

The American Federation of Labor

Thru Its Labor Representation Committee, Gives the Record of Woodrow Wilson and Chas. E. Hughes. — Read This, It May Be the Means of Keeping You At Work.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 28, 1916.
Mr. H. O. McClurg, Secretary, Labor's Volunteer Co-operative Citizenship and Educational Committee, P. O. Box 479, Birmingham, Alabama.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Your favors of July 17 and July 26 addressed to Mr. Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, have been turned over to us for reply. In your favor of July 17 you ask:

"Will you kindly give us the labor record of the candidates who are offering for the Presidency of the United States. Our committee investigates the record of all men who offer for public office in which Labor is interested. These records are all compiled and then given to the membership of organized Labor without comment whatever, allowing the members to select according to the record that the various candidates have made themselves."

Replying to the above query and statement, we feel it is due you and the members of your organization to say that in our opinion you have taken the correct attitude and if you maintain your service on a rigid non-partisan basis, such as you describe, you will find that

the influence of your organization will always prove helpful to the best interests of all the people.

The legislative record of the Honorable Woodrow Wilson, Democratic nominee for President in regard to labor measures that have come before him for action during his incumbency in the office of President, since March 4, 1913, is as follows:

President Wilson's Record.

One of the first acts of the President—on March 4, 1913—was to appoint a member in good standing of the trade union movement, Honorable William B. Wilson, a member and former Secretary of the United Mine Workers of America, Secretary of the Department of Labor, thereby making him a member of the President's Cabinet. This is the first instance in the history of the United States where the President of the United States selected a bona fide good standing member of the organized labor movement to become a member of his Cabinet.

At the request of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor President Wilson appointed, on September 10, 1913, representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the Railroad Brotherhoods as members of the Industrial Relations Commission, Mr. James O'Connell, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor; Mr. John B. Lennon, Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, and Mr. Austin B. Garretson, Grand Chief Conductor of the Order of Railroad Conductors.

On October 15, 1914, President Wilson approved the law which takes the organizations of Labor and the Farmers' organizations from the purview of the Antitrust Act; limits the use and prevents the abuse of the writ of injunction in labor disputes; defines and restricts punishment for alleged contempt of injunction writs and provides jury trial in contempt cases.

On June 23, 1913, the law prohibiting the Department of Justice from using antitrust appropriation funds to prosecute Labor and Farmers' Organizations under the Antitrust Act, was approved. On August 1, 1914, the same was again approved.

On March 3, 1915, the same was approved. On March 4, 1915, the President approved the Seamen's law, which abolishes involuntary servitude, provides better treatment of seamen and improves the life-saving provisions on vessels at sea.

On July 15, 1913, the old conciliation, mediation and arbitration act was repealed, and the new law enacted with permanent officials appointed to administer it in behalf of railroad employees engaged in operating service.

On February 24, 1914, the eight-hour law was enacted for women and child workers of the District of Columbia. (Decided Constitutional March 13, 1915, by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.)

On October 20, 1914, the eight-hour provision was approved for employees under the Alaska Coal Land Act.

On March 12, 1914, the law providing for public construction of the Alaska railroad.

On May 8, 1914, Industrial Education provided with appropriations for farmers and rural residents under the Agricultural Extension Act.

On March 4, 1915, the Taylor System, stop-watch and speeding-up methods in the United States arsenals prohibited.

On March 3, 1915, Taylor System, stop-watch and speeding-up methods in the United States Navy Yards, gun factories and torpedo stations prohibited.

On March 9, 1914, piecework was prohibited in the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

On March 3, 1915, public construction of battleships, transports and other vessels in U. S. Navy Yards extended. Repairs to vessels of the Navy to be made in governmental instead of private yards. Steadier work assured to employees of government navy yards.

On March 3, 1915, licensed officers, such as masters, mates and pilots, guaranteed right to quit, and protected when reporting defects of their vessels to government inspectors.

On March 3, 1915, Bureau of Mines Act extended and strengthened. Ten new experiment stations and seven new safety stations provided.

On May 28, 1913, Senatorial investigation of industrial dispute in the coal fields of West Virginia, whereby peace

was restored; the eight-hour day secured; check weighmen provided, and 10 per cent increase in wages gained—right of organization guaranteed and other improved working conditions included.

On March 9, 1914, Compensation for Injuries Act extended to Post Office employees.

On March 4, 1915, Post Office employees, annual promotion maintained, notwithstanding the Postmaster General's efforts to substitute biennial for annual promotions.

