

## THE EIGHT HOUR DAY FOR UNION PRINTERS

They Are Steadily Winning in the Fight for the Shorter Workday.

Another Reduction Has Been Made in the Assessment for Strike Purposes.

That the International Typographical union is steadily gaining in its fight for the eight hour work day there is no doubt. The local officers of the Duluth Typographical union, No. 36, received notice from the headquarters of the I. T. U. last Saturday evening that the strike assessment had been reduced to 5 per cent of all the moneys earned by the members of the union.

There is no better evidence wanted of the success of the printers in their struggle for the shorter workday. Ten per cent has been most cheerfully paid by the members of the I. T. U. for the past year to achieve the eight-hour day and that their demand is just and right is proven by the fact that over 500 cities in the United States and Canada have acceded to it.

Locally there has not been much change in the situation, but the proprietor of one of the struck shops in a recent conversation said that the eight hour was right, and that he believed it would come. He thought the time was a little too early yet for such a change. However, he said that the business conditions would adjust themselves to the shorter workday. It is just the same with all big reforms. At first people look on them with some opposition. When they are accomplished very little is said, because everything adjusts itself. It will be the same in the struggle of the I. T. U. for the eight hour workday.

There is no labor organization that would have stood the heavy assessment that the union printers have for the past twelve months. They have been loyal and true to the principles which they uphold, and their enemies admire them for their firm and steadfast adherence to those principles.

In all the jurisdiction of the great I. T. U. it is a question whether there has been as faithful and as true a band of workers in the cause as the members of No. 136.

Night and day they have labored for the success of the eight hour day, which they were ordered to demand on Oct. 5, 1905, at the expiration of their contract with the employing book and job printers of this city. Never can it be said that the union printers violated their contract with the employers. It will never be as long as the I. T. U. exists.

The Duluth Typographical union has now been on strike for over one year and not one member has deserted the union standard, and never will. Up to the last hour before the strike occurred, every member of the union employed in the book and job offices of this city performed his work just as faithfully as if no strike was to occur. This fact is attested to by the employers themselves and was so stated on the afternoon of Oct. 4, 1905, to the secretary treasurer of No. 136 at a meeting of the employers on that day.

It was the hope of the U. T. A., the employing printers association, that a great protest would have been raised at the convention of the International Typographical union last August against the 10 per cent. Instead every delegate present assured the convention that his union was ready and willing to pay the 10 per cent, yes, and even more, to win the eight hour day. Success must be ours, said the delegates, and we are there to win. This was the unanimous opinion of the hundreds of delegates. Where such a spirit of unity exists nothing can subdue it.

It can be said with honor to the International Typographical Union and the membership comprising the same, that they have conducted a great fight for the past twelve months that might well be emulated by other trade union organizations. It has been a most peaceful and successful one and the men at the head of the same, both national and local, deserve a great deal of credit for the able manner in which they have handled it.

The International Typographical union is still fighting for the 8-hour day and all it asks of its friends is that they have all their printing done in a union office and that the same bear the union label—the emblem of fair workmanship under fair conditions.

Walter R. Eastman, vice president of the Duluth Typographical union, and delegate of that body to the Duluth Federated Trades assembly, left this week for the west. Mr. Eastman has been a most enthusiastic worker in the cause of unionism, and has at all times been a willing worker for the upbuilding of trades unionism. His many friends wish him every success in his new field of labor.

John A. Barron has returned to the city after some months' absence. Mr. Barron is a member of the Duluth Typographical union and was its president at one time for a year. He also represented his craft in the Federated Trades assembly and held the office of recording secretary of that body.

Peter Loskiel, a member of St.

## BIG REFORM STRUGGLE ON IN CHICAGO STORES

Saleswomen Are Not Allowed to Sit Down in Big Department Stores.

Arrangement Between Owners of Big Stores Indicate Keeping of Blacklist.

