

Education Organization Emancipation

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

MERCHANTS OF EVERETT WHO OPPOSE EVERETT COMMERCIAL CLUB

List of Business Men of This City Who Are Opposed to the Open Shop Principles of the Everett Commercial Club—Patronize Them in Preference to Others

The Everett Trades Council, in regular meeting assembled, on June 28th, passed the following resolution: "Whereas, As the Everett Commercial Club, located on Colby avenue, Bayside, is opposed to organized labor in its policy of the Closed Shop principles, and

- Armstrong, E. L., 1810 Hewitt. Anderson, A., tailor, 2809 1/2 Hewitt. Adams, A. R., 1502 Hewitt. Brenner Clothing Store. Breen, Wm., 2915 Bond. Brisle, J., 2913 Bond. Burd, J. L., 2901 Bond. Bir, Aug., 1015 Hewitt. Businger, J. G., 1203 Hewitt. Benson, R., 2009 Hewitt. Buter, B., Hewitt. Bargreen, S. E., 1407 Hewitt. Fair, J. H., 2915 Rucker. Beard Bros., 1521 Hewitt. Balmain, Mrs. J. W., 2804 Colby. Balmain, Jas., watchmaker. Bakery, 2006 Hewitt. Carlen, Fred, 1310 1/2 Hewitt. Cullen, J. E., Hewitt. Dootson, Jas., 2927 Bond. Dootson, John, 1413 23d. Dundee Woolen Mills, 1416 1/2 Hewitt. Dilyea, E. A. Daniels, B. F., 1409 Hewitt. Davis, Mrs. F. E., 1812 1/2 Hewitt. Egan & McGrath, 28 Wetmore. Fillon, A. A., 2913 Bond. Forslund, Arthur, 1367 Hewitt. French, J. L., 2811 Colby. Greenberg Clothing, 1924 Hewitt. Garlick, L., 1208 1/2 Hewitt. Grant, Mrs. M. J., 1103 Hewitt. Gumsay, Frank, 1118 Hewitt. Harris, Chas., 1203 1/2 Hewitt. Holmes, C. G., 1303 Hewitt. Hanson, Wm C., 1119 Hewitt. Haugness, Nick, 1119 Hewitt. Hackman, E. Houghton, Chas. B., 2821 Hoyt. Jack's Oyster House, 1309 Hewitt. Jacobs, I., 1412 Hewitt. Jarvis & Jackson, 1703 Hewitt. Keilmum, C. A., 1414 Hewitt. Lowry & Vingen, 2804 Colby. Lucas, M. H., 1120 Hewitt. Lawrence, Fred, 1215 Hewitt. Lewis, Chas., 1216 Hewitt. Lisk, Fred W., 1305 1/2 Hewitt.

Any one wishing to add their names to this list can find blanks for that purpose at the Labor Temple. New names will be added each week, as the Trades Council's committee has not as yet covered all of Everett.

TRAINMEN ASK FOR AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY

The trainmen contend that, in spite of increases in railway pay, the labor cost of the transportation companies have constantly tended downward. What they mean is that the railroads have been getting more and more labor out of the trainmen. This has been done by lengthening passenger trains without, at the same time, putting on additional employees. Heavier and heavier freight trains have been sent over the divisions. Some of these trains have been so long that the locomotives were able to pull them only at a slow speed. Except where legislation has forced it, the train crews have remained unchanged. Thus—the trainmen say—the increased labor productivity has played an important part in increasing railroad earnings. They insist they should have a larger share of the increment and so demand an eight-hour day without decrease in pay. One of the arguments for scientific management has been that it would increase the benefits of labor, give it higher pay, lower the working day,

What the railroads have done in recent years has been to apply scientific management to their business so far as they could do so.

Aside from the merits of the railway dispute, it must be borne in mind that the whole proposition of scientific management is bound to fail unless increased profits derived from the system are divided, in amounts small or large, with labor. The increased production under the scheme is greatly to be desired by the nation. But it is also highly desirable that the benefits so obtained shall not be concentrated in a few hands, but distributed widely throughout the country.—Toledo (Ohio) Blade, April 3, 1916.

Has your local made arrangements to parade on Labor Day? This is the time that we want to show the merchants when we are gone what trade they will be losing, so get busy and get your full membership ready to turn out. We are expecting great crowds from the near-by towns, that have already promised to come and help us.