On March 4, 1915, eight-hour law for Post Office clerks and carriers retained, notwithstanding the effort of the Postmaster General to change radically.

On March 4, 1915, letter carriers' salaries restored, notwithstanding the effort of the Postmaster General to reduce the pay of letter carriers, known as collectors, from \$1,200 to \$1,000 per year.

On March 4, 1915, locomotive boiler inspection act extended to cover locomotive engines and tenders.

On March 4, 1915, leave of absence with pay to employees of Government Printing Office extended from 26 to 30 days per year.

On January 28, 1914, special Congressional investigation of industrial disputes in the Colorado coal fields and the Michigan copper region, wherein all of the complaints and charges made by the men of labor against the mining companies and the alliance of these companies with the political and military powers of the States were officially verified and substantiated.

On March 3, 1915, an additional annual appropriation of \$240,000 for the years 1914-15 was provided for the payroll of the metal trades mechanics employed at the Washington, D. C., Navy Yard. This was equivalent to a 7.81 per cent increase in wages.

On December 17, 1914, the statutory enactment of an income tax in conformity with the recent United States constitutional amendment.

On July 16, 1914, an additional appropriation of \$139,000 for the work of the Children's Bureau.

On July 16, 1914, more adequate appropriations for the Department of Labor to carry on its work.

On July 15, 1914, prevented a reduction in wages and installation and collection of rents for employes on the Panama Canal Zone.

On May 4, 1916, the President approved the amendment to the Hours of Service Act (the sixteen-hour law for railroad men), containing a minimum and maximum penalty for violation of same by railroad companies.

On May 10, 1916, the President approved the Legislative Appropriations Bill after the objectionable Borland Amendment, which was for the purpose of lengthening the workday of Government employes without extra compensation and without arranging for overtime rates, had been stricken from the bill.

On July 1, 1916, the President approved the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill which carries with it the Anti-Taylor System proviso.

On July 6, 1916, President Wilson approved the Fortifications' bill which carries with it the important provision which prohibits the use of the inhuman Taylor System in government workshops.

On July 17, 1916, an act to provide capital for agricultural development, to create standard forms of investment based upon farm mortgage, to equalize rates of interest upon farm loans, to furnish a market for United States bonds, to create Government depositaries and financial agents for the United States, and for other purposes.

On July 28, 1916, the Post Office Appropriation bill was approved. This bill contains provisions improving the conditions of letter carriers, clerks and other Post Office employes.

There are several other important labor measures upon the calendars of both Houses, which, if passed, it is confidently expected he will also approve.

On July 4, 1916, on the occasion of the dedication of the American Federation of Labor office building in Washington, D. C., President Wilson delivered an inspiring address from which I quote in part, as follows:

"No man ought to suffer injustice in America. No man ought in America to fail to see the deep dictates of humanity."

"Mr. Gompers was referring just now to the sixth section of the Clayton Antitrust law, the section in which the

obvious is stated, namely, that a man's labor is not a commodity, but a part of his life, and that, therefore, the courts must not treat it as if it were a commodity, but must treat it as if it were a part of his life. I am sorry that there were any judges in the United States who had to be told that. It is so obvious that it seems to me that that section of the Clayton Act were a return to the primer of human liberty; but if judges have to have the primer opened before them, I am willing to open it."

Students of history may search wide and deep, they may spend many years of keen research and nowhere in the pages of American history will they find a clearer and more definite pronouncement in behalf of real, human liberty than the above expression by President Woodrow Wilson on July 4, 1916.

Justice Hughes' Record.

You may also ask for the record of the Honorable Charles Evans Hughes, Republican nominee for President, as to labor measures, and particularly as to the Danbury Hatters' case.

The Danbury Hatters' case has an historical place in Labor's struggle for freedom. It was in the course of the trial of this case that the workers of our country finally succeeded in securing a declaration from the highest court of the land as to the application of antitrust legislation to associations of wage-earners.

The decision of the court in this case involved a principle of fundamental importance to workers. It was the same principle involved in the abuse of the writ of injunction which, under the perversion by judges, who had no understanding of industrial conditions and the labor of human beings, had been transformed into an agency at the service of employers who wished to restrict the industrial freedom of their employes and to prevent their using legitimate methods of securing their demands and promoting their welfare.

