Saves You Money
 Phone 390 119 East Fourth

NEILSEN'S FRUIT STAND
We Offer the Best in Fruit
 Confectionery, Ice Cream, Cigars
 Tobacco
 115 EAST FOURTH ST.
 Free Delivery Phone 51

THE OXFORD BOWLING ALLEY
 There's where the Goodfellows Meet

Braeger's Place
 "Home of the Rummy Club"
 112 WEST FOURTH ST.

Have Your
CLEANING, PRESSING AND REPAIRING
 done by union tailors at the
City Dye Works
 301 W. Fourth Phone 634
WE CALL AND DELIVER