In Organization There Is Strength!

The Labor Journal

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE EVERETT TRADES COUNCIL DEVOTED TO THE INTEREST OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

Ask for the Label A Sign of Progress

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People of Everett Celebrate Labor Day at City Park

Three Thousand Listen to Speeches of Labor Officials

WAGNER'S BAND AND ATHLETICS AFFORD ENTERTAINMENT AND FUN

DAVID IRVINE AND C. P. TAYLOR ORATORS OF THE DAY

Labor Day was celebrated in Everett last Monday by one of the most successful demonstrations ever held in this county. As the editor of this paper was the speaker for the North Yakima celebration Labor Day, he can give no first-hand account of the day here. Fortunately, the Morning Tribune published a report which bears witness to the success of the occasion; so we reprint below this paper's account:

Program of Athletic Events Develops Some Lively and Close Contests

Three thousand persons assembled at the City Park at Twenty-fourth and Oakes avenues yesterday afternoon in recognition of Labor Day, to listen to two speakers, leaders in organized labor movements, to hear hand concerts and to participate in and watch outdoor sports on Oakes and Lombard avenues, which were roped off for the occasion. A pavement dance on Lombard avenue was provided for the young people.

Charles Perry Taylor, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, spoke on the value of organized labor.

A man's first consideration, he said, is to get his bread and butter. To do this he must organize as do the bosses and capitalists whose purpose is to get as much labor done for as little outlay as possible. He told of the strides or progress during the last few years of labor unions throughout the world, and especially in the United States. He expressed every confidence in the future, saying that federated labor must triumph, with the spread of the realization that working men must unite and work together to win their battles.

Mr. Taylor spoke briefly, resigning his time to the local trades council's guest and the principal speaker of the day, David Irvine of the United Mine Workers' union.

As the auditors anticipated, Irvine discussed the Colorado miners' strike and the arrest and conviction of John R. Lawson, whose imprisonment was declared to be one of the "greatest outrages ever perpetated by capitalists." It was declared that John Lawson was nowhere near the scene where the murder of two mine guards occurred, and, in fact, was eight miles distant. Yet he was brought into court because he was the leader of the strikers, and the responsibility was shoved upon his shoulders by an allegedly hand-picked jury and a judge who had been counsel for the Rockefeller interests, which conducted the prosecution.

The authorities were all prejudiced against the strikers, who were unable to get justice, said Irvine. That public sentiment will demand the release of Lawson in the near future was a prophecy.

Of greater interest was the tug-of-war. A dozen fat men were matched with an equal number of little fellows and it looked like the avoirdupois would have all the better of it, but the little fellows "got the jump" on their opponents, and the Taylor team walked away not only with the honors but with a keg of beer offered as the prize.

Following is the complete list of winners:

Ladies 50-yard dash—Laura Davis 1st, Lucile McCullom 2nd.

100-yard dash for boys under 12—Ed Cranton 1st, C. Holton 2nd.

50-yard dash for girls under 12—Lena Ault 1st, Maggie Van Dyke 2nd.

100-yard dash for girls between 12 and 17—Helen Bishop 1st, Marguerite Turner 2nd.

100-yard dash for men, free for all—Charles Marshall 1st, B. McDonald 2nd.

100-yard fat men's dash, 200 lbs. and over—Tom Alliman 1st, George Huff 2nd.

Ladies' nail-driving contest—Mrs. F. E. Willis 1st, Mrs. N. Wirsmick 2nd.

50-yard gocycle race for boys under 10 years—George Hurd 1st, H. Holton 2nd.

Apple eating contest for boys and girls under 15—Fanley B. Gasnock 1st, Katherin Sullivan 2nd.

Ladies' potato race, free for all—Mrs. Mathews 1st, Mrs. Francoise 2nd.

Three-legged race for men over 21—Tom Hillman 1st, G. Kirsh 2nd.

Sack race for boys under 12—R. Crouse 1st, A. Solie 2nd.

Ladies' egg race—Mrs. Oder 1st, Mrs. Rossen 2nd.

Sack race for boys over 18—H. Rossin 1st, B. Edwards 2nd.

