

Register Again!
Do It Now!

The Labor Journal

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

In Organization
Lies the Hope
of Labor

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No. 71

Stop! Look! Listen!

When the employers' association forces two years ago organized a league with the above name and whooped things up with a publicity campaign denouncing the initiative measures and urging the voters not to sign the "Seven Sisters" YOU got busy and rolled up enough signatures to put all the bills on the ballot if you had not been counted out by a secretary of state who apparently felt his job was in the hands of the enemies of the people's measures.

You fight like the devil when you are attacked with the usual set of lies and abuse dished out by the privileged interests.

The privileged interests have learned this—they have carefully coned over the campaign of two years ago and have decided to profit by the lessons learned.

THEY HAVE PROFITED!

Instead of spending thousands of dollars for the purpose of buying publicity inimical to the four measures proposed by the Joint Legislative Committee of the Washington State Federation of Labor, the State Grange, the Farmers' Union and the Direct Legislation League, they have simply—and quietly, oh, so quietly—sent out word to the kept press of the state not to mention the initiative measures, or at best to mention them only casually and not often.

What has been the result?

Instead of the magnificent fight you put up two years ago in the face of what appeared to be insuperable obstacles, you are this year letting the opportunity of a lifetime slip by and imperiling the success of your referendum campaign by your lethargy in securing signatures for the four initiative measures you have ordered your officers to prepare and present to the people.

You are now thrown upon your own resources. You have to depend upon your own papers and upon your own organizations. IT IS UP TO ORGANIZED LABOR TO WIN THIS FIGHT, and what are you doing about it?

All petitions must be in the hands of the committee by the first of July in order that they may be checked over and turned in to Olympia by July 7. In this one week we must get at least 25,000 more names. They must be names of registered voters, and they must be finally checked by the registration officers before being sent to Olympia.

Registration officers in country precincts are refusing to check the petitions unless paid by the circulator of the petition. THIS IS CONTRARY TO THE LAW AND THESE OFFICERS ARE SUBJECT TO ARREST FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE LAW. INSIST THAT THEY CHECK YOUR PETITIONS AND SEND THEIR BILLS TO THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Failure on the part of the registration officers to check the petitions free of all cost to the circulator is a felony, punishable by fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Let us make this last week a memorable one for the State of Washington. Let us show the rest of the citizens what Organized Labor can do! Let us get those signatures!

GENERAL STRIKE THREATENS NORWAY

The Workers Are Showing Great Solidarity

A recent issue of the Washington Post contained an article on conditions in Norway, from which the following extracts have been translated:

Norway is in the throes of the worst strike in her history.

On the 17th of May, Norway's Independence Day, 23,000 miners struck, and as yet have reached no agreement with their employers. Since then the labor unions have extended the strike to include the lumber industry, shoe and celluloid factories, paper mills and chemical laboratories. The building trades are also completely tied, bringing the total to about 63,000 men and completely tying up the industries of the nation.

The workers have taken the offensive and as the employers refuse to concede any of their demands, the strike will be fought to a finish.

Four thousand five hundred men in the various hydraulic industries of the country passed a resolution to declare a sympathetic strike in case the employers refuse the demands of the unions.

The workers in the canning factories and match industries are very apt to strike also. If they do, it will mean 75,000 men involved.

Both sides refuse to arbitrate, but as present conditions spell financial ruin to the country, something drastic is sure to occur in the near future.

The question foremost in the minds of the people is: What will the government do? They threaten compulsory arbitration, but as yet have taken no definite stand.

In 1914 the Storting, or Norwegian diet, attempted to pass a bill compelling arbitration, but the workers threatened a general strike if the bill was passed, so rather than tie up the country when it was flooded with tourists, celebrating the 100th anniversary of Norway's freedom, they conceded to the demands of labor.

The government passed the bill a few months ago and the workers are now waiting to see what it will do.

An editorial by a conservative paper states that the passing of the bill at this time is a calamity that threatens the very foundations of government.

Telegram of June 6th from Christiania states that 45,000 men walked out and 40,000 men will walk out next week.

