

Hatters Appeal for Trade Unionists' Support

Condition of Membership Through Foreclosures of Homes Necessitates Co-operation—Purchase of Non-Union Hats Means Help for Antagonistic Manufacturers

The following circular has been issued by the United Hatters Union, and is a strong appeal for increased co-operation on the part of trade unionists.

The foreclosure of the homes of more than 150 members, and attachments of the bank accounts of nearly \$50,000 necessitates most active work on the part of trade unionists, who are desirous of co-operating with members of the Hatters' Union.

The circular makes a strong appeal to trade unionists for closer co-operation and urges all to demand hats bearing the union label when purchasing. The circular follows:

To Members of Organized Labor, Greeting:

The time is again here when you will buy felt hats, either soft or stiff. We desire to call your attention to the label of the United Hatters of North America, and request you to buy only hats which bear the union label of our organization.

As you are aware, the anti-boycott society (which comprises every non-union hat manufacturer) is about to take one hundred and fifty of our homes away from us because we asked our friends to buy only union-made hats. Every non-union hat manufacturer is furnished money to persecute the members of the United Hatters of North America, and every time you buy a hat which does not contain the union label of the United Hatters of North America you furnish your mite to the anti-boycott society to persecute our organization, and help them to take our homes away from us.

IS IT ABUSE OF COURTESY?

An Array of Facts and Incidents Which Indicate That Ulterior Motives Are Behind Visit of Japanese Delegates.

Is the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated bodies being made the butt of trickery in the present visit to this country of two Japanese gentlemen who are claimed to represent the workers of Japan? The matter of fraternal workers might be considered a master stroke in the art of diplomacy as regards the present case when all is considered. A few words based upon observations may not be entirely out of place.

Let it be understood that we have on two occasions conversed at length with Dr. Sidney L. Gulick on the entire situation and have listened to the story of B. Suzuki and S. Yoshimatsu as told by themselves.

Dr. Gulick, who has lived in Japan for nearly 30 years, has developed a pet immigration scheme which would permit of Japanese, Chinese and Hindoo immigration. He has interested some people connected with the Federal Council of Churches in America to support a propaganda which seeks to solve the Asiatic problem.

Organized labor has consistently opposed Asiatic immigration and competition. Why not attempt to pacify this opposition? It is very likely the key to the situation. At the Philadelphia convention of the American Federation of Labor, Dr. Gulick was extremely busy. Fraternal delegates appeared before the convention from various countries, as they always do.

If Japanese, representing the workers of Japan, could only appear before and address labor bodies in America the die would be cast. Publicity would roll out more freely than water. The ever-imposed-upon public would then believe that the labor movement had reversed itself and was no longer opposed to Asiatic immigration and competition. The public would misconstrue the over-worked principles of courtesy involved.

Dr. Gulick, after interviewing numerous delegates, set out for Japan to secure fraternal delegates from Japan who could appear in San Francisco in 1915.

Unfortunately, Japan has no labor movement. The Government does not permit it. Dr. Gulick says so, and he ought to know. There is, however, a "Workingmen's Friendly Society," we are now told. As to its objects and achievements little can be said, as Dr. Gulick himself knew next to nothing concerning it a few months ago. The two Japanese gentlemen carry calling cards that represent them as representatives of this society, which is absolutely unknown in the labor world. The Doctor succeeded in securing these two men to make the pilgrimage. They were not elected by the workers. B. Suzuki is from the upper classes in Japan, independently wealthy; a university graduate and a student of economics, while S. Yoshimatsu is foreman of a photo-engraving establishment in Tokio.

Before leaving Japan these men had to secure passports from the Japanese Government, which Government has a perfect knowledge of the real intent of this visit. To the contrary, the passports would not have been issued. Can you

It is hard to believe that union men would contribute to this unworthy cause, and we don't believe that any of them would knowingly do it.

A large number of hats will be purchased during the next two months, and if every union man will purchase a union-made hat (one which bears the label of the United Hatters of North America) it will show the National Association of Manufacturers, Anti-boycott Society, and all other labor-hating organizations, that as far as the members of organized labor are concerned they are with the United Hatters of North America, and against the enemies of all union labor.