Ladies' baseball throwing contest—Miss McCullum 1st, Mis Boyle 2nd. Miss McCullom also won a special prize in the finals.

Shoe scramble, boys under 18—Art Shafer 1st, Ed Roberts 2nd.

LIST OF PRIZES AND BY WHOM DONATED

Ladies 50-yard dash—1st prize, $5 dinner gong, donated by Boeshar-Hooten Furniture Co.; 2nd prize, apron, by Hackman's.

100-yard dash for boys under 12—1st prize, merchandise, by A. A. Bailey; 2nd prize, knife and chain, by M. H. Bingham.

50-yard dash for girls under 12—1st prize, silk tam, by Stone-Fisher Co.; 2nd prize, box chocolates, by Pastime Co.

100-yard dash for girls between 12 and 17—1st prize, pearl beads, Grand Leader; 2nd prize, box candy, Dean Drug Co.

100-yard dash for men, free for all—1st prize, $1.50 shirt, Boston Clothing Co.; 2nd prize, 2 lbs. Bargreen's Golden Drip Coffee, Imperial Tea Co.

100-yard fat men's dash, 200 lbs. and over—1st prize, $1.50 shirt, Bacheldor & Corneil; 2nd prize, haircut and shave, Wells & McAllister.

Ladies' nail-driving contest, free for all—1st prize, silk hose, W. H. Cleaver; 2nd prize, lady's hat, Greenstein Cloak & Suit House; 3rd prize, 1 lb. Golden West Coffee, South Park Grocery.

50-yard gocycle race, boys under 10 years—1st prize, boys' hat, Brodeck-Field Co.; 2nd prize, pair tennis oxfords, Fisher the Shoeman.

Apple-eating Contest, boys and girls under 15—1st prize, pencil set, Grand Union Tea Co.; 2nd prize, writing paper, Quaker Drug Co.

Ladies' potato race, free for all—1st prize, large portrait, E. W. Rogers; 2nd prize crate peaches, Moon & Reep.

Three-legged race, men over 21—1st prize, hunting coat, S. Yeo & Son.

Sack race, boys under 12—1st prize, Indian suit, Brodeck & Day; 2nd prize, knife, Owl Pharmacy.

Ladies' egg race—1st prize, enameled dishpan, The White Co.; 2nd prize, $5 credit on suit, Meier's Suit House.

Sack race, boys over 18—1st prize, suit cleaned, American Dye Works.

Relay race, boys under 16, teams of four—Tennis oxfords, by Riley-Cooley Shoe Co.

Relay race for men, open to all, teams of four—Overalls, donated by Edw. Wahl.

Tug-of-war between teams from labor organizations—Keg of beer donated by Everett Brewery and keg of beer donated by Van Valey Bottling Works.

Ladies' baseball throwing contest—1st prize, purse, Dolson & Smith; 2nd prize, silk hose, Home Shoe Store.

Shoe scramble, boys under 18—1st prize, pair boys' shoes, Murray Shoe Co.; 2nd prize, pocket knife, City Drug Store.

The following prizes were given at the Labor Day dance held in Fraternal Hall: Prize waltz, gents', cuff buttons, by Kammerman; ladies', half-dozen panel portraits, J. B. Meyers Studio.

Between Elihu Root and Roosevelt an ironclad alliance now exists, it is asserted, that will bind one to support the other at the head of the G.O.P. ticket, if either can grasp the coveted nomination.

Some Remedies for "Industrial Unrest"

FIRST SECTION OF REPORT OF BASIL M. MANLY, DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATION, CONTAINING FINDINGS OF FACT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STAFF. Report in full accepted and ordered printed by resolution of Commission. Adopted by Commissioners Frank P. Walsh, John B. Lennon, James O'Connell and Austin B. Garretson.

SUMMARY OF FIRST SECTION OF MANLY REPORT

Unjust Distribution of Wealth

The enactment of an inheritance tax so graded that while making generous provision for the support of dependents and the education of minor children, it shall leave no large accumulation of wealth to pass into hands which had no share in its production. The revenue from this tax to be reserved by the General government for three principal purposes:

1. The extension of education.

2. The development of other important social services which should properly be performed by the nation which are discussed in detail elsewhere.

