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The LABOR JOURNAL

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ANENT THE TRIBUNE

The snowstorm of papers that descend upon the land each morning disappear as quickly as the snow. Because of the ephemeral character of their writings, newspaper writers become irresponsible, getting the daily grind off their hands as soon as possible and then forgetting it. The Everett Tribune of Tuesday carried an editorial of this stamp, called "Folly in Violence." Notice, even from the pen of a workman, confers upon it a greater dignity than the writer ever expected it to have, and he doubtless wonders that anyone should take account of this particular piece of space filling, more than another. Ignoring the fact that every man in a picket line of seventeen men had been beaten up by assailants composed of the entire crew of the Jamison and Cargo mills, the editorial laments that instead of calling it good, unionists reappeared in numbers that made the likelihood of repeating the success exceedingly improbable. The Tribune is singularly obtuse as to which side is in need of police protection on the dock. The strike-breakers will be amply taken care of by the private army of gunmen in the service of the mill owners. If the police need exercise a protective function it most certainly should be over those who, facing gunmen, are deprived of the means of protecting themselves. We heartily endorse the position of the Tribune as to the fine intelligence of the members of the Typographical Union. Their success as a trade union is not alone due to the intelligence of themselves, but also to the intelligence of the employers with whom they have to deal. The business of newspaper proprietors makes them the broadest-minded employing class in the United States. Intelligence on both sides accomplishes the Typographical Union. Trainmen, alluded to in the editorial, have better conditions, but make more demands than almost any class of labor. Their economic power is such that even the president can be reached by them. The dread of a railroad strike prevents a strike and compiles a long record of amiable adjustments and granted demands. They are respected because power is ever respected.

VALUE OF LABOR DAY CELEBRATIONS

Many labor organizations have Labor Day celebrations under consideration at the present time. Through the efforts of the labor movement the first Monday in September has been generally set aside as the distinctively Labor Day of the year and it is now practically a universal holiday. The purpose of the day is to direct general thought toward the needs and aspirations of the workers, and to afford the workers themselves time and opportunity to consider those things which vitally concern them and the labor organization through which they are trying to work out their ideals.

Wherever the workers have been through some crisis which has stirred them to particular effort and roused them to renewed sense of appreciation of the meaning of the labor movement, the celebration for the day invariably has a peculiar significance and arouses deep-seated feeling and enthusiasm.

But, as in every other relationship, where there is nothing that has particularly stimulated to activity there is a tendency toward a general lethargy in the celebration of Labor Day, anr it is permitted to degenerate into a sort of social holiday unmarked by anything distinctively labor.

This is a serious mistake. Labor Day can have its fullest value only when there is associated with the celebration of the day efforts to call attention to the purposes and the causes of the labor movement. It should be a day for renewing devotion to the cause of labor, for strengthening ties of fraternity and for instilling larger and broader ideals which lead out to a wider field of activity and a fuller appreciation of the possibilities of the labor movement.

A Labor Day properly celebrated does much for the organized labor movement and gives that movement a publicity that can rarely be secured in any other way. When the holiday is distinctively labor, labor news and labor doings necessarily have first place in all daily papers. The greater the effort of the labor movement to place emphasis and prominence upon the doings and activity of labor, the greater will be the publicity we gain and consequently there will result better understanding of the power and possibilities of the labor movement—an understanding that can be utilized for practical purposes during the whole year.

It is, therefore, urged that every central body in the country plan for a distinctively labor celebration on the coming Labor Day. There ought to be a parade that will direct the attention of the whole town to the cause of labor, which is the cause of humanity, and in addition a general gathering of the workers of the community to listen to labor addresses.

The labor movement has made tremendous progress during the past year. On this coming Labor Day we ought to make known the story of that progress to the whole nation, and plan for greater constructive work during the next year. There are no limitations to the work of the labor movement, no limitations to its power to bring betterment into the lives of the workers of this country or to establish mutually helpful relations with the workers of all other countries.