For ten years the bitterest enemy of organized labor in Chicago has been the State street stores. Through their control of the press, it was these stores that led the fight against the teamsters, the most powerful labor organization in Chicago, in the strike of 1905. The greatest struggle in the strike of the building trades in this city was on a building owned by Marshall Field. Every attempt of the department store clerks to organize has met with failure.

Thomas Mahon has worked for Marshall Field twelve years. He began as a bundle boy at \$3 per week and now is an inspector, earning \$14. The incentive to work could be greater, yet at this rate he is still expecting to become part owner of the firm. Thomas Mahon has learned several things. He knows that organization of labor does not go in the big stores. He knows that the time, not long ago, when the clerks resolved to organize. They discussed it quietly. They knew the attitude of the store management, so planned to meet some distance from the downtown stores. About 50 clerks from various stores took a North Clark street car, transferred to Chicago Avenue and south on Halsted to 63rd. An incipient organization was formed. Next morning every man and woman at the meeting was discharged.

A woman, working in a restaurant at The Fair was elected to an office in the Waitresses' union. She was immediately discharged. When a delegation attempted to put the case before Mrs. Lehman, owner of The Fair store, she refused to meet the delegation or to answer a letter addressed to her.

The difficulties of organization are made greater by the method of graduation of labor that exists in the stores and that has been effected since the last attempt of the clerks to organize. Every man or woman works over and under some one else. The distinction may be one almost purely in name with 50 cents or a dollar's difference in wages, yet it serves to destroy the growth of common interest among the clerks, since every man is pushing those under him while trying to pull up to the position above.

**Blacklist Works Overtime.** In order to keep wages of clerks down and prevent them from an effort to better their condition by changing to a different store, Mandel Bros., Marshall Field, Stevens and Carson, have entered into an agreement. They constitute what is known as the "Big 4." Through the agreement between these firms, no store will hire an employee from any one of the other stores until the clerk has first given up his place—become dependent—and told his former wages. Letters of recommendation, required at the time of employment, are retained by the management, and all errors are entered and kept for future reference, so that they operate like the Lord, who said, "Lo, I will be with you always."

Rules are fixed by the house and clerks may be discharged with or without cause. A customer stepped up to a woman in the Boston Store who had been fourteen years in the employ of the house. She made a purchase and asked to have a smaller package enclosed. The clerk, to oblige the customer, gave her a package. The package was discharged, the customer being a house detective. No rule against enclosing packages can be found in the rules of the Boston Store nor was it ever announced to the employees.

**Fined Because She Might Have Made Mistake.** Clerks are fined not only for all mistakes made but for all they were likely to make. Carrie Mann, at the Boston Store, sold four pairs of hose at 5 cents each for the price marked. The inspector stopped the bill so the store lost nothing, but Carrie lost 20 cents. The store makes several hundred dollars a week in this manner. Discharge is the penalty, if the clerk fails to sign a "charge" for the store.

There is perfect "liberty of speech" so far as any person working under you is concerned. The writer has frequently heard Rothschild's floor walkers abuse and insult at women clerks; and Mandel Bros.' receiving clerks vent their feelings on the office girls. In no case is there an appeal to a higher authority.

So effectively have the big stores crushed out organization and so completely have they control of the situation, that men and women entering their employ bargain on exactly the same terms as the workers of the 18th century bargained with their employers.

Mr. Union Man: Notify your baker that the Bell Phone is Unfair.

**NOTICE ISSUED TO BANKS.** WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The comptroller of currency today issued a call for a statement of the condition of national banks at the close of business on Monday, Nov. 12.

## ORGANIZED LABOR'S HOSTS WELCOMED TO MINNESOTA BY ITS LEADING MEN

A. F. of L. Session Opens in Great Flour City Under Most Favorable Auspices—Legislative Body of Union Labor Opens Its Big Convention.

President Gompers and Other Leaders Are There—Sessions May Last For Two Weeks. Great Enthusiasm Manifested by Delegates and Citizens.

