

THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE WN. STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

THE RAILWAY UNIONS TO HOLD STATE-WIDE MEET NEXT SUNDAY

Call for a state-wide union meeting of all organized railway men, to be held in Seattle next Sunday, has been issued by the recently formed Railwaymen's Welfare League of Washington. The meeting will be held in the Masonic Club rooms in the Arcade Building, and several hundred delegates representing unions of all crafts both in the operating and maintenance departments are expected to attend. The call states that the purpose of the meeting will be to discuss the increasing scope of the organization to include all railway workers' unions, and to adopt a "reconstruction common welfare program."

The constitution and by-laws of the League will also come up for amendment to meet any changes in the purposes of the organization that may be decided upon at the meeting. The primary object of the League, it has been announced, is to bring the railwaymen's unions together to work for the advancement of their mutual interests in the field of politics.

Speakers at the Sunday meeting will include William M. Short, President of the Washington State Federation of Labor; James A. Duncan, Secretary of the Seattle Central Labor Council; E. B. Ault, editor of the Seattle Union Record, and James McCabe, of Seattle, attorney and former railroad engineer.

The call for the Seattle meeting

is addressed to the Officers and Members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Order of Railway Conductors; Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers; Order of Railway Telegraphers; Brotherhood of Railway Carmen; Switchmen's Union; Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and Station Employees; Railway Machinists' Union; Railway Boilermakers' Union; and the Street Railway Employees' Union, of the State of Washington.

The following is the Reconstruction Common Welfare Program to be discussed:

WHEREAS, At the close of the great world war the people of this state and nation have found themselves confronted with the necessity of reconstructing their social and industrial institutions upon a more just, equal and democratic basis than obtained in pre-war times; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, By the Railwaymen's Welfare League of Washington, in regular session assembled, this 13th day of April, 1918, at Seattle, declares itself as favoring the following reconstruction program:

1.—That a more intensified unionization of all railway crafts be encouraged and a closer association of such crafts be had by affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

2.—Public ownership of public utilities.

3.—Government ownership and development of all natural resources.

(Continued on Page Two)

TREATY SUSTAINS FOURTEEN POINTS

NEW YORK, May 17.—The Social Democratic League of America, the Socialist-organization that supported the war, has issued a strong appeal for the Peace Treaty. Among the leaders of the League, which takes loyalty to democracy as its foundation principle, are Allen L. Benson, Socialist presidential candidate in 1916; John Spargo, A. M. Simons, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Charles Edward Russell, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Frank Bohn, Henry L. Slobohin and William English Walling.

The League's manifesto, which is addressed both to Democrats and Socialists, is in part as follows:

"The Social Democratic League of America calls upon all American Socialists and Democrats to support the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations—which mark the greatest world revolution in history. In a few months the Peace Conference has carried us farther along the road to international democracy than we had traveled in a thousand years.

"The League of Nations is not, and does not profess to be, more than a beginning, but what a beginning! For it opens the door to every form of international co-operation, which is the sole practical path to international democracy.

"The Peace Treaty, every article of which accords with Mr. Wilson's fourteen points, solves intelligently and humanely many world problems unsolved. For example, the safety of national minorities, such as the Jews of Eastern Europe, must be guaranteed, China must be protected and radical steps must be taken toward general disarmament. But the League of Nations exists precisely for such purposes, and wrongs that would have taken years of suffering to correct may now be righted within a few months.

"Socialists were the first to advocate a league of democratic governments. We must not allow our habit of opposition to governments, however justified in the past, to lead us to oppose the carrying into effect of our own principles. We have always taught that neither world peace nor industrial democracy can be secured except in pro-

portion as INTERNATIONAL DEMOCRACY is realized. This Treaty is not merely a step; it is a leap forward in that direction. The fate of the world henceforward lies in the hands of the peoples of the democratic nations."

The appeal is signed on behalf of the Executive Committee by Charles Edward Russell, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Frank Bohn and William English Walling.

USURPATION OF POWER INCITES RESENTMENT

MADISON, Wis., May 17.—The Capital Times dissents from the decision of the Federal Court on the child labor law as follows:

"Once more word comes from North Carolina that child labor legislation has been declared unconstitutional.

"A Federal judge there has held that the section of the war revenue bill placing a prohibitive tax on the products of child labor entering into interstate commerce is unconstitutional. He is the same Federal judge who held the former law on the same subject unconstitutional and whose decision was sustained by the United States Supreme Court by a vote of 5 to 4.