3. Development in co-operation with states and municipalities of great constructive works, such as road building, irrigation and reforestation, which would materially increase the efficiency and welfare of the entire nation.

There is no legislation which could be passed by congress, the immediate and ultimate effects of which would be more salutary or would more greatly assist in tempering the existing spirit of unrest.

Unemployment and Denial of Opportunity to Earn a Living

Certain measures for dealing with these conditions which are discussed elsewhere in the report need to be pushed forward with all possible vigor, but it may be confidently predicted that the unemployment situation will not be appreciably relieved until great advances have been made in the removal of the two prime causes—unjust distribution of wealth and monopolization of land and natural resources.

The most direct methods of dealing with the inequality of wealth have already been briefly discussed and will be considered elsewhere in the report. With respect to the land question, however, the following basic suggestions are submitted:

1. Vigorous and unrelenting prosecution to regain all land, water power and mineral rights secured from the government by fraud.

2. A general revision of our land laws, so as to apply to all future land grants the doctrine of "superior use," as in the case of water rights in California, and provision for forfeiture in case of actual non-use. In its simplest form the doctrine of "superior use" implies merely that at the time of making the lease the purpose for which the land will be used must be taken into consideration, and the use which is of greatest social value shall be given preference.

3. The forcing of all unused land into use by making the tax on non-productive the same as on productive land of the same kind, and exempting all improvements.

The unemployed have aptly been called "the shifting sands beneath the state." Surely there is no condition which more immediately demands the attention of congress than that of unemployment, which is annually driving hundreds of thousands of otherwise productive citizens into poverty and bitter despair, sapping the very basis of our national efficiency, and germinating the seeds of revolution.

Denial of Justice

With full recognition of the gravity of the suggestions it seems necessary to urge the Commission to make the following recommendations:

1. That congress should forthwith initiate an amendment to the Constitution providing in specific terms for the protection of the personal rights of every person in the United States from encroachment by the federal and state governments and by private individuals, associations and corporations. The principal rights which should be thus specifically protected by the power of the federal government are the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, the right to jury trial, free speech, peaceful assemblage, to keep and bear arms, to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures, to speedy public trial, to freedom from excessive bail, and from cruel and unusual punishments.

2. That congress immediately enact by statute or, if deemed necessary, initiate a constitutional amendment specifically prohibiting the courts from declaring legislative acts unconstitutional.

3. That congress enact that in all federal cases where the trial is by jury, all qualified voters in the district shall be included in the list from which jurors are selected and that they shall be drawn by the use of a wheel or other device designed to promote absolute impartiality.

4. That congress should drastically regulate or prohibit private detective agencies and private employment agencies doing business in more than one state, employed by a company doing an interstate business, or using the mails in connection with their business. Such regulation, if it is feasible, should include particularly the limitation of their activities to the bona fide functions of detecting crime, and adequate provision should be made for the rigid supervision of their organization and personnel.

5. That the militia of the several states being subject to regulation by congress, carefully drawn rules for their personnel, organization and conduct in the field should be drawn up to insure their impartiality during industrial disputes.

Denial of Right and Opportunity to Form Effective Organizations

1. Incorporation among the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the unlimited right of individuals to form associations, not for the sake of profit, but for the advancement of their individual and collective interests.

2. Enactment of statutes specifically protecting this right and prohibiting the discharge of any person because of his membership in a labor organization.

3. Enactment of a statute providing that action on the part of an association of individuals not organized for profit shall not be held to be unlawful, where such action would not be unlawful in the case of an individual.

4. That the Federal Trade Commission be specifically empowered and directed by congress in determining unfair methods of competition to take into account and specifically investigate the unfair treatment of labor in all respects, with particular reference to the following points:

a. Refusal to permit employees to become members of labor organizations.

b. Refusal to meet or confer with the authorized representatives of employees.