The labor movement of the United States has reason to be proud of its achievements, and to be gratified at the work that has been done for humanity and civilization during the past year. Let us express this progress in an adequate way on September 4th.

MRS. R. A. SMALL

Present Superintendent, Files.

This is to state to the voters of Snohomish County that I have filed, as Republican, for renomination as candidate for County Superintendent of Schools, subject to the primaries, September 12, 1916.

MRS. R. A. SMALL,
County Superintendent of Schools.
(Paid Advertisement.)

FOR COUNTY ENGINEER

I hereby announce my candidacy for Engineer of Snohomish County on the Republican ticket, subject to the primaries Sept. 12, 1916.

W. C. BICKFORD.
Paid Advertisement.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

R. Andrus and R. H. Mills Send in Interesting Communications

I would like to have some space in your valuable paper to let the taxpayers of our city know of some of our citizens and what they want. I will mention the American Tug Boat Company and the Everett Tug & Barge Company, who have business in our City of Everett, but pay their taxes in Port Townsend, Washington. Now if you want evidence to show you so you will know yourself, go down to the City dock and look at the name on the stern of the American Tug Boat Company's tugs and you will see Port Townsend, and that is where they are registered and where their taxes are paid for those boats, but the owners expect you to pay taxes; then the money to go toward paying salary to police officers to sit around on the docks and hear seafaring stories instead of being up town to protect your property and the traffic on the streets. But suppose you were one of the men that has to earn a living on one of those boats and wanted money enough to support your wife and children and keep them from going hungry? Wouldn't you want fair wages to live on? The salary that is paid is about $45 a month, and how far a man can go on that small amount when he has to pay rent and the cost of living is going up? Can you blame the poor father for wanting living wages? You remember when you pay that officer to stay there you are raising your taxes and taking a certain amount of bread and butter from the mouths of some hungry children. Now what I think would be a good policy for the taxpayers to do is to object to such expenses and let Cap. Ramwell and Cap. Pearson fight it out with the honest laboring people. Then, if they couldn't make a go in business, they should quit and let people do business that could pay living wages to their employes and not starve them and make criminals out of them like the average business man is doing today.

R. ANDRUS.

1212 Thirty-second street, Everett.

This is a list of the men who are at present scabbing on the tugboats out of Everett:

E. Slater, fireman on Str. Edison, belonging to Naval Militia.
C. Flannery, deck hand on Str. Edison, belonging to Naval Militia.
C. Smith, fireman, Str. Nellie Pearson, belonging to Naval Militia.
P. Seater, deck hand, Str. Olympic.
R. Seater, fireman, Str. Irene.
A. Rosart, fireman, Str. Olympic.
Sid. Harson, cook, Str. Nellie Pearson.
Earl Winnie, cook, Str. Tillicum.
Big Smith, cook, Str. Marie D. Hume.
Williams, cook, Str. Edison.
Carl Le Gross, fireman, Str. R. P. Elmore.
Three Harson brothers from Anacortes.
F. Roger, fireman, Str. May C., from Marysville.
Jack Underhill, deck hand, gas boat Birmingham, from Mukilteo.
Frank Morris, fireman, Str. Swinomish.
T. Downs, cook, Str. Gwylan, from Tacoma.
Baldwin, cook, Str. Defender.
E. Howie, fireman, Str. Edison.
M. Galligan, deck hand, Str. Irene.
De Witt, fireman, Str. Irene.

Everett, Wash., Aug. 21, 1916.

Editor Labor Journal:—

Through the courtesy of the Labor Journal I would like to make a statement to the public concerning the trouble occurring last Saturday between union pickets and strike-breakers employed by the mill companies.

We have been maintaining ever since the strike was called a picket line to talk to the men who were hired to take the places of striking shingle weavers. We were within our legal rights in so doing, peaceful picketing having been sanctioned by act of congress and by courts throughout the land. This picket line has naturally been a source of annoyance to the mill owners, as we have been able to induce many men to quit when they understood what this strike was about.