"If there is one subject on which sentiment in this country has become settled and set it is on the proposition of child labor. This country has in no uncertain way time and again expressed its disapproval of the exploitation of children in the cotton mills of the South.

"And yet in the face of the sentiment of one country a Federal judge sets up barriers of unconstitutionality and a Supreme Court sustains him.

"Considerable preaching is being done in this country about law and order. What, however, is to be expected when the instruments of law and order are used to subvert the interests and demands of the people through the usurpation of a power that has never been granted by the American people—the power to declare a law unconstitutional.

"The American people, in our opinion, are becoming more and more impatient of this practice of permitting a few individuals, bearing no direct responsibility to the people, to riddle and smash laws that have been passed by command of the people."

Smoke Chas. Sheets' CHALLENGE
10c Cigar.

BOARD OF CONTROL OF LABOR JOURNAL TO CLOSE STOCK BOOKS

The Board of Control of the Labor Journal, at its regular meeting on Sunday, May 11, decided to withdraw all unsubscribed stock on Saturday, June 7. All stock subscribed and unpaid for will also be withdrawn.

THE CITY DOCK MASS MEETING

A mass meeting was held in the High School Auditorium Monday evening, to discuss the Dock question.

Jacob Anthes was chosen chairman of the meeting.

Mr. J. J. Clark spoke of the benefits to accrue from City operation of the Dock and public market. It developed through the remarks of several speakers that there is a sentiment favoring the immediate taking over of the Dock and notifying the tenant to move. The lease has expired and the time is up. Capt. Ramwell should be notified to move his belongings from the Dock, as the City intends to occupy and operate the property itself.

Chairman Anthes, complying with a motion adopted, appointed R. J. Faussett, J. J. Clark and R. K. Beecham a Committee from the mass meeting to confer with like Committees from the Central Labor Council and the Freeholders' Club to make a demand upon the City Commission to take over the Dock and recommended the appointment of Taggart Aston, Engineer of the Port Commission, to appraise the property.

Mr. Snyder, Manager of the Municipal Market, said that about a year ago, when he was making arrangements to sell fish at the market, he found there was no dock upon which he could land his fish. Capt. Ramwell and other dock managers refusing to receive his fish at any price.

This compelled Snyder to buy his fish in Seattle at one of the Port Commission's docks and haul it to Everett. This made the price to Everett consumers at least 2 cents a pound higher.

Now, what do you Everett people think of that? You have a city of more than 30,000 people, located on a magnificent harbor, and you are compelled to haul the fish for local consumption from another city, 30 miles away!

If you people of Everett permit such a condition to continue you ought to be ashamed of yourselves. And you can bet your last cent that you will be ashamed to acknowledge you live in a town which permits such a condition to exist.

Local fishermen would be glad to sell their product to Everett consumers at as low a price as is now paid in Seattle, but they will not be able to do so until the City makes it possible to land on our water front.

The mass meeting adjourned, subject to a call from Chairman R. J. Faussett, of the Investigating Committee.

TO LOCAL UNIONS:

If you will have the Secretary, or some other officer, write short notes of such of your proceedings as you desire published for the information of other Unions and the public, and drop them in the Journal mail box in the Labor Temple, they will appear in the next number of the Journal.

If received later than Wednesday afternoon, or if too long, publication can not be guaranteed in the issue of that week.

Councilman Robert Hesketh, of Seattle, First Vice-President of the International Cooks' and Waiters' Union; Miss Alice Lord, Business Agent of the Seattle Waitresses, and Ed Lewis, Business Agent of the Waiters, were guests of the Everett Local last Monday night.

Working women are a bigger factor in national life than ever before. This fact caused the decision to appoint a woman Assistant Director-General of Employment.

IRRATIONAL I.W.W. AND ALLIES WOULD CAPTURE FEDERATION! SHALL THEY GET AWAY WITH IT?

Plans for the Bellingham Convention are beginning to take shape. Never has more interest been shown in any labor convention in this state than is manifesting itself in the annual meeting of the State Federation at Bellingham to be opened June 16th. That a bitter contest will be waged for control of the convention is already evident. The Seattle Lodge of Machinists has elected its full quota of 26 delegates instructed to vote against the present administration, and on appeal from them the Seattle Metal Trades Council adopted the following motion:

"Moved and seconded that we recommend to all affiliated organizations to send a full delegation to the convention of the Washington State Federation of Labor, and that communications be sent out to the Central Labor Council of Seattle and Metal Trades Council of Tacoma, asking them to appoint a committee from their delegates to work with like committee from this Council, for the purpose of outlining a policy governing the administration of the State Federation of Labor."