The theory upon which courts have held that Antitrust legislation applied to associations of wage-earners and that injunctions could be used to regulate industrial relations, which are personal relations, was the assumption that the labor of a human being was an article or a commodity and, therefore, properly, this assumption recognizes no distinction between the creative labor power of a human being which is inseparable from his living body and the articles which he produces.

In 1908 the Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision in the Hatters' Case when the initial appeal was made.

In 1914 the United States Supreme Court delivered their final decision in the case and sustained the contentions of the lawyers of the Anti-Boycott Association which instigated suit against the

Continued on page 11)

The Star Union Baking Co.

Strictly ★ Union

119 W. Canal St. CINCINNATI, O.

Workman's Hall

Now Opened By
BILLY WULFTANGE
Halls For All Occasions
Hauch's Beer On Draught

WEBER'S

CAFE AND GARDEN

BOWLING ALLEYS CONNECTED

End of Oakley Car Line

INGALLS STONE CO.
CONTRACTORS

ERECTING STONE AND STEEL
ON NEW COURT HOUSE

Telephone West 3692-L Strictly Union Goods

FRED JOHNSON :: CAFE

Billiards and Pool
MOERLEIN'S BEER
S. E. Cor. 15th and Central Avenue

SCHIFF'S for Hardware

CUTLERY, TOOLS, SPORTING GOODS
DECORATION GOODS
GAS LIGHTING SUPPLIES, ETC.
1503-5 Central Ave. 121-3 W. Fifth St.

Standard Marble Works

JOHN M. MUELLER, JR., PROP.
Importer, Producer and Worker in Marble and Onyx for Interior and Exterior of Buildings and Church Work
Marble Tile and Marble Mosaic Floors, Ceramic and Encaustic Tile and Terrazzo Floors
Estimates cheerfully furnished to all parts of the United States and Canada.

The Foltz Grocery and Baking Company

23 Pure Food Stores
The biggest loaf of "Union Made" Bread in the city for 4 cents

From Factory to Home

BUTLER BROS. AND EBERSOLE'S
PLAYER-PIANOS AND PIANOS
We Save You the Middleman's Profits. Cash or Time
BUTLER BROS. PIANO MFG. CO.
21 to 27 W. McMicken Ave., bet. Vine and Race

B. FLAMM'S

CAFE AND HALL

ELDER AND McMICKEN AVE.
Phone Canal 4617-Y
STRICTLY UNION GOODS

Advocates of True Temperance

Buy their Wines and Liquors from

Fred. M. Stetter

336 West Sixth Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

Telephone West 1196
FRED. WIETHE
FINE SHOES For Men, Women and Children
UNION-MADE SHOES
1214 Linn Street CINCINNATI, O.

Telephone West 1106-X
Cleaning, Dyeing, Repairing and Pressing at Reasonable Prices
N. SIEGEL & SON
Only UNION MERCHANT TAILORS in Brighton
Suits or Overcoats Made to Order \$18 and up
2172 Central Avenue, Brighton

PEDRETTI & SON
Fresco Artists and Decorators
Tinting and Painting
10 West Ninth St. CINCINNATI, O.
Telephone Canal 254

Phone Canal 4198
FRIEMAN TAILORING CO.
D. FRIEMAN, Prop.
138 East Court St. CINCINNATI, O.
Residence, 831 Richmond St.
STRICTLY UNION TAILORING

Phone C. 1624-X Phone Orders Promptly Res. 1624-X Attended to
Where do you Buy your Flowers?
JAMES TIERNAN The Main Flower Shop
FLORIST
Everything in the Line of Flowers and Decorations. Funeral Designs. 1221 MAIN ST. Wedding Bouquets.

Telephone North 1185-X
JOHN SCHWARZ
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FINE SHOES
Union Shoes Exclusively
752 and 754 McMillan St. WALNUT HILLS

Telephone Canal 531
A. J. BIRK
TAILOR
1123 Walnut Street
CINCINNATI, O.



BOEDEKER'S

Old Reserve

Bourbon or Rye Whisky
8 Years Old

\$1.00
FULL
QUART

H. Boedeker
508-10 Mair Street

Miller's Park and Summer Resort
Cabaret Every Evening

Come out and try our Famous Fish Frys and Bakes
End of Sedamsville Car Line Phone, Warsaw 212

—THE—
HERANCOURT
Brewing Co.

Strictly Union LAGER Strictly Union

COAL
The Most Economical Fuel at the Right Price
THE QUEEN CITY COAL CO.
PRIVATE EXCHANGE WEST 2820