

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, 323 Franklin.
 Allied Printing Trades Council—F. L. Satterlee, 315 East Fourth.
 Blacksmiths and Helpers—Richard Alderson, R. F. Do. No. 2, Olympia.
 Bookbinders—Al Galloway, 315 East Fourth.
 Carpenters and Joiners—C. A. Gloyd, Clerks' Association—Mrs. Bernice Kelly, 1114 Main.
 Cooks and Waiters—Juanita Smith, Commercial Hotel.
 Electricians—Harmer Bender, Cherry and Pacific.
 Journeymen Barbers—Paul Werner, 519 Main.
 Laundry Workers—Alice Payne, 5th and Water streets.
 Machinists—C. Van Vlack, 354 Franklin.
 Musicians—Elmer Jones, Frederick and Sixth.
 Painters, Decorators and Paper-hangers—P. M. Kondrick, 300 E. L.
 Plumbers and Steamfitters—Robert Hannah, Tumwater.
 Printing Pressmen—H. L. Wortman, 2508 Main.
 Sheetmetal Workers—J. E. Harmon, financial secretary; C. J. Wiseman, recording secretary.
 Shipyard Laborers, Riggers and Fasteners—Secretary, L. H. Gorham; financial secretary, Geo. A. Wiley, Union hall, 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, 1502 Cherry phone, 807R.
 Steam Engine Drivers—A. J. Stocks, 417 Tenth street.
 Teamsters and Chauffeurs—Lott McGonigle, 1121 Pacific.
 Typographical Union—Geo. L. Levy, Recorder building.
 Timberworkers, No. 24—J. R. Johnston, R. D. No. 1, Olympia.
 Telephone Operators—Miss Flora McDonald, Tumwater.

ONLY CHEAP LABOR SCARCE.

In a speech to organized workers in New Orleans, Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of labor, said there is no shortage of labor in this country.

"There is," he said, "a faulty distribution, but that is being corrected by the United States employment service. There is, however, a shortage of cheap labor, and that is what employers mean when they say there is a shortage of labor. But cheap labor is a thing of the past.

"Capital could do nothing without labor. There was a time when capital thought it was doing a man a favor to give him a job. The opposite is the truth. It took the war to teach us, but the lesson, once learned, will never be forgotten.

"The duty labor owes to the nation, to civilization, is not to slacken up production. No matter what your dispute with capital, keep going—and present your case to the war labor board. It will give a decision that can be enforced."

LABOR LURED WEST.

Carpenters' union No. 226 reports that a number of men have arrived in Portland from the east as common laborers under the promise that after a few days' employment in the ship yards they will be put to work as skilled men. These promises have not been kept. Other representations have been found not true with the result that the turnover of labor has increased because these dissatisfied men are quitting their positions.

SHIPBUILDERS BUY \$102,000 IN BONDS

Union men in the Sloan shipyards subscribed for Liberty Bonds in the sum of \$102,000 in the fourth loan campaign, completed Saturday last.

The subscriptions of members or unions not employed at the ship yards have not been totaled, but it is known that in many instances these unions established records equal to that reached by the shipbuilders.

About 1100 men are regularly employed in the shipyards. The union membership not engaged in shipbuilding numbers about 300.

The Liberty Loan campaign among organized workers has been handled in this drive by committeemen selected by the Olympia Trades Council and by local unions. The Labor Council, upon the request of the industrial branch of the State Liberty Loan committee and the chairman of the county loan committee, selected a committee of five. This committee invited co-operation of the unions through representatives and the result was a committee of 50.