"LET'S SIT IN THE SUN"

Weekly Letter From President E. P. Marsh of the State Federation

I was searching my mind the other day for a theme for this article that Bro. Hughes asked me to contribute to the Labor Day issue of the Labor Journal and I was stuck. My mind was taking a vacation and I couldn't "make the wheels in my head track." I turned to one of the boys in the office and I said to him: "Hughes wants me to write an article for his Labor Day issue and, to save my life, I can't think of anything that I haven't written over and over again until it is a "chestnut." Do you know what he said? "Write something about the grouchy union man who makes you think of a funeral every time he opens his yap." Which set me to thinking. I wonder if it wouldn't be a good idea if we sat in the sun a little more and talked about our victories and our blessings. Surely, the labor union movement isn't all somberness and tragedy and black despair. Trades unionism has brought sunshine and hope into many a home, renewed ambition in the breast of many a man who had become wearied of the ceaseless struggle of life, left its lasting imprint on every phase of existence.

Think of the Good Things When we get in the doldrums because of some lost battle the best antidote is to cast up accounts on the other side of the book and think of the splendid things labor has accomplished. Think of the kiddies you took out of the mines and factories and put in school or turned them loose on the playgrounds. If it be true that we who are approaching the meridian of life or are going down the farther side of the slope toward the shadows, live again in the hearts of the young, we ought to be glad, glad that trades unionism gave to America her free school system and then set its hand to the task of giving to every American child an opportunity to acquire a free education.

And what a change has come over public sentiment in the past few years. Time was when organized labor was just tolerated, it had no standing in "good society." Its meeting place was over a saloon, the barroom its club, its committee room, its public forum. Today it is a recognized moral force in every community. Those chosen to act as its spokesman find eager auditors in women's clubs, churches, civic societies, wherever people gather to discuss the affairs of life.

The public is coming to recognize that there is something really constructive, something broad underlying the principles of trade unionism. Not in fifty years has there been such a liberal education afforded the public as to the "why" of trade unionism as was afforded by the national investigation by the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations. That report has been aptly termed the "text book of labor" and is destined to do a splendid work in setting people to thinking about fundamentals in our industrial problem.

A Great Humanitarian Work A short time ago I attended the state convention of the State Anti-Tuberculosis Society, a body of splendid men and women who are fighting unselfishly, without hope of monetary award or public acclaim, the deadliest enemy the worker has. I was privileged to address that gathering upon "Tuberculosis and the Workingman." I took the ground that the problem was an economic and social problem and told that gathering that they could not hope to combat tuberculosis unless they attacked the industrial system that was responsible for slums, long hours, low wages, weakened physical vitality, all the environments that invited disease. And the response I got from that gathering! One doctor got up and in a voice vibrating with feeling, told of his quarter century experience with the tubercular poor. "It is the tragedy of the century," said he, "that the poor must die like flies from this awful disease, because they have no chance for themselves. A

TRADES COUNCIL NEWS

The Trades Council was called to order with the president, W. C. Hall, in the chair. Letters were read from several unions of Seattle that they would be with us Labor Day. Credentials were received from the Barbers for F. M. Butler. The Barbers have a picket out at the Independent Barber Shop, and all union men were asked to keep away. All unions reported they had assessed their members for the support of the Shingle Weavers. The Trades Council went on record as protesting against the non-union strikebreakers coming up town and creating trouble and that this town take the same stand as Mayor Gill of Seattle and tell the mill owners to keep their strikebreakers within their own property. Mr. Tyro of the fire department was present and made a talk on the two platoon system for the fire department. After considerable discussion the Trades Council went on record in favor of it and told the fire department they could use the Labor Journal to explain it to the people.

LABOR DAY PROGRAM

- Grand Parade at 10:30 a. m. R. J. Olinger, marshal. B. T. Mueller, aide of First Division. Frank Barrett, aide of Second Division. Speaking at Robbins' Park, 1 p. m. Speakers—John Goudie of the Railway Trainmen and James Duncan, secretary of the Seattle Central Labor Council. Athletic events, 3 p. m. Five top notch boxing contests at Robbins' Park. Formation of Parade Parade will form on Rucker avenue. First Division to form on south side of Hewitt, facing same. Second Division to form on north side of Hewitt, facing same. The lady relative of all union men are requested to march with the Label League. Don't forget to put the youngsters in the Children's Section. All who are in sympathy with the labor movement are requested to march in section reserved for same. Seattle unions will lead parade. First Section 1—Band. 2—Seattle Unions. 3—Longshoremen. 4—Tailors. 5—Machinists. 6—Teamsters. 7—Lathers. 8—Plumbers. 9—Molders. 10—Typographical. 11—Building Laborers. 12—Barbers. 13—Cigar Makers. Second Section 1—Band. 2—Label League. 3—Shingle Weavers. 4—Stage Employees. 5—Plasterers. 6—Bricklayers. 7—Tinners. 8—Carpenters. 9—Cooks and Waiters. 10—Painters. 11—Electrical Workers. 12—Children's Section. 13—Friends of Organized Labor.