**First Day's Session.** Minneapolis, Nov. 13.—The mighty forces of the American Federation of Labor marched the streets of Minneapolis today. The parade was not a long one—not more than 400 men and women were in line. But they represent the 2,000,000 men and women of organized labor in the United States, these officers and delegates of the federation, and so it was a mighty, a distinguished body.

At their head marched Samuel Gompers, president of the federation and chief spokesman for the unions of America. With him was John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, who handled successfully the greatest anthracite coal strike which ever threatened the industrial life of the country.

Every man in the marching body represented thousands of toilers who were seeking to obtain what they regard as their fair share of the fruits of industry.

Heading the procession was a band of 100 pieces, made up of the picked men of the Minneapolis Musicians' association. Some of the most inspiring marches of Sousa had been especially arranged for this band, and the music for melody and volume, was perhaps the most inspiring ever heard on the streets of Minneapolis.

With one exception—the band organized for the McKinley memorial parade—it was the largest band which has ever marched in this city.

**Cheered Labor's Marchers.** Along the streets of the business section the sidewalks were lined with laboring men who cheered their leaders, and from the office blocks workers and office men, employers and employed, waved their greetings to the representatives of labor. After a triumphal progress through the heart of the city, the procession turned down Third street and marched to Normanna hall, where the convention sessions will be held.

Few of the many conventions held in Minneapolis have been—fraught with more far-reaching possibilities for the future of the American people than this which is to decide whether the labor union shall become a factor in politics as a separate party. Few have had better-known men upon the platform, and few have had more earnest and intelligent men seated as delegates.

With every delegate standing while the big band played the "Star Spangled Banner," the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was formally opened. As the band started to play the stirring national air, President Gompers and every delegate and visitor to the convention rose and remained standing until the last note had died away, to be followed by a flood of hearty applause.

The convention was called to order, and J. H. McNally of Minneapolis, as president of the Trades and Labor assembly, rose to welcome the visitors in behalf of organized labor of the city.

"I am proud of this opportunity to welcome to our city the officers and delegates to this magnificent gathering of the American Federation of Labor," said Mr. McNally. "I esteem it an honor to the city that we have you with us, and shall always cherish the memory of this opportunity that is mine, that of welcoming you to the city."

"We want you to make our city yours and we want you to feel at home. The entertaining of this gathering was a big undertaking for us and while our plans and preparations for your entertainment may be less lavish and less pretentious than in other cities I want to assure you that every dollar, every cent of the money raised for the entertainment of this convention was contributed by trades unionists of Minneapolis. It all came for our own people, who contributed gladly and willingly."

**Political Activity.** Speaking of the recent political activity of the federation Mr. McNally said: "I wish to say here and now that here in Minneapolis and in Minnesota we are glad that the American Federation of Labor went in to politics."

For the first time in the history of the state, owing to the example and initiative of the parent body, we have accomplished something politically. For the first time the common people have favorable representation in our legislative bodies and for that we owe you much."

Mr. McNally called the attention of the delegates to the magnificent showing made by the local musicians' union, which turned out 110 strong to welcome the visitors and lead the parade. Calling President Felix McIlvor of the musicians' local to the platform and introducing him, he presented him with a handsome bouquet of chrysanthemums as a token of appreciation. Mr. McIlvor assured the visitors that the musicians would have been glad to march them over the entire city.

Inaugurating a feature new in national conventions, Rev. George P. Magill of Minneapolis, clerical representative on the Trades and Labor

assembly, offered prayer, asking divine assistance and guidance in the deliberations of the convention.

Chairman McNally then introduced Acting Mayor Merrill who welcomed the delegates in behalf of the city.

As soon as the applause which followed Alderman Merrill's speech had subsided, Chairman McNally rose to explain that owing to a delayed train Governor Johnson would not be present. Cheers greeted the name of the state's chief executive. Then, on behalf of the local arrangements committee, Mr. McNally presented President Gompers.