For weeks past the mill owners have been assembling a small army of professional fighting men, men who were not shingle weavers and were not hired to cut shingles, but to lead an attack upon our forces whenever the time seemed to them favorable. We have known this for days, threats having been freely made by the imported strike-breakers that they were "going to clean us up."

The Morning Tribune in its lurid account of the trouble states that there were "about twenty pickets" in the morning trouble and "thirteen" non-union men. The cold facts are that there were thirteen hired fgihters brought here for that purpose and nineteen other employes of the mill companies in the crowd that mixed with our pickets. There were eighteen of our men on the line and two of them were two blocks away.

We were down on the roadway at 6:30 in the morning and talked to the men as they went in to breakfast at the C. B. mill. There were five policemen there, Officers Daniels, Fox, Johnson, Ryan and Wildey. Daniels walked down the roadway to the C. B. mill, went in to the cook house and talked for about ten minutes, turned and came up the railroad track to Jamison's and stopped at Jamison's bunkhouse for a minute or two, came out and went over to the city line and stood looking over the fence. Downs, Jamison's foreman, called to Officer Ryan in the roadway. Ryan immediately left for Fourteenth street and three of the other officers immediately left that vicinity.

The men came out from the C. B. cook house up the roadway. They had all passed Jamison's gateway about twenty feet, when one of the pickets spoke to one of the strike-breakers. He said to our picket, "Get back in your bunch," and struck him. Meanwhile another gang had come out from Jamison's and had our men between the two gangs. They rushed us from both gangs. Orrin Baker and others struck me and after I had fallen Baker kicked me in the eye. Utley held Bogan's arms while Downs, the foreman, beat him over the head with a sap.

While this was going on Neil Jamison stood urging the gang on and said, "Get Mills, the ——; get Bogan, Paylor and Brunk." Apparently they had picked us four out as the ringleaders and wanted to put us out of business. After I partially came to and started to get up, Downs and Jamison yelled, "Get him; don't let him get away."

I started towards Fourteenth and passed Officer Daniels standing there. He said to me: "You got what was coming to you." There were five still after me as I gained the Fourteenth St. steps and turned where I could hold my own. Orrin Baker called me every vile name he could think of. The police stood there in plain hearing and did nothing. Officer Fox told another of our pickets, "You ought to have got yours."

None of us were armed. Thursday night Sheriff McRae searched every one of us for weapons and found none, for the very good reason that we never allowed any of our men to carry arms.

The news spread throughout the day and the union men proposed to maintain their right of picketing and gathered Saturday night to see that we were not again beaten up by this bunch of hired thugs. We marched down the roadway from Fourteenth street to the city limits, when the police, ten strong, at the county line, wheeled with drawn revolvers, told us to stand back and began to shoot. About thirty shots were fired, Officer Johnson shooting a picket in the leg. Not a gun or weapon of any kind had been flourished by our crowd, we simply marching down the roadway behind the strike-breakers. When the officers started firing and one of our men was shot, it enraged our men and some of them broke through and a fight was started. Lovelace, the picket arrested, was arrested by the city police on the county side of the line. There were about thirty non-union men there.

The Morning Tribune states that Commissioner Kelly was present during the morning fight, but an injured foot kept him out of it. Commissioner Kelly was nowhere near the battle that morning, but is said to have been there at night.

The police claim they had no right to interfere, as the trouble was outside the city limits. The trouble at night occurred over practically the same territory and Lovelace was arrested by a city policeman on county territory. A fine discrimination. Our policemen ought to be in the diplomatic service, they observe the imaginary boundaries of an imaginary line so closely.

The police were content with ringside seats during the morning seance. Was it because we were outnumbered two to one? The Tribune states that there were 150 of us Saturday night, yet ten policemen were sufficient to deal with the situation, it seems. Saturday morning there were but eighteen of us, but five police thought it wise not to interfere.

(Signed) R. H. MILLS.

(Paid Advertisement.)