We appeal to you, in the name of our organization, to give this matter your consideration, with the hope that it will not be said of any member of organized labor that he is helping the enemies of labor to take away the homes of one hundred and fifty of our members by buying the product of non-union hat manufacturers. Just at this time, as in no other period in our history, when our members need your encouragement and support we would consider it a special favor if you would call this matter seriously to the attention of your members at your next meeting, as it means much to our organization.

Thanking you for this, as well as past favors, we are,

Sincerely yours,

UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA.
JOHN W. SCULLEY, President.
MARTIN LAWLOR, Secretary.

conceive of the Japanese Government supplying official credentials to two of its subjects in order that they might study the American labor movement and in turn organize the same sort of a movement in Japan? Absurd, isn't it? Particularly so when the Japanese Government does not permit labor organizations to exist, and hangs harmless socialists. Taking these things into consideration it is only reasonable to suppose that the Japanese Government acquiesced in issuing the passports because the request came from Dr. Gulick, and thereby an excellent opportunity presented itself which might tend to create a pro-Japanese sentiment in the United States, to the detriment of the American wage worker.

Dr. Gulick will tour California during the next few weeks delivering lectures in behalf of the Japanese. Dr. Clay MacCauley, for 26 years a resident of Japan as representative of the American Unitarian Association, and Dr. Danjo Ebina, moderator of the Congregational Church of Japan, have just reached California from Japan. Their activities while here will be directed to the Japanese situation. S. Tamura, a member of the Japanese Parliament, is here in an official capacity to learn first hand the status of the Japanese in this country it is said. The Japanese "representatives of the workers of Japan" are apparently being taken seriously by some of our labor people who may not have had an opportunity to become acquainted with the true significance of the situation. It is the intention of the Japanese gentlemen to speak before the central labor bodies and labor conventions, which is really a poor method to use in gaining a real knowledge of the movement.

California has been selected by Dr. Gulick and other pro-Japanese agitators as the logical place in which to center their efforts during the next few months. No one can object to assisting workers of another country in the matter of information that will permit them to better their condition in their own country, but the Anti-Jap Laundry League seriously objects to any subterfuge, as seems so apparent in this situation. The pieces dovetail nicely, the stage is set and the experiment of breaking California's opposition to this impossible competition goes merrily on. Of course, it will not succeed. We know from bitter experience what we want, in spite of the efforts of shrewd, calculating manipulators, hysterical monomaniacs or others to force upon us the unnecessary.—William T. Bonsor in San Francisco Labor Clarion.

ENFORCING HOUSING LAW.

Philadelphia.—Authorities are enforcing the new law intended to eliminate insanitary tenement houses. The act provides that these places shall be clean and perfect in plumbing before a license is granted. Every apartment of two rooms or more, when occupied by one family, must have plumbing facilities.

ACTIVE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Greenville, S. C.—A union of electricians has been organized the past month, also two locals of textile workers with a membership of 1,100. Unions of sheet metal workers, cigarmakers and painters are under way.

NINE AND TEN-HOUR WORK DAY PREVAILS

Small Per Cent of Ohio Men Work Eight Hours—Industrial Commission Statistician Files Report—Facts Presented to Be Basis of Future Legislation.

Columbus, Ohio.—Figures* showing that a small per cent of Ohio industries operate with an eight-hour working day or 48-hour week, and that between 9 and 10 hours is the prevailing work day, were made public today as the last installment of a report of Fred C. Croxton, chief statistician of the Industrial commission. The report probably will be used as a basis for future legislation regulating hours of labor. The mining industry was not included, but will be made the subject of a special report later.

Returns from 12,779 establishments in Ohio, according to Mr. Croxton, shows that 48 hours a week is the normal working day in 1,502, or only 11 per cent of the total, 54 hours in 2,602 establishments, or 20 per cent of the total; sixty hours in 3,013 establishments, or 23 per cent of the total.

Compilation by industry groups shows that 48 hours a week is the normal employment period for 48 per cent of construction establishments, six per cent of agricultural activities, 15 per cent of factories, 13 per cent of laundries, hotels, restaurants and dry cleaning establishments, 13 per cent of wholesale and retail stores and 18 per cent of railroads, street car lines, telephone and telegraph lines and other public utilities.