**Gompers and Johnson.** Before the applause which greeted him and subsided it was drowned out by a fresh wave of cheers started at the rear of the room. When those in front turned their heads and saw that the occasion was the entrance of Governor Johnson with Labor Commissioner W. H. Williams, they, too, joined and the applause was wild and prolonged.

President Gompers at once broke the thread of his speech and greeted Governor Johnson. In introducing him he said that the name of Johnson of Minnesota was a household word throughout the country and that though surprised at his appearance immediately after it had been announced that he would not come, he was proud to meet him. "I shall not presume to introduce Governor Johnson to you," he said. "It is a sufficient honor to present to you the governor of the state of Minnesota."

**The Governor Speaks.** "When you realize that for seven or eight weeks it has been my pleasure, or misfortune, to go about continually making speeches, you will realize that it has become as unpleasant to me as it has been to any of those who have had to listen to them," said the governor. "But on this occasion I am proud and pleased to speak, even though the best I can do is to bid you welcome and god-speed in your effort to bring the highest good to a class which is deserving above all others."

"When we look about us at the widespread organization of capital we cannot doubt the right and duty of labor to organize. It is the only class which, at present, has to sell its product in the open market against competition. You are entitled to a fair chance to secure for yourselves at least a fair share of the products of your labor. I wish you well in your labors."

"Here, owing to our great natural resources, as yet hardly developed, we have few of the labor problems found in the congested east. But we are convinced that there is no real prosperity unless all share equally in the fruits of prosperity. That is what you are here to work for."

"Gentlemen, in the name of the state of Minnesota I welcome you and wish that every success may crown your labors here."

**Gompers Resumes.** Resuming his speech after Governor Johnson had finished, President Gompers said: "That we are appreciative of and grateful for the words of welcome and encouragement to which we have just listened is evidenced by the applause you have just heard far better than it could be by any words which I might use."

"It is true that in this country we have great opportunities for producing everything we need, and yet there is much poverty and suffering. When this body met in the Chicago courthouse thirteen years ago its delegates had to sleep over the bodies of men sleeping in the corridors, because they had no other place to go. Yet the engines of industry and prosperity existed in the land. In the Indian and Irish famine it is a fact that great quantities of food for which a part of the people were suffering were exported from the country."

"All this shows that there is something wrong. This misery is not the outcome of any unknowable law, but of man's mismanagement, and it is for us to see that it does not happen again. At the Austin convention of this body the policy which is to forever eradicate poverty and misery was inaugurated. We have but to follow that policy."

Gentlemen, the twenty-sixth convention of the American Federation of Labor is now in session."

**His Annual Report.** After the report of the committee on Credentials, President Gompers delivered his annual report. It calls attention to the fact that the report completes a quarter of a century of the history of trades unionism in the United States, and he comments on the fact that each annual convention finds the cause of labor farther advanced, union men better educated and qualified in every way to give intelligent and efficient advice, and to take their place as American citizens.

The most interesting subject in the report is labor's political campaign against those congressmen who were branded by the federation leaders as legislators hostile to the interests of the laboring man. President Gompers' report was written before the elections Nov. 6, and so is not conclusive as based upon the results of those elections. The report, however, asserts that if labor's efforts may not have fulfilled its hopes, still the members of the federation will continue their efforts in behalf of labor's betterment. The report declares that whatever the result, the endeavors were successful from many points of view in that the campaign opened late and was hampered by a lack of funds. The subject is to be covered more fully when the executive council of the federation reports.

The laborer makes his gains by hard work, and Mr. Gompers finds

Governor Johnson Is Given Great Ovation as He Enters the Hall—President Gompers Pays Him Glowing Tribute—Meetings are Enthusiastic.

President Gompers' Annual Address Is Feature of First Day's Session. His Political Course Will Be Warmly Supported by the Convention.

that his advance along industrial lines has been beset with difficulties and opposition where there should have been co-operation.