Plans of the campaign were outlined and resolutions of policy were adopted by the committee. Having in mind the arbitrary practices of employers in previous loan campaigns, the committee went on record against the use of a club in the collection of Liberty Loan subscriptions, through the passage of resolutions. And while the committee did not succeed in entirely shelving this phase of the drive, because of the inevitable tendency to enlarge and abuse authority conferred, a decided improvement in this respect was noted. The general committee adopted the following resolution, supplementing the detailed plan of the campaign:

Whereas, The purchase of Liberty Loan bonds by the people relieves the immediate necessities of the nation at the minimum of sacrifice to the individual, and the duty to buy these bonds should appeal to the patriotic impulse in all citizens; and

Whereas, The policy of compulsion through employers some times attempted in connection with Liberty Loan and other drives among workmen and women has been the subject of warranted criticism as subversive of justice and liberty. Therefore be it

Resolved, By the Liberty Loan committee, in charge of the industrial division of the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign in Thurston county, that it is opposed to the use of coercive measures in connection with the campaign now impending.

After approving a draft of a subscription blank, submitted by the local banks, the following recommendations were adopted:

That subscription blanks sufficient for the membership of each union be placed in the hands of the Secretary of the union, through the committeemen of the different unions represented on this general committee, the said committeemen to assume responsibility for initiation of an active campaign among the members of their union for subscriptions. Where a union has no representatives on this general committee, a member of the committee shall be chosen whose duty it shall be to arrange with such union for taking its part in the drive along the lines designated;

That this general committee suggest to the several unions that through union officials of instalments through union officials of instalments on subscriptions where it is inconvenient to make such payments direct to the bank;

That a meeting of secretaries of the different unions be called for discussion of ways and means of making effective the plan of collections upon Liberty Bonds bought upon the instalment plan;

That in the case of employees of the shipyards, arrangements be made for the acceptance of subscriptions, during the first 10 days of the campaign, at the entrance to the shipyards, such subscriptions to be received by one or more responsible persons selected by this committee. At the end of the 10-day period soliciting of subscriptions shall be in the hands of the representatives of the several unions on this committee, or of other committeemen chosen by the unions, the campaign to be conducted among the membership of the union which the committee represents.

The results of the campaign conducted through the organizations has been quite satisfactory. Only 20 of the 1100 shipyard workers found that they could not buy a bond. In

some of these cases failure to subscribe for a bond is attributed by the committee to ignorance or pure cussedness. In some instances, however, adequate reasons and a showing that to buy bonds would involve the parties in financial difficulties, were advanced and accepted by the union representatives.

That the plan worked out to the satisfaction of the county committee is indicated by the letter of appreciation of Chairman Thos. L. O'Leary: Central Labor Council, Olympia, Wash.

Gentlemen: On behalf of the Liberty Loan committee of Thurston county and of myself personally, as chairman, I desire to extend to your body the thanks of the citizenship of the county and of the Liberty Loan committee for the energetic and patriotic service which your body rendered the government in assisting Thurston county in making the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign in this county a huge success. As we all have a right to feel proud of the response which was obtained in this county from its citizens during the late campaign for the sale of these bonds, so are we also justly proud of the cooperation which was extended by the Central Labor Council during the entire campaign. You did your work thoroughly, with patriotic zeal, and in a manner commendable from every conceivable viewpoint. Without the assistance which you gave us I am sure that things would not have gone with us all so smoothly.

This campaign was more harmoniously conducted than any of the prior Liberty Loan campaigns, which fact, I am satisfied, was due almost entirely to your cooperation and assistance.

I am personally pleased over this entire situation and feel that in future campaigns of which I may be chairman, that I may safely rely upon your help and support.

THOS. L. O'LEARY.

REJECT PHONEY LAW.

Trade unionists in Arizona are opposing a workmen's compensation plan that copper mine owners and other large interests, together with the American mining congress, would write into the Arizona state constitution. At the last convention of the state federation of labor it was declared that this amendment is contrary to the purpose for which constitutions exist, and that "the initiation of such a long, complicated measure in which only a portion of the population is immediately concerned is wrong in policy."

The proposal is not compulsory upon the employer, but the worker, in order to secure employment, is forced to accept its provisions. The plan provides that no information submitted by an employer shall be open to the public, but the worker is given no such protection.

The state federation of labor suggests if it is the desire of the companies to secure a real compensation law that they have the present measure withdrawn and a new bill, drafted by representatives of employers and employees, be presented to the state legislature.

KEPT PRESS HEADLINES.