single day's loss of pay to them spells disaster and they work on and on until the power of physical labor has gone and they quickly succumb. They can't even stop for treatment because they can't afford the loss of a single day's pay." That society is behind the movement to establish tubercular sanitariums in all our counties where this disease can be isolated and treated; where the poor who have no means of paying for treatment may receive exactly the same treatment as would the well-to-do, free of cost. And this body recognized the obvious fact that you cannot cure a man's body if his mind is tortured with worry for his dependent ones, and it advocated care

CHARGES ARE SUSTAINED

Every Charge Against U. S. Steel Corporation Is Upheld by Court

By George P. West Washington, D. C.—Every charge brought against the United States Steel Corporation by the striking iron miners of Northern Minnesota is sustained in a report just submitted to Governor Burnquist by his own state labor commissioner. Miners have been exploited by the contract system, cheated, oppressed, forced to give bribes to their mine captains arrested without warrants, given unfair trials, and subjected to "serious injustices" at the hands of the mine guards and police. This is the substance of the findings. Mine guards employed by the company, deputized by Sheriff Meining without investigation, and supported by Governor Burnquist, are to blame for all disorder. The report says: "We are not entirely in sympathy with the belief that vigorous measures were necessary to maintain peace and safety in this strike. We are entirely satisfied that the mine guards have exceeded their legal rights and duties and invaded the citizenship rights of the strikers; that such violence as has occurred has been more chargeable to the mine guards and police than to the strikers; and that the public police departments have entirely exceeded the needs of the situation, and have perpetrated serious injustice upon the strikers.

"Numerous cases of arrest without warrant, and unfair trials in the justices' courts were brought to our attention. We will not go into these cases in detail, as the federal men have promised a thorough investigation but we are seriously impressed that the mine guards should have been compelled to remain on mine property or disarm when they left it. "Every shooting affray that has occurred on the range has occurred on public property. In no case have the so-called riots occurred on or even near company property. "The parades of the miners have been peaceful, the public police have had no trouble in maintaining order, and if the private mine guards had been compelled to remain on the company property we do not believe that there would ever have been any bloodshed on the range."

Governor Burnquist, whose telegram to Sheriff Meining was generally accepted as an order to go the limit in breaking the strike, is now on the defensive. In the face of reports from the Committee on Industrial Relations and from his own state labor department, he can no longer escape a reckoning for the part he has played in aiding the Steel Corporation to maintain industrial tyranny. After reading the report of his own state labor department he issued a statement, saying:

"As an official I am interested only in the enforcement of the law. Personally I have had four men up there to investigate conditions, and none of the four has ever reported to me any undue violence on the part of officials."

Apparently Burnquist's investigators were carefully selected.

by the state of the dependents of indigent workmen and aid to the patient in finding easy employment when he so far recovered as to be able to perform some light work. The organized labor movement has demonstrated to these social workers that industrial environment goes a long way towards determining a man's whole environment and that the better his industrial conditions, the better his chance of resisting disease germs. Cold facts and figures gathered by several of our older organizations have produced an irrefutable argument which anti-tuberculosis workers recognize. Rebels Who Won't Be Herded The latter part of July I attended a political convention held in Seattle. The Bull Moose rebels who had refused to be herded by Roosevelt, Perkins and the smaller fry, back into

REPUDIATES RAILROAD PUBLICITY ARTICLE

CHAIRMAN OF U. S. COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS BRANDS MAGAZINE WRITER AS ATTEMPTING TO DECEIVE THE PUBLIC

An example of the railroad's barefaced attempts to mislead the public is an article signed by "Luke Grant, Special Agent, United States Industrial Commission," which appeared in Chamberlain's Magazine for February, 1916, entitled "Wages and Hours of Railroad Employees." This article has been reprinted in circular form and is now being circulated by the railroad companies.

The following statement, signed by Frank P. Walsh, chairman, Committee on Industrial Relations, is a perfect expose of the cheap and deceitful methods deliberately being used in an attempt to discredit the railroad employees in their fair and reasonable demand for an eight-hour day:

Mr. Walsh's Statement to the Public

Washington D. C., Feb. 16, 1916. Charging the conference committee of managers of the railroads of the United States with a deliberate attempt to deceive the public, Frank P. Walsh today issued a statement repudiating and denouncing the use of the name of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations in connection with the distribution of a pamphlet attacking the eight-hour movement of the railroad brotherhoods.