A considerable number of govern-

BUTTE WORKERS ARE LOCKED OUT

Butte, Mont.—The Employers' Association of this city has forced a lock-out of the building trades, the electrical workers, street car men, and other employes. Unionists declare this move was made in the hope that the workers would retaliate by calling a general strike and precipitating a local civil war. The Free Lance, organ of the unionists, says:

"The labor unions of this community fully understand the importance and significance of the fight. They understand what the outcome of it means to the people of this community. They know that current rumor has it that members of the Silver Bow Employers' Association have made the statement that they were going to make a Bingham, Utah (where the wages of the members are \$2.50 or \$2.75 a day), out of Butte.

"They are going to make Butte a cheap town, with the alien and others of cheap and like calibre, predominating as workmen, while the American and other English-speaking people must leave here because they had American ideas of independence and intelligent conception of American standards of living."

MUST BE INSURED

San Francisco.—The Building Trades Council has passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That it is hereby ordered that no member of any organization affiliated with this council shall work for any person, firm or corporation who does not carry liability insurance issued by the state or in an insurance company whose financial standing is approved by the insurance commissioner of the State of California."

STREET CAR MEN ADVANCE

Rock Island, Ill.—After conferences that extended over three weeks the Tri-City Railway Company has signed a three years' agreement with the Amalgamated Street Car Men's Union. Wages increase average 10 per cent for over 500 employes. Arbitration provisions are included in the contract.

Patronize YOUR Advertisers.

ment employees walked out in sympathy with the workers, and when the 40,000 go out the country will be completely tied up.

***** ALL EVERETT LAUN- DRIES NOT FAIR TO UNION MEN *****

At the June 9th session of the Council a resolution was presented and carried to the fact that all Everett laundries are not fair to organized labor and instructing all union men and women to send their laundry to the Mutual Laundry of Seattle, which not only employs union help, but is owned by union people exclusively. Bundles of laundry may be left at the Labor Temple, or phone Ind. 115 or Sunset 148.

PRINCETON MEN TO WORK AS PULLMAN CONDUCTORS

Princeton, N. J.—More than forty Princeton men have applied to the Pullman company in the past week for positions as Pullman car conductors, in response to the offer of the company to pay \$77 per month and expenses. The men who are accepted are to be used on daylight runs in charge of parlor cars, and it is probable that most of them will be assigned to summer resort runs.

When the representative of the company came to Princeton and announced that he was looking for men, there was a rush for the jobs, but many were turned away when informed that the men must be 25 years of age and look it. He also stated that \$19 of the first \$77 would be required to buy a uniform.

HOLLAND SOCIALISTS ASK FOR ARMY DEMOBILIZATION

Favor General Strike if Attempt is Made to Involve Country in War

Amsterdam.—The following manifesto has been adopted at a recent meeting of radical socialists in Holland:

"Fellow Citizens: On March 21 the government suddenly surprised the people of Holland by a military measure which plainly showed that the danger of war, caused by international imperialism and even by our own imperialist business men, threatens our country and will, no doubt, become ever more imminent.

"For this reason revolutionary socialists of all shades have united in a committee for the purpose of pushing the agitation against war to the utmost and organizing demonstrations against it.

"The committee holds that the army should be immediately demobilized, and to this end will start a popular movement for demobilization. The committee further thinks that eventually the danger of war should be averted by a general strike. Labor organizations everywhere should put this question on their order of business, in order to move the members to action.

"The committee declares that the most vigorous resistance is in order against a government that would dare to deliver the people for any reason whatever to the war furies. When war abolishes law and order, the people are justified to resort to extra-legal means.

"In this war against war the committee counts on the women, on the men, on young people, on the old people, on the soldiers and on all parts of the labor movement.

"All shades of socialists and labor unionists are represented in this committee. For this reason we hope that men and women from all socialist and labor camps will join this movement against war."

The signers of the manifesto also point out that hard times have been caused in Holland, not merely through the war in other countries, but also by speculators in Holland, who have exported enormous quantities of food-stuffs to the warring countries and raised the price to the Hollandish consumers for the inferior goods retained in the home market.

Men who boost for unionism are the men who love their wives and families and believe in surrounding them with the best possible conditions. They are therefore our very best citizens. — Oklahoma Federationist.

Trades Council News

The business meeting of the Council opened with the president in the chair.