I am compelled to read some newspaper, so I read the Los Angeles Times. Here are a few samples of what I read:

A large headline: "Stokes Woman Sent to Prison." I read the dispatch under the headline and discover the "Stokes woman" has not been sent to prison.

The Los Angeles city council passes an ordinance abolishing billboard advertisements which deface the city. The billboard corporations refuse to obey the law, and finally the city authorities decide they need not obey it. This appears under the headline: "Peace Pact on Street Signs."

The Western Union Telegraph Co. defies the United States government, refusing to accept the decision of the War Labor Board. This is placed under the headline: "Telegraph Company Defies Union Labor." A few days later comes the news that the telegraphers' union is threatening to strike because of the company's attitude. This bears the title: "Telegraphers' Union Defies Government."

The question I ask myself is this: How many of the readers of the Times are as feeble-minded as the Times believes?—Upton Sinclair's.

The bulletin makes this comment on private employment agencies: "One's sense of justice is offended at the thought of a willing and industrious worker being obliged to pay for the privilege of applying for a job."

MONSTROUS IDEA IN GERMAN MIND

"This I have seen, I could not believe it unless I had seen it through and through. For several weeks I lived with it; I went all about it and back of it; inside and out of it was shown to me—until finally I came to realize that the incredible was true. It is monstrous, it is unthinkable, but it exists. It is the Prussian system.—F. C. Walcott.

At a conference of field men of the United States food administration held in Washington, F. C. Walcott pictured conditions as he had found them in the countries invaded by German arms. Mr. Walcott served with Mr. Hoover on the Belgium relief commission when this nation was attempting to feed the starving civilian population of Belgium, Poland and northern France. In his address he had pictured such conditions as he said he could not believe unless he had seen the situation through and through, and had lived with it for weeks. He showed these terrible conditions to be the result of deliberate plans on the part of official Germany, and in summing up he said:

"Such is the German mind as it was disclosed to me in several weeks' contact with officers of the staff. Treaties are scraps of paper, if they hinder German aims. Treachery is condoned and praised, if it falls in with German interest. Men, lands, countries are German prizes. Populations are to be destroyed or enslaved so Germany may gain. Women are Germany's prey, children are spoils of war. God gave Germany the Hohenzollern and together they are destined to rule Europe and, eventually, the world—thus reasons the Kaiser.

"Coolly, deliberately, officers of the German staff, permeated by this monstrous philosophy, discuss the denationalization of peoples, the destruction of nations, the undoing of other civilizations, for Germany's account.

"In all the world such a thing has never been. The human mind has never conceived the like. Even among barbarians, the thing would be incredible. The mind can scarcely grasp the fact that these things are proposed and done by a modern government professedly a Christian government in the family of civilized nations.

"This system has got to be rooted out. If it takes everything in the world, if it takes everyone of us, this abomination must be overthrown. It must be ended or the world is not worth living in. No matter how long it takes, no matter how much it costs, we must endure to the end with agonized France, with imperiled Britain, with shattered Belgium, with shaken Russia.

"We must hope that Germany will have a new birth as Russia is being reborn. We must pray, as we fight against the evil that is in Germany, that the good which is in Germany may somehow prevail. We must trust that in the end a Germany really great with the strength of a wonderful race may find its place as one of the brotherhood of nations in the new world that is to be.

"The responsibility of success or failure rests now upon our shoulders; the eyes of the world are anxiously watching us. Are we going to be able to rise to the emergency, throw off our inefficiency, and prove that democracy is safe for the world?"

In the above statement Mr. Walcott has described a condition that must be changed if America, if the world, is to remain a "fit place to live in." And the only way by which this change can be effected is the defeat of German arms in this war. Nothing good, nothing but evil, can come out of Germany, so long as the German people are controlled by a military autocracy, and the German people cannot be made to realize this until this autocracy is crushed. The spirit of militarism that has made of the Germans a robber and a murderer nation must be utterly crushed if the world is to remain free, and to accomplish this those of us who cannot fight in France must lend our support to our men who are fighting for us.