A. R. MAULSBY
For County Coroner.

I hereby announce my candidacy for County Coroner, subject to the primaries Sept. 12, 1916.

A. R. MAULSBY.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Superior Court of the State of Washington, in and for Snohomish County—No. 3731.
In the Matter of the Estate of Charles C. Bishop, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by Edison Huntington Bishop, administrator of the estate of Charles C. Bishop, deceased, to the creditors of said estate, and all persons interested or having any claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same with the necessary vouchers within one year from the first publication of this notice, to-wit: the 25th day of August, 1916, at Offices 206-7 Stokes Block, Everett, Washington, the same being the offices of the attorney, R. J. Faussett, attorney for the administrator of the said estate.

Dated this 12th day of August, 1916.
EDWIN HUNTINGTON BISHOP, Administrator.
First publication—August 25, 1916.
Last publication—Sept. 22, 1916.

Brief for Health Insurance

In the five years before the present war not less than six European countries adopted compulsory health insurance for wage earners. Thus populations totaling some two hundred and thirty millions and including such widely different peoples as Russians and Dutch, British and Roumanians, Norwegians and Serbs, legislated for health insurance after having seen it in operation in Germany, Austria, Hungary and Luxemburg. State support is also given to health insurance for workers in France, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland.

These striking facts are made plain in the summer number of the American Labor Legislation Review, published by the American Association for Labor Legislation, in which, for the first time in this country, is presented a health insurance map of Europe with a carefully drafted bill for American legislation and an elaborate brief in its support. The map shows that in the course of a few years this new type of social legislation has spread to every civilized, industrial country in the old world, with a few exceptions, and there are indications that Canada will adopt a similar system at the conclusion of the war.

In every case where health insurance has once been tried it has become firmly establsihed, its benefits being extended to include all of the low-paid workers. Would not America then also benefit by adopting the system? To study this question, the association, four years ago, appointed a special national committee including among its members Miles M. Dawson, leading actuary and lawyer; Professor Henry R. Seager, of Columbia University; Dr. Alexander Lambert, chairman of the Judicial Council of the American Medical Association; Miss Lillian D. Wald, president of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, and Dr. Henry J. Harris, of the Library of Congress. As a result of their work the committee has drafted the model health insurance bill which, the secretary, Dr. John B. Andrews, announces will be introduced into more than twenty state legislatures next year.

Powerful arguments in support of health insurance legislation in America are assembled in the brief which quotes government reports and many leading health and insurance authorities which appear to establish the six following points:

1. High sickness and death rates prevail among American wage earners.

2. More extended provision for medical care among wage earners is necessary.

3. More effective methods are needed for meeting the wage loss due to illness.

4. Additional efforts to prevent sickness are necessary.

5. Existing agencies cannot meet these needs.

6. Compulsory contributory health insurance providing medical care and cash benefits is an appropriate method of securing the desired results.

According to a recent bulletin of the United States Public Health Service $500,000,0000 a year is lost in wages to the workers of the country because of disablement through sickness. Recent investigations show that about 25 per cent of the population cannot afford to pay for a private physician. Sickness is seven times more frequently a cause of destitution than industrial accident, yet no American state has as yet legislated to indemnify the worker for this loss by insurance, or to provide him with medical care. A death rate twice as high among industrial workers as among the professional classes indicates that industrial conditions are the cause of much sickness and death.

The model health insurance bill provides for the insurance of all workers earning less than $100 a month by joint contributions from employers, employes and the state. The funds are to be controlled by mutual associations, and medical care and treatment together with cash benefits of two-thirds of wages will be payable for a maximum of twenty-six weeks in a year. A small funeral benefit, maternity benefit and medical care for the insured worker's family, are also included in the plan.

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I hereby announce to the public that I am a candidate for nomination to the office of County Superintendent of Schools, subject to Republican Primaries, Sept. 12, 1916.

KATHARINE MOORE.

Benj. W. Sherwood of Everett is a candidate for Superior Judge.—Paid Advertising.

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