A letter was read from S. H. Solomon Company, men's furnishings manufacturers, asking union men to purchase union-made neckties suspenders and garters. Union men please note. Demand the label on these goods.

Mr. C. A. Purcell, owner of the Hotel Newland, and the Central Apartments, 3114 Oakes avenue, was ordered taken off the unfair list, as they were now recognized as fair to organized labor.

A resolution was adopted, to secure the signatures of Everett business men who were opposed to the action of the Commercial Club in declaring for the "open shop," and in case of the continuance of the club's policy to withdraw their membership. A committee was appointed to circulate the petitions.

BAGLEY TOBACCO COMPANY UNFAIR

Detroit, Mich., June 8, 1916. To All Central Bodies.

Dear Sir and Brother: The Detroit Federation of Labor desires at this time to draw your attention to the fact that the stockholders and directors of the Bagley Tobacco Company are erecting a factory in this city at this time with non-union labor.

The Detroit Federation of Labor and other labor organizations have put forth every effort possible to straighten this work out, but have failed. Therefore at the last meeting of the Detroit Federation of Labor, held June 7, 1916, this firm was placed on the "We don't patronize list," and we hope to show this concern that organized labor is a power.

We therefore trust that you will give this matter all the publicity possible, also request that your secretary communicate with this firm, informing them that we cannot as trade unionists consistently purchase their product until such time as they treat fairly with the organized workers. This firm's address is the John J. Bagley Tobacco Company, Detroit, Mich.

Tobaccos they manufacture are as follows:

Fine Cut Chewing—Clam Bake, Game, Message, Peach and Honey.

Long Cut Smoking—Best Oronoko, Broom, Dublin, Egg Nog, Hazel Nut, Moon Face, Number One, Seal of Detroit, Strictly Union, Tin Pail, XXX Oronoko.

Cube Cut Smoking—Chimes, Old Colony, Sweet Tips.

Granulated Smoking—Gold Spike, Long Tom, Prime Mess.

Hash Cut Smoking—Bagley's Seal, Kleecko, Red Belt, Turkish Patrol.

Cut Plug Smoking—Buckingham, Compass, Cut Cavendish, Gold Shore, Honey Flake, Lime Kiln Club, Old Club, Old Pal, Red Crest, Sun Cured, Wild Fruit, Yoe-O-May.

Scrap Tobacco—Broad Leaf, Butter Scotch, Elephant, Old Nick, Old Songs, Red Band.

Plug Chewing—Bagley's Navy, Gold Band, Martini, Union Spike.

Twist—H. & H.

We also wish to state that the D. & C. Navigation Company has been placed on the "We don't patronize list" by the Detroit Federation of Labor on account of their refusing to deal with organized labor.

Trusting that you will give us your moral support in our fight against those unfair concerns.

We would be very pleased if you would appoint a committee to wait on the tobacco dealers in your city and have them also write this firm. We beg to remain,

Fraternally yours,
CHAS. H. LEWIS,
Secretary.

KANSAS UNIONISTS ACTIVE

Hutchinson, Kan.—The trade union movement in this city has recorded several substantial gains. Plumbers have secured their first agreement and raised wages 50 cents a day, electrical workers have secured an agreement with improved shop conditions, and carpenters and painters have raised wages. These gains have encouraged workers in other industries and now there are unions of garment workers, meat cutters, journeymen tailors and street railway men under way.

PENITENTIARY "HARMONY"

Trinidad, Colo.—At meetings of officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company and delegates representing the Rockefeller "union," held at Rouse and later at Sopris, it was reported that there was not a single complaint of any kind, and that "the men seemed to be entirely satisfied with conditions." One newspaper gleefully announced: "The fact that the men have nothing to object to and are inclined to feel that things are working out in good shape is a victory for the Rockefeller plan in all its aspects."

This is the ironical comment of Editor O'Neill of the Trinidad Free Press:

"There is harmony behind the walls of a penitentiary, and there are few complaints or protests in institutions where men wear the stripes of the convict."

"There was harmony at Rouse and Sopris, but it was the harmony of the slave who is powerless to rebel until he and his associates come together under the flag of real unionism and into the sanctuary of the labor movement, where that democracy prevails which clothes every member with the right and authority to express his honest convictions."