This communication received a cold reception at the hands of the Seattle Central Labor Council, who tabled it by unanimous vote. Alice M. Lord, business agent of the Waitresses' Union, and a veteran of many hard-fought battles for labor, who offered the motion, remarked caustically, "We don't believe in secret caucuses." The Tacoma Metal Trades Council, however, has endorsed the scheme and has appointed its delegates.

This audacious plan on the part of a group of trades to meet in advance of the convention and formulate a plan to govern the administration of the Federation, and then ask the rest of the labor movement to endorse it, is meeting with well merited opposition from almost every other section of the movement. Some of the Locals affiliated with the Seattle Metal Trades have shown but little appetite for it. The Seattle Boilermakers, the largest Local in the State, has to date ignored the proposal.

The representatives of twelve Unions of Tacoma, together with the Miscellaneous Trades section, have sent out a circular to all Unions in the State pointing out the plans afoot and asking that a full delegation be sent to the convention prepared to fight to have the policies of the Federation determined by the Convention and the representatives of the entire Labor Movement—democratically and honestly—and not through the medium of a pre-arranged caucus of a certain group.

The I. W. W. elements have been boasting for many months that they aimed to control the convention, and I. W. W.-ize the Federation, and have been conducting for some time an intensive campaign "from within" to elect their indirect representatives and friends as delegates for this purpose. However, there are a number of delegates who are honestly opposed to the present policies and administration of the Federation, and in justice to them, should not be classed with the former group. The latter group have the interest of the movement at heart and no criticism should be offered them, except to say that they are in unfortunate company.

It is the former group which is reported to be planning putting the convention on record as favoring the "One Big Union," and a severance of all connections with existing Internationals and the A. F. of L., and the election of officers pledged to this and other destructive policies, that is arousing the interest of a majority of the Unions of the State. Locals who have always heretofore sent only one or two delegates, are electing full quotas. The workers of the State are evidently determined that "constructive," rather than "destructive" policies are to govern their state movement, and that such policies are to be promulgated in the convention by open-minded dele-

gates, and not by the followers of "the road that leads we know not where." At no previous period in the history of the State's movement have such depths of depravity been reached as that shown by the agents provocateurs of the "One Big Union" and its followers in an effort to control the convention and tear to pieces the accomplishments of years of effort on the part of the real Labor Movement. Every Local in the State should be represented in this convention by a full delegation, and once and for all the spirit of destruction should be laid low, and its agents exposed to the light of real Labor's scorn.

MEXICAN PRINTERS STRIKE

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 17.—The printers employed on one of the Mexican papers struck for higher wages. A hurried conference was held with the manager of the company and a satisfactory settlement was reached. The men, realizing that it would be necessary to get in line, have conferred with the Printing Trades Council and will apply to the International for a charter.

STAYING IN SCHOOL PAYING PROPOSITION

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The value of staying at school is stated in dollars and cents in figures compiled by the bureau of education and now being distributed to boys and girls throughout the country by the children's bureau.

From a study of a large number of actual cases it had been found that at 25 years of age the boy who remained in school until he was 18 had received \$2,000 more salary than the boy who left school at 14, and that the better-educated youth was then receiving more than \$900 a year more in pay.

"This is equivalent to an investment of \$18,000, at 5 per cent," the statement said. "Can a boy increase his capital as fast in any other way?"

"From this time on the salary of the better-educated boy will rise still more rapidly, while the earnings of the boy who left school at 14 will increase but little."

While wages have increased with the war, the proportions shown in a table of weekly earnings still hold true, the statement said. The boy who left school at 14 at the time the investigation was made received an average of \$4 a week, his wages increasing each year to \$7 a week at 18. The boy who remained in school until he was 18 began work at \$10 a week.

At 20 the salaries were \$9.50 a week for the boy who left school early and \$15 for his better trained competitor. At 25 they were earning \$12.75 and \$31, respectively, and total wages up to that time had been \$5,112.50 and \$7,337.50, so that the boy who remained in school had earned nearly 50 per cent more in eight years than the other had in 12 years.

Mr. John Grant, Route 1, Sunny-side, Wash., had nasal polyps so badly that he hardly could breathe and had lost his sense of smell. He hardly expected to use his nose ever again. But after taking Dr. Mellenthin & Co.'s treatment without operation he feels fine and enjoys life again. Dr. Mellenthin & Co. will be in Everett, Mitchell Hotel, Wednesday and Thursday, June 11-12. Hours: 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. adv.