Mr. Croxton's report on the number of days in operation a year shows 50 per cent of the establishments making returns, work six days a week, or between 300 and 314 days a year. Twenty-one per cent operate between 250 and 300 days a year; 14 per cent, 314 or more days; 7 per cent, between 200 and 250 days; 3-6 per cent, between 150 and 200 days; 2 per cent, between 100 and 150 days, and 14 per cent, less than 100 days.

Construction industries appear most irregular in their hours of employment and days of operation, and agricultural works most regular. Transportation and public utility companies rank second most regular, since 75 per cent of these operate 314 days or more a year. Eighty-two per cent of wholesale and retail stores operate six days a week.

MAHON IS RE-ELECTED

President of Street Car Employees' Association—Orr is Treasurer.

Rochester, N. Y.—President W. D. Mahon was re-elected head of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees at the closing session of its biennial convention in this city Monday, September 20.

Other officers chosen were: First Vice-President, John J. Thorpe, Pittsburg; Second Vice-President, William Welch, Wheeling, W. Va.; Third Vice-President, George Keenan, Rochester; Fourth Vice-President, Benjamin Commons, New Orleans; Fifth Vice-President, P. I. O'Brien, Springfield, Mass.; Sixth Vice-President, W. S. McClenathan, Chicago; Seventh Vice-President, Benjamin Bowbeer, Oakland, Cal.; Eighth Vice-President, Joseph Gibbons, Toronto; Ninth Vice-President, Fred Hoover, Vancouver; Tenth Vice-President, A. J. Dean, Stockton, Cal.; International Treasurer, Rezin Orr, Detroit. Members of Executive Board were selected as follows: Fred Fay, Ypsilanti, Mich.; R. L. Reeves, Pittsburg; Edward McMorro, Chicago; Magnus Sinclair, Toronto; Wm. B. Fitzgerald, Troy; P. J. Shea, Scranton; J. C. Colgan, Chicago; John Reardon, Worcester; Allen P. Burt, Salt Lake City.

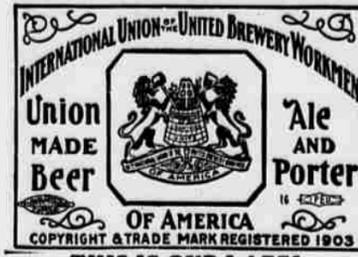
The Executive Board met after the election and chose John Reardon as Chairman; R. L. Reeves as Secretary and editor of the Motorman and Conductor, and L. D. Bland, of Chicago, as editor of the Union Leader.

Providence won out in a fight with Cleveland for the next convention. It was voted to make the Detroit headquarters permanent. President Mahon, Treasurer Orr, William Taber and John McGrath were named as delegates to the American Federation of Labor convention in San Francisco this fall, and Frank O'Shea, Jerry Dineen, J. B. Wiley and A. S. Seoble as alternates.

TO ARBITRATE CAR STRIKE.

Albany.—It is announced by W. B. Fitzgerald of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees that the street car men of Albany, Watervliet, Rensselaer, Troy and Cohoes to the number of 1,200 who have been out on strike for four days have agreed to return to work pending a settlement by voluntary arbitration. The arbitrators are Mayor Burns of Troy, Judge Woodard of Albany, and Editor Arnold of Albany, who will render a decision not later than October 1. The cause of the strike was a demand by the men for a hearing before being disciplined for alleged violation of rules. The three judges have been selected and a decision will be rendered not later than October 1.

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VOTE FOR
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CANDIDATE FOR
COUNCIL—TWENTY-SIXTH WARD
ON THE REPUBLICAN TICKET
Election, November 2, 1915 A Friend of Organized Labor

VOTE FOR
JOSEPH CLARK
DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE
FOR RE-ELECTION TO
Council = 17th Ward
ELECTION: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1915
Always a Friend of Organized Labor.

VOTE FOR
Frank M. Tracy
CANDIDATE FOR
Judge Circuit Court
KENTON COUNTY, KY.

An opinion such as this from Judge Tracy could never issue from any other than one whose thought and intent was given to honesty and sincerity, and his community should feel proud of his presence—not for his opinion in this particular case, but for the revelation of his honesty of purpose.

—Coopers' International Journal.