The pamphlet is entitled "Wages and Hours of Railroad Employees," and is by Luke Grant, who is designated on the cover, and again on the title page as "Special Agent for the United States Industrial Commission." After characterizing Grant's discussion of the eight-hour movement of the brotherhoods as a "skillful piece of special pleading, in which facts are distorted, for the evident purpose of prejudicing the public against the men," Mr. Walsh says:

"Grant is not an agent of the Industrial Commission and has not been since last July. The commission, as was well known to the railroad managers when they put out this pamphlet expired by statutory limitation in August, and their use of this designation of Grant is a deliberate and willful attempt to deceive the public and give the prestige of this commission to a document that was not entitled to it and that without it would carry no weight. The commission made no investigation whatever into conditions of employment in the train service of the railroads, and whatever information Mr. Grant possessed on the subject must have been handed to him by the railroads or obtained from other sources. His statement sounds suspiciously like an echo of that issued by the railroads themselves. Mr. Grant since he left the employ of the commission, has been employed by the Tariff Commission League, and in that employment he has attempted to capitalize his standing with organized labor, acquired in past years as an active trade unionist. Grant's attack on the railroad brotherhoods shows him in his true character as a hostile critic of the labor movement and a champion of those interests that are always ready to reward men of his type.

This dishonest use of the name of the commission is not the first evidence that the railroads are determined to sacrifice the truth in their campaign to turn the public against the men who operate the trains, and to defeat the movement to relieve them from excessively long hours of labor.

In their own names, the railroad managers have issued a statement which, for deliberate and shameless misrepresentation of the facts, has never been surpassed. This statement asserts flatly and without qual-

ification that the men were demanding large increases in pay. Not until two-thirds of a column has been occupied by these statements did the author incidentally mention the fact that the men are proposing, not higher wages, but relief from ten, twelve, fourteen and sixteen hour workdays, and this in the freight service only."

"Not a cent of additional pay," Mr. Walsh continues, "is demanded by the men except for time in excess of eight hours, and after eight hours the men ask time-and-one-half for overtime only when the speed of the train averages less than 12 1/2 miles an hour.

The successful mendacity of the railroad managers is shown in the headlines that were placed above this statement in good faith by newspaper editors who wished to convey the substance of the statement. These headlines conveyed the impression universally that the men were demanding large increases in wages.

Further to prejudice the men's case and prevent a fair public hearing, the railroad managers, in their statement to the public, confused the eight-hour day demand with the suggestion of higher freight rates, or a reduction in interest and dividend payment.

The only question now at issue is whether or not the eight-hour day, universally recognized as the longest period of labor that should be required, should be enjoyed by the men who are responsible for the safety of lives and property on American railroads.

To raise the question of freight rates or dividend payments in this connection is as far beside the point as it would be to raise the question of whether or not the railroad presidents and managers should be put in jail for stealing billions of dollars of public lands in the West; for wrecking railroad after railroad by the issuing of worthless stocks and bonds; for voting huge commissions and secret rake-offs to favored bankers and brokers; for bribing public officials and debauching legislatures; or for conspiring with great industrial corporations to crush competition, and to build up monopolies for the robbing of the people.

Still further to confuse the issue, the railroads have started a discussion regarding the advisability of a government wage board to fix wages for railroad employees. If such a plan were to be initiated by congress and the federal government, it would mean that congress is attempting to check an advance in pay for wage earners when it attempts no such thing for those classes of exploiters and profit takers who take infinitely heavier toll from the community for no useful service whatsoever. The federal government has not yet attempted to regulate the issuing of railroad securities, and with government consent the roads have been robbed of hundreds of millions through the issuing of watered stocks and bonds.

Nor should the question of government ownership be raised in this connection. Government ownership of railroads is as sure to come as there is sure to be a more equitable distribution of wealth and freedom and justice for wage earners. But these lines of progress must be kept separate and distinct. Government ownership is sound and right, but it will not of itself solve the question of justice to the wage earners. In Washington today the government is paying street cleaners \$1.25 a day, for which they must buy uniforms and pay for their cleaning. Even under government ownership, the employees must have the right to organize and act together, and even to strike."

considered to be paramount issues. They wanted it made impossible for a federal judge to declare unconstitutional a law passed by congress and impossible for a state court to declare unconstitutional an act passed by the people direct or by the legislature. And they said so in their platform. They asked the voters to vote an em-

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