Jas. G. Webster, old-time Everett printer, was a visitor in the city last Wednesday. He is now of the firm of Leonard & Webster, publishers of the Concrete Herald. Jim's fine appearance suggests there is a fountain of youth in the vicinity of Concrete. Come oftener, Jim.

Try "BLUE RIBBON" Cigar, 5c.

CHILD LABOR LAW IN ARGENTINA

Child-labor laws in Argentina, while protecting minors in commerce and industry, make no mention of children in home work or work in the public streets.

Children under 16 years of age are required under the law to obtain a permit from the Department of Labor before being allowed to work. During the four-year period—1914 to 1917—21,519 children under 16 applied for these permits. Of these, 79.7 were boys and 20.3 were girls. Ninety-eight per cent of these children applying for permits were between 12 and 15 years of age. Seventeen children were 10 years of age and 156 were 11 years of age.

The largest number of children going to work for the first time applied in 1917, the proportion for this year being 54.1 per cent of the total applicants.

STONE-FISHER STORE TO BE REMODELED

Plans Are Made for Many
Changes, Including New
Central Entrance

(From Tuesday's Herald.)

Complete renovation of the entire ground floor and mezzanine balcony at the Stone-Fisher store in the Clark Building on Hewitt Avenue, is being planned according to announcement today. It is intended to spend between \$6,000 and \$7,000 on the proposed improvement program.

A big, new modern entrance is designed. It will be located in the center of the structure. The present doorway will be closed and the space utilized in the system of handsome big display windows planned. The two stairways now leading to the mezzanine, one at the front of the ground floor and one at the rear, will be taken out and a broad flight erected leading from the center of the floor upward. This change will provide more space for counters and shelves and add much to the interior appearance.

The mezzanine floor will be extended, adding at least one-third to its present area. The main floor will be relaid with a polished hardwood floor and the whole interior refinished and painted.

When completed the room will be one of the most handsome and attractive in Everett. No expense will be spared, it was announced today, to provide for the convenience of patrons.

HEALTH INSURANCE IS SURELY COMING

"The next remedial legislation to come in this country will be health insurance for workmen while unable to work because of illness," says an editorial in the New Orleans Times Picayune. All the messages and speeches present strong arguments in favor of the protection of the working men against sickness. The drift throughout the world has been in that direction. Nearly all the states have accepted workmen's compensation laws, although there was considerable opposition to them at first, and these statutes have brought about some improvement. There should be some extension of the idea to meet the heavy losses the working men sometimes suffer from sickness. The protection of a health insurance law will be equally beneficial to employer and employee.

"Health insurance legislation, including medical and cash benefits, will protect every member of the wage-earner's family—father, mother, and children—against suffering and destitution in time of sickness," says the Association for Labor Legislation in a recent special bulletin on Labor Laws in Reconstruction. "It will remove the great fear of sickness just as workmen's compensation has gone far to banish the fear of industrial accidents."

Jack McDonald, old-time Everett plumber, now residing in Tacoma, was an Everett visitor last Wednesday.

THE CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL GETS \$748.94 FROM CARNIVAL

Makers Merited Presents to Miss Maloney and Miss Hall;
Still After the City Dock

Wednesday, May 21, 1919.
President Moncur called the Council to order at 8 p. m. Delegate Goldthorpe was appointed Temporary Secretary, and Delegate Francois Sergeant-at-Arms.

The question of endorsing the Covenant of the League of Nations was referred to the Legislative Committee.

The Electrical Workers announced they were admitting returned Service men to membership for the low initiation fee of \$2.

A communication in relation to the Mooney strike vote was received and filed.

A communication was received from the Business Women's Civic Club asking the co-operation of the Council in circulating an initiative petition repealing an act of the Legislature increasing judges' salaries. The reason for so doing is set forth in the following resolution which was adopted and the request granted:

WHEREAS, at the last conference called by the Welfare Commission of the State of Washington a minimum wage of thirteen dollars and twenty cents a week was recommended for employed women in the States, although it was conceded that the advance from ten dollars a week, the previous allowance, to thirteen dollars and twenty cents a week was not in just proportion to the increase in the cost of living; and

WHEREAS, the District of Columbia has established a precedent, granting a minimum wage of sixteen dollars a week to women employed in that District; and

WHEREAS, the Legislature of the State of Washington in 1919 session has passed a bill increasing the salaries of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State;

BE IT RESOLVED, that we are unhesitatingly opposed to the granting of any increase in the salaries of state officials until such time as the employed women of the state receive a living compensation for their services.

