

OURS BUT TO DO AND DIE

The Injuns and Grays are in the death struggle at Recreation park this afternoon. Two games will be played before the teams leave the field. Both teams are grim and inclined to fight when addressed. They're intent on winning both games. The first will see Macholz, the Milwaukee wonder, pitching against Goodwin. The last game and the one that closes the season in Spokane will have Rush on the firing line for Spokane against Tonneson for the Grays Harbor.

The Grays took the Injuns down the line yesterday by a score of 11 to 3. At no stage of the game did the Spokane boys have a possible show. Brinker, who did the slab work, was in great trim, while Blexurd, who started the works for Spokane, didn't show good form and was removed in favor of Samuels, who didn't show any better form.

It was an even thing at Butte yesterday when Tacoma lost the first game 1 to 7 and won the second 9 to 1. Tommy Doyle pitched both games for the Tigers.

The Dodd Clothiers won a game yesterday at Natatorium park against the S. A. C. by a score of 9 to 4. The Powell-Sanders team also won their game from Jones & Dillingham, 9 to 2.

At Coeur d'Alene yesterday the Northern Pacific won from the Lakers 1 to 0.

At Rosland, B. C., yesterday, the Canucks defeated our own Warwicks by a score of 4 to 3 in a brilliant 11 inning game that was a little the fastest article of baseball ever seen in the mining camp.

FIGHTING GAME IN GENERAL

It is understood that Louie Long has refused the offer of the Everett, Wash., club to match him and Kid Scaler. This has made Scaler madder'n a wet hen and he's out throwing challenges in all directions. The Kid wants a fight badly and he's spilling for a little of the mixing stuff in the ring. But it seems that since his return from the east some of the good little western boys don't want any more of his game. Billy Roche is responsible for this by making overtures for Scaler and Hyland at Los Angeles.

Tex Richard is going to break into the fighting game in California. He says he will put up a purse of \$15,000 for a go between Jimmy Britt and Terry McGovern in California on a basis of 65-35 per cent division. He says Goldfield would not stand another fight so soon.

Eddie Grauey of San Francisco denies that he ever offered a purse of \$10,000, or any other purse, for a meeting between Jack O'Brien and Sam Berger, and labels the whole thing as a yarn got up by the press agents of the fighters. Grauey says that the O'Brien-Berger card is not nearly so good as the Goldfield fight, and he couldn't offer \$10,000 for that.

It is reported from England that Jack O'Brien has signed to fight with George Hackenschmidt, the Russian wrestler, in October, for a purse of \$10,000. The wrestler, it is stated, has been taking instructions in boxing for the past two years from Gunner Moir and has become quite proficient in the ring. The mill, if it takes place, will be early in October, as O'Brien is to meet Squires in Australia in November.

Unk Russell of Philadelphia has been matched to meet Aurelio Herrera in Indianapolis tonight in a ten round bout to be pulled off at the baseball grounds. The weight is to be 133 pounds at 3 o'clock and 50 per cent of the gross receipts will be cut 60 and 40 per cent Herrera will get another beating if he doesn't get busy. Teddy Murphy, the "boy manager," is now steering the Mexican's fortunes.

How does this match look? The winner of the Sullivan-Dougherty fight at Butte, Mont., today, as the opponent of Dick Fitzpatrick in this city during the fair. Arrangements for such a battle are going ahead as the question of a hall of suitable size has been settled satisfactorily.

Honey Mellody and Joe Thomas, the Californian, box tonight at Chelsea, Mass. Thomas is said to be as good as an even money chance.

"I have thought of the coming match between myself and Jack Dougherty from every angle," said Mike (Twin) Sullivan this morning and to save my life I can't see where there is a chance for me to lose."

The above is what Mike the Twin thinks of his chances today against Jack Dougherty. Dougherty is the man a club here was trying to match with Dick Fitzpatrick.

UNION MEN WON'T WAIT FOREVER IN PARTY PRISON, SAYS GOMPERS.

By Gilson Gardner. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.—Union labor's new political activity does not look to the formation of a labor party. This is the statement of Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor.

The purpose of the movement, says Mr. Gompers is to have labor take action as a class, helping labor's friends and defeating when possible its enemies, irrespective of party.

"This is not a new move on the part of the trades unionists of America," said Mr. Gompers. "It is simply that some of the cobwebs are to be swept away from the minds of those who think it is new. As long ago as in its national convention of 1886 the American Federation of Labor declared that the time had arrived when the working people should decide upon the necessity of united action as citizens at the ballot box."