MINNESOTA IS MENACED BY MILITIA CONSCRIPTION

St. Paul, Minn., June 30.—Conscription may be forced upon Minnesota men capable of bearing arms, to recruit the Minnesota National Guard to full war strength. The Minnesota military code provides for enrollment of eligible arms bearers with the taking of each census.

High military authorities today said they considered this clause sufficient ground for forcing Minnesota men to enlistment. The matter may be brought before the state supreme court for a test.

LOW WAGES IN TEXTILES

Washington.—In a report on wages and hours of labor in the cotton, woolen and silk industries, the federal bureau of labor statistics gives the following average full-time weekly earnings in 1914 for the principal occupations: Cotton goods—Highest for males, \$13.09; highest for females, \$8.91. Average for eight occupations, males, \$9.70; females, \$8.45.

Woolen and worsted goods—Highest for males, \$17.22; highest for females, \$11.06. Average for eight occupations, males, \$13.27; females, \$9.49.

Silk goods—Highest for males, \$17.92; highest for females, \$13.14. Average for nine occupations, males, \$14.85; females, \$9.88.

These figures cover, approximately, 93,000 employes in the cotton industry, 40,000 in the woolen industry and 22,000 in the silk industry.

It is stated that employment in the cotton industry did not vary greatly, but that the silk industry "showed some variations at different seasons," and that the woolen industry "fell off greatly in the summer months."

GAINS IN NEW ROCHELLE

New Rochelle, N. Y.—A large number of contractors have signed the new wage rate of painters and paper hangers.

Carpenters have increased wages from \$4.50 to \$4.80 for an eight-hour day.

Motormen and conductors employed by the Westchester Street Railway have secured the following schedule for a 10-hour day: First year, \$2.60 a day; second year, \$2.70; third year, \$2.80; fourth year, \$2.90; fifth year, \$3; sixth year and over, \$3.20. Overtime, 5 cents an hour, regardless of class.

NOT FOR THEM OR THEIR SONS

The New York Call interviewed John Franklin Crowell and other executive officers of the New York Chamber of Commerce to learn whether any of the members of that body, who are among the leading "preparedness" shouters in the country, are identified with the state militia. Not a single C. of C. member had enlisted, and, so far as could be learned, none of their sons or other near relatives were in the national guard. They want others to "prepare" and go out and get slaughtered while they remain at home and fatten on war profits.—The Tailor.

Initiative Bill No. 20---"First Aid"

By E. P. MARSH, President Washington State Federation of Labor

Initiative Measure No. 20, popularly known as the "First Aid Bill," I find to be the subject of much inquiry, and it is my purpose in this article to make its salient features clear. In reality the term "first aid" is not proper in connection with this legislation. "First aid" means immediate aid rendered to the injured with such appliances as are at hand until a surgeon can be secured and the workman removed to an adequate place of treatment. This bill goes far beyond that, as the following excerpt from the bill will show:

"Upon the occurrence of any injury to a workman he shall receive proper medical first aid and thereafter medical, surgical and hospital treatment, nursing, medical and surgical supplies and apparatus as are reasonably required to accomplish the recovery."

The underlying principle of the compensation act to which the proposed law is an amendment, is that industry shall take care of the human cost of its accidents, just as it has always borne the machinery cost. The cost of broken machinery is a recognized part of industrial production; the broken human cog in the industrial machine is just as rightly a burden upon industry which industry should bear. That principle is carried out in the proposed bill by placing the cost of medical treatment upon the industry.

Not Bearing Burden
"But," said a manufacturer to me on the train the other evening, "we are bearing it now. We pay to the state and when the workman gets hurt the state compensates him for his injury." In a measure, yes, but only in a measure.

On page 94 of the commission's fourth annual report I find a table headed "Wage Loss and Medical Treatment vs. Compensation." This

table covers claims where definite information was given by the injured workmen concerning accident cost. While totaling but a small per cent of all claims, they are said to be typical cases:

Number cases reporting medical treatment, 1907—

Total amount of wages lost, \$143,695.79

Total cost of medical treatment _____ 32,808.01

Amount of immediate loss to employe _____ \$176,503.73

Awards for temporary disability or immediate loss borne by employe _____ 63,328.55

Net amount borne by employe _____ \$113,175.18

Percentage of loss borne by employe _____ 36%

Percentage of loss borne by employe _____ 64%

Present awards do not compensate the workman in a monetary sense, nor can any amount of money compensate for the physical suffering and mental anguish.