**Growth of Unions.** Charted have been issued within the year to 6 international, 4 state, 53 city central, 167 local trade and 87 federal labor unions, a total of 317. There are now affiliated with the A. F. of L. 119 international, 36 state, 538 central labor, and 759 local trade and federal unions.

Ideals of unionism, Mr. Gompers says, are not perfect, and all growth is made by adapting the principles, not always clearly defined, to the workmen as they are, not as they should be. The work is one of patience, education and fraternal association. Emphasis is laid on the city central bodies, of whatever name, as efficient courts in which local disturbances may be neutralized, and for their help in furthering the general interests of labor.

Mr. Gompers comments with satisfaction on the growth of unionism in Canada and of the feeling of fraternity existing between the laboring men of that land and this. Organizations among the working people of Porto Rico are increasing, and in general conditions there are more satisfactory than heretofore.

**Eight-Hour Contest.** The eight-hour contest of the International Typographical union has been on the whole successful. Of the 200-odd unions involved in the eight-hour controversy, about one hundred have been successful. Thirty-nine thousand printers are now working under the eight-hour rule, and 5,000 are still on strike. Mr. Gompers can see no reason why the universal working day should not be reached in a matter of months.

Mr. Gompers argues that a day of eight hours has proved to be better for the material, moral and intellectual advancement of all concerned. Labor is more generally employed now than a year ago. For 1905 the percentage of the unemployed was about 3, while for this year it will prob be 2.75. The "no wage reduction" policy is considered wise and humane, although there is at present no indication of a general decline in wages.

Congressional legislation will be undertaken in the form of a perfected eight-hour labor bill, anti-injunction measures, Chinese exclusion, convict labor and employment on the Panama canal.

**Ship Subsidy.** The protest against the ship subsidy bill is reported, with stress on the contention of the federation that the bill contained provisions which practically made conscription of seamen a condition precedent to their employment on privately owned vessels.

**Touching on the defeat of an immigration bill** in the national house of representatives, the report arraigns the course taken by Speaker Cannon. The passage of the denatured alcohol law is noted with satisfaction. Regret is expressed that little or no progress has been made toward the passage of the bill limiting railroad men's hours of labor, and the federation is urged to renewed efforts for the measure.

The report counsels a conference of railroad organizations heads over the Eriandian arbitration act which prohibits discrimination by railroads against members of labor organizations because of such membership. The conference is deemed necessary because a court has declared this provision of the act null and void.

The employers' limited liability law is hailed as a basis for future action extending its provisions to all persons employed in interstate commerce.

The federation is urged to renew its efforts to secure the passage of a resolution in congress directing the department of commerce and labor to investigate the industrial, social, moral, educational and physical conditions of women and child workers in the United States.

**Hearst in Congress.** Reference is made to Congressman W. R. Hearst's failure to secure the passage of a bill limiting the number of barges towed out to sea or off a coast by a single vessel.

The San Francisco disaster is referred to with a partial report on the relief measures taken by the federation for trades unionists in San Francisco. Workmen are advised not to go to Frisco in hope of finding employment.

Continued efforts to relieve humanity from the scourge of tuberculosis are recommended. Further movements are urged to secure the use of schoolrooms as meeting places for labor unions.

**Arrest of Miners.** The arrest and imprisonment of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, of the Western Federation of Miners, charged with complicity in the murder of former Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, are termed an outrage and a travesty on the law.

The organizers of the federation are complimented, and gratitude is expressed for the co-operation of the members of the executive council.

## SWITCHMEN TO STAY AT WORK; TO BE NO STRIKE

Peace Agreement Monday at Chicago—Railroads Grant Increases.

Walkout Is Averted—Much Credit Is Due to Switchmen from Minnesota Towns.

Minneapolis, Nov. 11.—There will be no switchmen's strike this year. Frank T. Hawley, president of the Switchmen's Union of North America, telephoned from Chicago last night to Robert J. Martin of Minneapolis, chairman of the adjusting committee, that he had reached a "satisfactory agreement with the general managers of the roads involved."