"Those present were urged to support an independent political movement of workmen. At numerous labor conventions held since then similar resolutions have been passed."

President Gompers says that the present movement is merely an awakening. The unionized labor people have lately come to the conclusion that they have been trifled with by members and leaders of the two great parties, and that they must take a more aggressive stand for the election of men who will represent their interests. This awakening of the labor interests first gave evidence of its widespread character and determined purpose in the presentation of a bill of grievances to President Roosevelt, the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives last winter.

"Labor has never yet formed parties or undertaken to form one but what the control has been wheeled out of their hands by a lot of faddists, theorists of self-seekers," continued President Gompers, "and thus prevented from its true labor interests and working class characteristics. This is true the whole world over."

BENEFITS OF UNIONS TO WOMEN WORKERS



DETROIT, Sept. 3.—Federated labor and the advantages that are derived therefrom are fast growing in favor among working women of this city, as is shown by the rapidly increasing number of women's labor unions. Prominent among those who are taking an active part in this work is Miss Kate Ryrle.

Miss Ryrle is president of Garments Workers' union, No. 74. She is employed as an accessory garment worker and devotes her leisure time to the promotion of union interests.

"The garment workers' union is the largest in the United States which is composed entirely of women," said Miss Ryrle. "The association was organized over 25 years ago; the Detroit local was organized 15 years ago with about 80 members, and now we have over 1100 in the city. I have been president for the past year and find much pleasure in the work."

"What do I think is the greatest benefit it gives us? Well, to begin with, it gives us more advantages. We are able to make better wages and are not forced to work long hours, or in being put out for cheaper labor."



Samuel Gompers

"The truth is the trade union congress appointed a committee and called it the labor representative committee the duty of which was to try to secure the election of labor men to parliament, regardless of party, and wherever that could not be done, to secure the defeat of those who stood hostile to labor interests of Great Britain. As a matter of fact, in many districts where the members of the Liberal party were returned, they were returned only because of the support which they received from the labor men, and vice versa."

WILL ELECT LABORITES IF IT IS NECESSARY



By Chas. W. Fear, President of the Industrial Council of Kansas City, Mo.

That workmen should interest themselves in the science of government no good citizen can deny. That there is an awakening to this fact by the workmen need cause no surprise.

Demands for laws protecting the interests of the women, children and men who toil for a living have been repeatedly refused. Laws, when enacted, have been nullified and made inoperative by corrupt officials. These conditions force the workmen to realize that they must go into politics.

We will stand by our friends, be they Republican, Democrats or otherwise, and if the laws desired can be secured without nominating and electing our own workmen, well and good, but if not possible to secure relief, we will nominate and elect our own members to city lawmaking bodies, state legislature and the national congress.

SAYS LABOR VOTE IS A JEST IN POLITICS



By Frank J. Weber, Business Agent of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council and the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, and General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor.

The submitting of the bill of grievances by officials of the American Federation of Labor to Messrs. Roosevelt, Frye and Cannon has been the means of disseminating among the organized workers the fact that through the division of their votes between the republican and democratic parties their influence in governmental affairs is practically nothing, and that the "labor vote" is really a jest in American politics.

Up to the present time organized labor has accomplished little or nothing in politics, for the reason that it has had little or no definite idea of what it wanted to obtain through political action. When the workmen of the country have a known and common object in view, one that can be understood by all, the means of obtaining it

wait so long a time to secure material improvement in their conditions. They want and will have them now and in the continually recurring near future. We will resort to politics whenever it will bring us advantage, whenever it will bring the labor movement a step further."

In speaking of labor's grievance against the party in power and particularly the Republicans in congress, Mr. Gompers said:

"What did organized labor get from congress? It was interested in several bills; it argued, presented data, attended hearings, when the session came to an end, what was the net result of this work? There was no result. The eight-hour bill, the anti-injunction bill, and other bills tending to the protection of the rights and lives of men, women and children, had again been juggled with, but none of them passed and there was no prospect of any satisfactory action on any of them at the next session. The game is an old one."

It is the boast of Mr. Gompers that union labor has already demonstrated its ability to make or unmake the regular party candidates and has a long list of laws—good laws—to its credit. Said Mr. Gompers:

"Over 30 years ago the trade unionists secured the establishment of the bureau of labor statistics in Massachusetts. It was the first bureau of the kind ever established in the world. Since then bureaus of labor statistics have been established in many states."