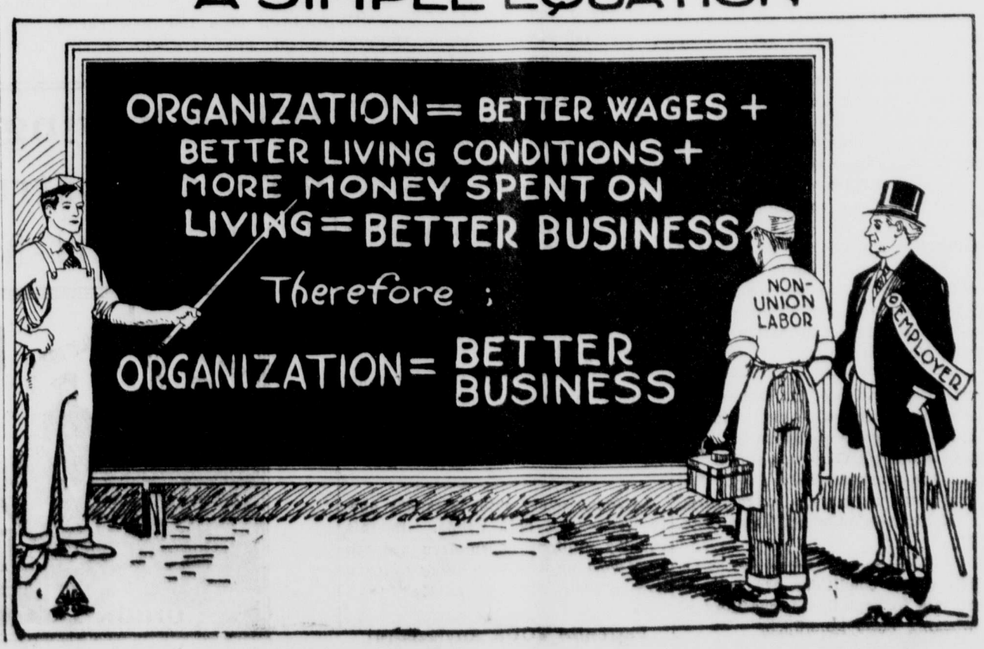
5. That the Department of Labor, through the Secretary of Labor or any other authorized official, be empowered and directed to present to the Federal Trade Commission, and to prosecute before that body, all cases of unfair competition arising out of the treatment of labor which may come to his attention.

6. That such cases, affecting as they do the lives of citizens in the humblest circumstances, as well as the profits of competitors and the peace of the community, be directed by congress to have precedence over all other cases before the Federal Trade Commission.

Widespread existence of living and working conditions in American industry that menace the nation's welfare by denying proper standards of living to millions of its citizens, and by making them subservient to the wills of employers who control their opportunities for labor, are set forth in the final report of Basil M. Manly, Director of Research and Investigation

Continued on Page 4.

A SIMPLE EQUATION



The Right Kind of "Preparedness"

Federation Secretary Insists That Workers Oppose "Peace at Any Price"

STEEL TRUST SUSPECTED

"Allied Interests" Said to Hide Wolf of Militarism Behind a False Pretense

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., Sept. 6—Secretary Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, in a Labor Day speech here today indorsed the recent so-called staff report of the industrial relations commission with its findings on industrial and social conditions.

"That report," said he, "states that a condition exists in this country which must, in our opinion, appear as a menace to our country.

"A contented and efficient citizenship calls for a minimum wage that will support wage earners in genuine comfort.

"In discussing militarism and preparedness, let it be understood that the labor movement is not in favor of peace at any price. Our strikes indicate there is a point in the lives of trade unionists where they gird their loins for battle rather than longer accept unbearable conditions. Strikes indicate life, vigor and strength. Power to make effective protests against wrongs should be encouraged. A nation's workers who do not possess this power can be of little service to their country in its hour of need.

For Proper Preparedness

"While militarism and preparedness are as opposite as the poles, let it be understood that labor is alert to the kind of preparedness the steel trust, the coal barons, the railroad combines and allied interests favor. Labor sees the wolf of militarism concealed behind the little Red Ridinghood pretense of those men responsible for Ludlow, who favor Cossacks in the various states. The preparedness that these men demand is not different from a militarism so objectionable, its champions are forced to re-rechristen it.