FLIER IS MADE CHEVALIER

Guynemer's Friend and Pupil Has Seven Victories to His Credit.

Paris.—Sous-Lieutenant Rozon-Verjurat, recently made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor, following his seventh officially recorded aerial victory, was the intimate friend and pupil of Guynemer.

He accompanied Guynemer September 11, 1917, when the latter met his fate. His one thought since, it is asserted, has been to avenge the great ace. One of the new chevalier's feats was to shoot down three planes in four hours. He was a cavalryman until transferred to the air service.

AMERICAN FOOD SAVINGS LARGE

United States Sent to Allies 141,000,000 Bushels of Wheat.

AMERICAN FOOD SHIPMENTS TO ALLIES	
MEAT.	
1916-17.....	2,166,500,000 lbs.
1917-18.....	3,011,100,000 lbs.
Increase. 844,600,000 lbs.	
CEREALS.	
1916-17.....	259,900,000 bu.
1917-18.....	340,800,000 bu.
Increase... 80,900,000 bu.	

In spite of a subnormal food supply in this country the American people have been able to ship to the Allies as well as our own forces overseas 141,000,000 bushels of wheat, besides 844,600,000 pounds of meat, during the year ending June 30 last. This has been made possible by the whole-souled co-operation of the people, who, besides practicing self-denial, have speeded up production and responded nobly to the appeal from abroad.

Food Administrator Hoover, in a letter to President Wilson, gives a brief summary of the results of food conservation in the United States and of the activities of the Food Administration to this end. The conservation measures have been put through practically on a voluntary basis which is regarded as a splendid tribute to the patriotism of the American people.

Meat shipments were increased 844,000,000 pounds during the first fiscal year, as compared with our meat exports during the year before America entered the war.

"The total value of these food shipments," Mr. Hoover wrote President Wilson, "which were in the main purchased through or with collaboration of the Food Administration, amount to, roundly, \$1,400,000,000 during the fiscal year."

In 1916-17 the United States sent the Allies 2,166,500,000 pounds of meat. In 1917-18, with voluntary conservation practiced in America, and aided by extra weight of animals, we sent the Allies 3,011,100,000 pounds of meat, an increase of 844,600,000 pounds.

Wheat Saving Enormous.

When the Food Administration began operations in the summer of 1917, this country was facing a large deficit in wheat. Counting in all carry-over wheat from the 1916 crop, we had at the beginning of the 1917 harvest year just enough wheat to take care of America's normal consumption,—not a bushel of surplus.

At the close of the 1917-18 harvest year the Food Administration's official reports showed that our total wheat shipments to the other side had been 141,000,000 bushels. Every bushel shipped was wheat saved by the American people from their normal consumption.

In cereals and cereal products reduced to terms of cereal bushels our shipments to Allied destinations were 340,800,000 bushels, 80,900,000 bushels more than the amount sent in 1916-17.

Included in these figures are 13,900,000 bushels of rye and the 141,000,000 bushels of saved wheat. In addition we sent the neutrals dependent on us 10,000,000 bushels of prime breadstuffs.

"These figures do not fully convey the volume of the effort and sacrifice made during the past year by the whole American people," the Food Administrator wrote. "I am sure that all the millions of our people, agricultural as well as urban, who have contributed to these results should feel a very definite satisfaction that in a year of universal food shortages in the Northern Hemisphere, all of those people joined together against Germany came through to the new harvest, not only with health and strength fully maintained, but with only temporary periods of hardship.

"It is difficult to distinguish between various sections of our people—the homes, public eating places, food trade, urban or agricultural populations—in assessing credit for these results, but no one will deny the dominant part of the American women.

SUGAR SHORTAGE HITS SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

In Spain and Portugal sugar prices are soaring. Both countries have been seriously affected by the short beet sugar crop in Europe and the lack of ocean tonnage to move stocks of cane sugar isolated in far away ports.

Granulated sugar, home grown, was being sold in Barcelona, Spain, during the early summer at 19 cents a pound. The price of brown sugar in Lisbon, Portugal, fixed by governmental order, was \$1.04 to \$1.12 a pound.

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