The wages of all the men involved will be advanced 4 cents an hour with the exception of the night yardmasters, assistant yardmasters and switch tenders, whose claim will be adjusted Monday. This means that on the basis of a ten hour day, day helpers will get \$3.20 a day, day foremen \$3.50, night helpers \$3.40 and night foremen \$3.70.

Overtime will be paid at the same rate. These are substantially what were asked by the switchmen in the first instance, and the arrangement is said to be satisfactory to the union.

**Long Conference.** For three weeks a committee of seventy-five, drawn from all parts of the country, with Robert J. Martin of Minneapolis for its chairman, has been sitting in St. Paul and attempting to adjust all difficulties without calling a strike. Last Wednesday a strike order was prepared but it was withheld at the request of the general managers of the roads involved. Yesterday President Hawley met the general managers in conference at Chicago and they drew up terms of peace. His telephone message to Mr. Martin was the first intimation received here that what threatened to be the worst series of strikes in the railroad history of the United States has been averted.

"Credit for this victory belongs to President Hawley and to the twin cities," said Mr. Martin last night. "It was President Hawley's diplomacy which brought about a meeting between a sub-committee of the S. U. N. A. adjustment committee and a sub-committee of the general managers in Chicago last Tuesday, and it was from that meeting that the agreement reached yesterday arose. Minneapolis had the lion's share in this work, as it was represented on the committee of six by M. R. Carroll and myself."

"This agreement means that all danger of a strike is at an end. By its terms it can be changed only by mutual agreement and cannot be terminated by either party without thirty days' notice. This notice clause means that in any case there must be a conference and our experience shows that a conference is more likely to lead to an agreement than a strike."

"Never before has an employees' organization been given the attention by the railway officials of this country that has been given to the Switchmen's union of North America. The doors of the general managers have been open to us at all hours and they have always been ready to listen carefully to our side of the case. This is something new in the history of railroadings."

**Strike Order Was Ready.** "For years the switchmen have been looked upon as the most radical element among railway employees, but I think that they have shown themselves in a different light this time. Though the boys in the yards were anxious to start something the middle of the week, and we had a strike order ready Wednesday, we withheld it at the request of the general managers, on their statement that they still hoped to offer terms satisfactory to us. The outcome has more than justified our action."

"After this experience the general managers and the switchmen should know how to get along together. I do not think we will have any difficulty in talking things over with them next time. We certainly could not have asked for a more courteous and fair consideration of our claims than we received this time. The general managers of the roads centering in the twin cities have always been ready and willing to talk matters over with their employees, and it is largely thru them that we got on so well with the others. That is another reason why the twin cities should be given a lot of credit for the conclusions of this difficulty without a strike."

"Had there been a strike, it would have tied up every line of importance in the country. One of the general managers said to me in the Chicago conference last Tuesday: 'I tell you Bob, if this comes to a strike it will make '94 look like a nine-spot.' He was right."

This averts the threatened switchmen's strike. President Hawley will return to Minneapolis Tuesday to attend the meetings of the American Federation of Labor.

Frank J. Caldwell, representing the switchmen union of Spokane, is at St. Paul to attend the meeting of delegates from all the switchmen's unions on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific systems. Demands will be made for more pay and shorter hours. The present scale for switchmen is: Day foreman, 31 cents an hour; day helper, 28 cents an hour; night foreman, 33 cents an hour, and night helper, 30 cents an hour. The new scale of 38 cents flat to helpers and 42 cents to the foremen for both day and night shifts. A change from the present basis of 10 hours to eight hours as a working day will also be asked.

**Smoke Purifiers Cigar, Clear Havana, Union Label and Home Made.**

## UNION LABOR HATER THIRSTS FOR BLOOD

Cleveland Leader of Strike Breakers Makes Dangerous Threats on Unionists.