BE IT RESOLVED: By the women of Seattle here assembled that we institute steps at an early date to invoke a referendum on the bill establishing an increase in salary for the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of Washington in order that the people of the State of Washington may have an opportunity to express themselves on this matter, which is of great importance, involving as it does a matter of justice to the employed women of our State. Unanimously adopted.

JEAN STOVEL,
President, Seattle Business Women's Civic Club.

The following important tabulated facts were given by the Club:

Present salary of Supreme Court Justices:
Week, \$115.40; month, \$500.00; year, \$6,000.00.
Present minimum wage for women in state of Washington:
Week, \$13.20; month, \$57.20; year, \$686.40.

An increase of \$1,000.00 a year over and above the present salary of Supreme Court Justices has been granted by Legislature.

The same Club asked the co-operation of the Council in bringing before the people an initiative measure to "invoke the referendum on the bill establishing capital punishment in order that the people may have an opportunity to express themselves on this matter. This request was also granted.

Committee Reports

The Carnival Committee reported a financial success, notwithstanding the unsettled weather. The Council's share of the net proceeds was \$748.94, which was turned into the New Labor Temple fund.

Miss Gladys Maloney, the young lady presented by the Clerks' Union as a candidate for Queen of the Carnival, and who was elected, was present, and was highly complimented by the President for her splendid work for the success of the entertainment.

Miss Maloney was presented with a diamond ring, and her opponent, Miss Violette Hall, was the recipient of a check for \$25. Miss Maloney thanked the Council, not so much for herself, as for her Union, the Retail Clerks, which is only two months old.

Delegate Vigen announced the organization of the Snohomish County Stage and Auto Drivers' Union. A. F. of L. Organizer Chas. Perry Taylor and Council Organizer H. C. Snyder assisted in ushering this new Union into the labor field.

A charter from the International Teamsters' Union was applied for. Delegate Myers reported the proposed organization in Seattle of the Seattle Federated Unions, to have jurisdiction of purely industrial matters, such as wage scales, wage agreements, statistics, etc. This Federation, it is understood, is not to take over the functions of the Central Labor Council, but to relieve it of its over-burden of business.

The Trustees were ordered to audit the Carnival Committee's accounts at the same time they audit the accounts of the Secretary and the Treasurer.

The Co-operative Committee reported slow progress on account of Carnival work. The report was accepted and the Committee continued.

Reports By Unions

The Butchers reported a good meeting. Two returned soldiers of their Union are working.

The Cooks and Waiters had a fine meeting. They initiated two applicants and listened to an address by Robert Hesketh, International Vice-President.

The Electrical Workers endorsed the Mooney strike proposal and voted unanimously to strike on the Fourth of July if justice is not accorded to Mooney and Billings by that time.

The Label League reported its "revival" meeting last Monday night. The League was given good words of encouragement by several delegates. See report of the League's meeting in this issue.

The Machinists reported five initiations, two of them service men. They took no vote on the Mooney strike, for the reason that their constitution forbids.

The Painters initiated two applicants and deferred the Mooney strike vote.

The Plumbers turned down the Mooney strike by one majority.

The Pile-drivers voted 42 to 1 for the Mooney strike. They announce a picnic for June 21 and 22.

The Stage Employees had a good meeting.

The Teamsters reported a good meeting and that their new wage scale was signed tonight.

The Timberworkers received thirty-nine new members in the last two weeks, and reported that the 4-L's are waning.

The Longshoremen voted \$10 for the relief of Nate Eagleston; they voted for the One Big Union proposition. They are considering co-operation of the marine transport unions.

The Engineers had a fair meeting. They report three jobs under the control of the County Engineer who says he does not want the union scale.

There are two unions which have a clause in their wage agreements permitting sympathetic strikes. These are the Inside Wiremen and the Butchers.

The new theatre trust was discussed and some things said about it, which were not altogether complimentary. It developed that they, through their incorporation papers, refuse to further flash advertisements on the screen, either free or for pay. This rule is applied, it is said, only by the combine.

The City Dock was discussed and Delegates Gulley, Watson and Overman appointed a committee to co-operate with like committees from the High School mass meeting and the Freeholders' Club to confer with the City Commission on the appointment of a capable engineer to appraise the value of the improvements on the dock.

After the discussion of subjects touching the welfare of organized labor, the Council adjourned.

Mr. K. I. Simmons, of Portland, to whom the Carnival Oldsmobile was presented, very gracefully took the Queen of the Carnival for a drive and invited her royal highness to lunch with him at the Mitchell.