Individual Employer Gains
The cost of treatment under this bill will not fall on the shoulders of the individual employer in whose employ an accident occurs, as it is paid from the existing class fund to which all employers in a given classification contribute.

The claim will be made that this bill will put an added financial burden upon industry which it cannot meet. Let us analyze that assumption. When the compensation law was passed and the basic rates established, employers quite generally agreed that if their contributions could be kept under the basic rates they would be satisfied. The law provides that the commission may levy 12 annual assessments or (Continued on page 4)

"PREPAREDNESS" MARSHAL USES NEGROES TO BREAK STRIKE

Buffalo, N. Y., June 30.—Here is "preparedness" to a frazzle.

John Dold, president of the Dold Packing Company, was a marshal in the recent "preparedness" parade. He was very proud of himself. He was a sure enough patriot.

There is a strike on in his plant. Workers in Dold plants are said not to have averaged over \$8 a week for seven or eight years.

The Meat Cutters' Union is organizing the strikers.

But Dold doesn't want any union. He is trying to break the strike.

Here's how he's doing it:

Three hundred and fifty negroes have been ordered to break the strike. Half that number are believed to be in the plant already. They are housed and fed there.

That is how John Dold's patriotism works out when he isn't on parade.

BAD LIGHT CAUSES MANY ACCIDENTS

Madison, Wis.—In a "service letter" to manufacturers in this state the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin says:

"The investigations of the commission reveal the fact that many accidents which have been attributed to carelessness of workmen were really caused by the absence of proper light; the workman could not see what he was doing."

The commission quotes the findings of a well-known insurance company, which made a study of 90,000 accidents occurring in industries, and found that 23.8 per cent, or nearly one-quarter, were directly or indirectly caused by inadequate light.

"Apply this experience to Wisconsin," says the commission, "and about 3,000 accidents would be prevented each year if adequate light were provided in factories. This would mean a saving of \$300,000."

Employer—"I would expect you to enlist in time of war for the defense of your country."

Employee—"I can get slave wages from any country."—Labor Unionist.

THE BIGELOW PAPERS

(This poem, evidently never read by Roosevelt or the editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, was first published in the Atlantic Monthly in 1840, voicing the bitter opposition of New England to the Mexican war as a slaveholders' enterprise.)

Thrash away, you'll hev to rattle
On them kittle-drums o' yours—
'Taint a knowin' kind o' cattle
'Thet is ketchin' with mouldy corn;
Put in stiff, you fiffer feller,
Let folks see how spry you be—
Guess you'll root till you are yellor
'Fore you git ahold o' me!

Es fer war, I call it murder—
There you have it plain an' dat;
I don't hev to go no furdur
Than my testament fer that:
God hez sed so plump an' fairly,
It's ez long as it is broad,
An' you've got to git up arly
Ef you want to take in God.

'Taint your appylets an' feathers
Make the thing a grain more right;
'Taint afoferrin' your bell-wethers
Will excuse ye in His sight;
Ef you take a sword an' dror it,
An' go stick a feller thru,
Guv'mint ain't to answer fer it,
God'll send the bill to you.

Wut's the use o' meetin'-goin'
Every Sabbath, wet or dry,
Ef it's right to go amowin'
Feller men like oats an' rye;
I dunno but wut it's pooty
Trainin' round in bobtails coats—
But it's curus Christian dooty
This 'ere cuttin' folks' throats.

Tell ye jest the end I've come to
Arter cipherin' pluseus sum, tu,
An' it makes a handy sum, tu,
Any gump could larn by heart;
Laborin' man and laborin' woman
Hev one glory and one shame,
Every thin' thet's done inhuman
Injers all on 'em the same.

'Taint by turnin' out to hack folks
You're agoin' to git your right,
Nor by lookin' down on black folks
Coz you're put upon by white;
Slavery ain't o' nary color,
'Taint the hide that makes it wus,
All it keers fer in a feller
'S jest to make him fill its pus.