Hurl Vilest and Most Unprintable Epithets at Unionists—Is Church Member.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 15.—Mr. John A. Penton, one of the notorious grand dukes of the local plutocracy, has started to run amuck. Like the late despoiled and hated Treppoff, Penton is thirsting for blood, and nothing short of human suffering appears to satisfy the man's craving.

Penton has achieved more than a local reputation as an implacable labor-hater and an especial enemy of organized working people, and is in a fair way of standing second only to the ill-famed Parry or Post if he keeps up his present gait.

For years Penton has made war upon the iron molders and machinists and sought to stir up the strife against the marine workers through his publications.

And like the equally notorious Farley, Penton has grown rich at his game of trouble breeding, and never overlooks an opportunity to add to his ill-gotten gains.

Although Penton has repeatedly declared that he does not own a dollar's worth of stock in any printing house, and that his publications are fully protected by contracts, yet he has determined to meddle in the eight hour fight between the printers and the unfair employers.

The Penton publications are issued from the office of the Whitworth Bros., on Erie street, a concern that has had considerable difficulty in securing and retaining competent printers to work nine hours a day. One of the Whitworths has been particularly abusive toward union men. Although said to be a good church member, he has hurled the vilest and most unprintable epithets at strikers, and has deliberately interfered in conversations between pickets and strike-breakers upon every occasion. Several times this bitter fanatic has assaulted union men who were strictly attending to their business, and last week Friday evening this series of unprovoked attacks culminated in a cowardly stabbing affair on Erie street, where Whitworth plunged a chisel into the back of a picket named Black, while the latter was peacefully walking homeward. When the would-be assassin was arrested the police found a slungshot and a revolver besides the chisel on his person. Criminal and civil proceedings have been begun against Whitworth and they will be fought to a finish.

Not long since Whitworth committed his latest assault, and probably in the hope of saving the latter from well-merited public condemnation, when up jumps the blustering Penton and starts a loud cry against the "lawless" pickpocket who shouts "stop thief!" to divert attention from his own criminal practices. Penton not only denounces the unionists with holy indignation, but this local Parrylike declares in so many words that the mayor, or the police and the courts are unable to preserve order and peace, and, therefore, he and his labor-hating cabal intend to take the law into their own hands.

"Shoot to kill!" is the edict that has gone forth from the Cleveland union smasher.

"We have issued an injunction that's made to lead and can't be modified," said Penton to a News reporter, showing a big revolver that he carried in his coat pocket. "You can say that the strike is ended on Erie street. There'll be no more slugging by thugs hired or imported to intimidate our men. Our employees are instructed to shoot any man who even jostles them, to shoot at once and shoot right. The company will stand behind them. Injunctions of the garden variety are all right only they are sort of passe and they don't injure. This one is going to stand, a right."

No doubt Mr. Penton is a very brave man, and doubly so when he knows that the union men have been warned throughout the strike, and that the "thugs hired or imported" are on the Penton side. During the past year nearly every act of slugging has come from the employer's side, and Penton knows it.

"More Men." The call comes from railroad companies, railway construction concerns, mill-owners, the mining and lumber camps in the Spokane district. Ten thousand competent workmen and skilled craftsmen can find immediate employment in eastern, central and western Washington at better wages and shorter hours than ever prevailed in the history of the state. More than 900 miles of electric railway lines are under construction or projected in Washington, and in addition to this the Hill, Harriman, Earlring and Northwestern interests are planning to build hundreds of miles of steam lines in Washington, but the work is being retarded because of lack of men.

The general teamsters' union of Spokane has fixed a scale of \$2.50 for eight hours work, and it is reported that this scale will be paid by the general teamsters at once. The new union sent back an application for a charter to the headquarters of the international union and a charter is expected to arrive in the city shortly. The new union will take into membership only general teamsters. Teamsters' union 202, the old union of the teamsters, embraces truck drivers and expressmen as well as general teamsters.

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