"Labor favors preparedness, and as the first step in that direction we demand that the killing of America's best manhood in the shops, mills and mines of our country be stopped. We stand aghast at the corpse-strewn battlefield of Europe, but let us not forget that 30,000 of our fellow countrymen engaged in gainful occupations are killed every year. More than this, every year there are 700,000 wealth-producers injured and this only includes those whose injuries extend over a period of four weeks.

No More Child Labor

"And we further demand that the million and one-half of children under 14 years of age be removed from mills and mines and placed in schools where they may be prepared to assume the burdens democracy places on each individual.

"No system of preparedness, no logic of national defense, justifies the dwarfing and stunting of boys and girls—our future men and women. It is a false preparedness that ignores these conditions while demanding shotguns and floating forts."

Label League Notes

The League entertained at a whist party last Friday night and everyone present had an enjoyable time. The League will meet this evening in regular session and a large attendance is desired. Mrs. Tyler, who has been visiting in Seattle, returned home last Tuesday.

PRETTY BAD

Commander: "What's his character, apart from this leave-breaking?"

Petty Officer: "Well, sir, this man 'e goes ashore when 'e likes; 'e comes off when 'e likes; 'e uses 'orrible language when 'e's spoken to; in fact, from 'is general be'avior, 'e might be an officer!'"—Punch.

Patronize YOUR Advertisers

North Yakima Observes Labor Day With Speech and Song

SHIPLEY ADDRESSES LARGE CROWD

Higher Morality Is Orator's Plea

(Quoted from N. Yakima Daily)

Organized labor had a great day of it yesterday at Sumach Park. There were many hundreds of people in attendance, just how many it is impossible to say since men, women and children were departing and arriving at all times. Professional and business, clergymen and ranchers were as much in evidence as those who are usually termed laborers, and all seemed to enjoy the afternoon, not so much because of the entertainment provided, which was splendid, but more because of the opportunity afforded for social intercourse.

The park is looking very pretty just at this time, despite the season's lack of water supply, and as it is to be closed for the balance of the season many of those at the labor picnic went over it for a last look for the year, discussed peacocks, bears, monkeys and wildcats, fed the ducks and otherwise just had a holiday.

The pole climbing contest, the baseball game and the log rolling were all very interesting events, and were watched with eagerness, and on the intellectual side of the program the address of Prof. Maynard Shipley gave more than satisfaction, though he was not able fully to develop his subject because of the fact that he was but one feature of a program which was run according to schedule.

Prof. Shipley sketched historically the institution of chattel slavery and the development, as a side issue, of arts, science and literature arising from the leisure given the wealthy. He then went to wage slavery and to poverty and unemployment. He dealt with the subject of class distinction which, he said, is the root which must be grubbed for the laying of the foundation of practically all social reforms.

Shipley made no attack upon the wealthy or upon the master class, but stated freely and frankly that he would do, in their position, as they are doing. "It is sometimes said," he declared, "that Mr. So and So, wealthy manufacturer, is a prominent church man and yet grinds labor unmercifully. Mr. So and So is in business, in competition with others, and there is no religion in business. He must do as he does if he is to be a business man and in his place I would do the same. What I want is the trusts for all the people, not for a few of the people. I want public ownership of the machinery and raw material of the nation so that the worker may get what he produces. If there is an overproduction I do not want war, which is the only remedy now, but a chance to go on a picnic such as we have today."

Pointing out that the average wage in this nation is $518 per capita per annum and the average production over $3,000 per capita per annum, Prof. Shipley spoke for a more general distribution of the products of effort and he took occasion, parenthetically, to criticize President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor for the fact that he is not prepared to support legislation favoring an eight-hour day. Declaring that he was working merely to enlighten laboring men, wage earners of the country, that they might be alive to their duties and responsibilities with regard to humanity at large, Prof. Shipley declared that there are two great facts today in the labor world which must be considered: One is the power of inter-communication, which is almost limitless, and the other is the determination for a higher morality, such a morality as will take the infants, the babes, from the factories and replace them by the idle men.

"His is a case of where the office seeks the man." "That's so?" "Yes, he's wanted by men from the sheriff's office."—Buffalo Express.