"It was the demand of our federation which compelled many states to establish inspectors of factories, shops, mills, mines and tenements. At the demand of organized labor, child labor laws have been placed upon the statute books of our several states. It is our movement which seeks for the final and absolute abolition of child labor."

"It was our federation which secured to the seamen, for the first time in history, the right of ownership in himself; the right to quit his work when his vessel was in safe harbor."

"Who defeated the Philippine bill? Who but the members of the

Cigar Makers' International union? Who put the representatives of the trade unions secured the eight-hour law which was put upon the statute books by the proclamation of President Grant. The whole story in itself—the eight-hour law—extended to the several states of the union—was that accomplished without political action?"

"Trade unionists by their political action abolished slavery in Hawaii. Hawaii would have been annexed to the United States, with slavery existing there, if it had not been for the representatives of the American Federation of Labor who insisted upon an amendment to the then pending bill for the annexation providing for the abolition of slavery in Hawaii and it was accomplished. When Porto Rico became annexed to the United States the old Spanish law prevailed that any effort of two or more men to

secure an increase of wages was a conspiracy to raise the price of labor. Through the action of the American trades unionists we secured its change.

"We have secured lien laws which guarantee a man his wages when he has worked. The breaker boys who work in the mines of Pennsylvania were liberated by the miners' strike, and the public conscience was so shocked that one of the best labor laws in the country was passed in Pennsylvania.

"In addition to these our unions have secured laws covering mining safety appliances, pumps, car coupling laws to protect railroad men from being smashed between the cars which he is trying to couple; laws for blowers to carry off the dust from the polisher and the buffer in the works and in machine shops, together with other too numerous to mention."

Organized labor through its duly accredited representative has for years sought by every honorable means to secure favorable legislation from both national and state lawmaking bodies. Finding the means unsuccessful, another course had to be pursued.

The workers, realizing what has been and can further be accomplished upon the industrial field, decided to use their power on the political field and will endeavor to elect such men, regardless of party—men from their own ranks—as will make new laws and administer them along the lines laid down in the demands of the American Federation of Labor. Every component labor organization must as the prime essential combine for the purpose of securing remedial legislation for wage earners and instruct their members to cast their votes on election day exactly as those legislators cast their votes on legislation asked for by organized labor.

Since the employers, by building up unions of their own, have flattered us by that imitation which is considered the sincerest form of flattery, we must also realize that our past experiences have enabled them to avoid many of the obstacles that confronted us in the earlier period of our formation. We blazed the way. By following it the employers have been enabled to do in a few months what has taken us years of patient endeavor to achieve.

Once they met our organized ranks with unorganized resistance, but even then their financial superiority prevented the advantage from being as great in our favor as it would otherwise have been. Again, through political influence, which capital has ever recognized as a potent force, our employers have mitigated the advantage of our superiority in numbers.

Labor's salvation lies in entering politics and in voting as a unit. In using the term "politics" I use it in its broader sense, devoid of partisanship. I feel that labor cannot consistently be republican or democratic, but must at all times

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HERMAN ROBINSON.

It may be recalled that several previous attempts have been made by labor in politics of a local character, and through the manipulation of politicians have succeeded in securing a nomination for office for a few of the leaders or rewarded them with some political appointment, which may have acted as a detriment to the effort at that particular time. However, this at least served as a lesson to the workers to guard themselves against its repetition.

No new movement expects to be successful in its entirety. If the present enthusiasm continues, as is made manifest by the action of the workers, then there is no doubt that they will be in a position at the next election to render a good account of themselves. It is hoped that such legislators who have been hostile or indifferent to the interests of labor will be relegated to the rear and union men and friends of organized labor will be elected in their stead.

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GILBERT W. DICKSON.

places his cause above mere party politics has already enjoyed a glimpse of the light which will lead us out of industrial bondage. The time for the boycott and the bludgeon have passed. The time for the ballot has arrived. We have only to look to New Zealand, where pauperism has been wiped out of existence by labor influence in politics, to see what can be accomplished in this country.

(Continued on page 4.)

UNIONS' DEMANDS WILL BENEFIT ALL LABOR

By Herman Robinson, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor in New York.

The present activity on the part of organized labor in politics must not be considered spontaneous, it being the result of study through which organized labor has become convinced that without unity of action all our appeals for favorable legislation in the interest of the wage workers are of no avail.

Considerable has been said about the so-called unjust demands of organized labor and that they only represented a small percentage of the wage workers. Nevertheless, it has been demonstrated that wherever a trade union succeeded in improving the condition of its members, the nonunion men as a result were also benefited.

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