

## THE PRESS.

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HAMILTON AND VICINITY.

ESTABLISHED 1891

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Endorsed by the Trades and Labor  
Council of Hamilton, Ohio.



THE Twenty-first Annual Cele-  
bration of Labor Day will be held  
in Hamilton on next Monday, Sep-  
tember 1, 1913. The thousands of  
members of organized labor  
throughout our city and the United  
States have many reasons why they  
can celebrate the day. In the ear-  
ly days of unionism the toilers were  
confronted with an up hill fight  
for a small increase in wages, short-  
er hours and better sanitary condi-  
tions. It has only been a short  
while ago that the workers realized  
to gain certain advantages from  
the employers it was necessary to  
organize into one body for the  
good of all. Since this realization  
and the workers have become thor-  
oughly organized many changes  
have been made in the great Amer-  
ican industries which are the fruits  
of the labor unions untiring efforts.  
In many of our factories decent  
sanitary conditions were unknown  
and little did the factory owner  
care as long as the men were grind-  
ing out the dollars and were not  
raising their voice against it. If  
one or two employees did protes-

they were immediately discharged  
for being disturbers and agitators.  
But things have so changed since  
labor unions have been organized  
that the employer cannot discharge  
the workers so readily without  
bringing all into the controversy.  
He is obliged to deal with the men  
as a body and not individually as  
heretofore and in many cases is  
asked to live up to a contract drawn  
up by the union in a nice business  
way, which has proven up to now  
to be entirely satisfactory.

Reports come from all over the  
country that labor unions have se-  
cured increases in wages for their  
members, shorter hours and better  
working conditions without a strike  
a lockout and without any trouble  
whatever. They have also become  
real business institutions and they  
now meet the employer as business  
men and all contracts and agree-  
ments are drawn up in a business  
manner and as a rule the employer  
signs without any trouble whatever.  
In many states throughout the  
country especially our own state  
Ohio, many important laws have  
been enacted that benefits labor  
direct. The child labor law, Work-  
man's Compensation Law, and the  
Woman's Nine Hour Law are the  
results of the legislative work done  
in the past few years by the labor  
unions of our state. Labor unions,  
their members and their families  
have reasons to celebrate Labor  
Day this year because never in the  
history of organized labor has so  
much good been accomplished as  
in the year past.

### LABOR DAY PICNIC COM- MITTEES.

The Labor Day Picnic Committee  
meets every Thursday, at 7:30 p.  
m. in Trades Council Hall.  
The committees appointed by  
President Few are as follows.  
Refreshments—Chas. Vaughn,  
Robert Shiering, Frank Moor, Sam  
Hiltolstein, A. P. Lombard, Jos  
Stoker, Mrs. Vaughn, Mrs. Fin-  
frock, Mrs. Weatherby.  
Printing and Advertising.—Ed.  
Etzler, George Mayer, Frank Coch-  
ran, Fred Schwab and Jos. Strat-  
egier.  
Amusements.—Edw. Weiss, E.  
Sims, A. D. Howard, Elmer Hall,  
David Linn, Geo. A. Hill, Henry  
Betcher, A. Erbs.  
Music.—Wm. Finfrock, John  
Hartman, Henry Janser.  
Be sure and settle for your La-  
bor Day Tickets.



CHAS. E. VAUGHN.

The Labor Day Parade this year  
is going to be a record breaker.  
So stated Charles E. Vaughn,  
Grand Marshal for the Labor Day  
Parade, after looking over the situ-  
ation. We are going to have  
more unions in the parade and we  
are going to have more union men  
in line. You will find that the new  
members who have joined the labor  
unions in the past year will line up  
to a man. Many of our unions  
have doubled in membership since  
the last Labor Day Parade and the  
increase in membership will cer-  
tainly swell the crowd. The pa-  
rade will move promptly at 9  
o'clock and all of the assistant mar-  
shals are requested to get their  
men in line so that the parade can  
start on time. If the weather is  
favorable I believe we will have  
the best parade we have ever had.

### GET YOUR HAT EARLY

The labor day committee this  
year have adopted a hat and have  
given the contract to the Adams  
Company. All union men are  
asked to secure their hats on or  
before Saturday, Aug. 30. The  
store will be closed labor day and  
you must get your hat by Saturday  
night.

### MARSHALS' NOTICE

The marshals for the Labor Day  
Parade will meet in Trades Coun-  
cil Hall, Sunday morning at 9  
o'clock. All marshals are request-  
ed to be hand.

### It Did Not Work.

Indianapolis, Aug. 29.—A hu-  
morous situation developed here  
early today when officials of the  
traction companies entering Indian-  
apolis were sleepily awaiting for  
trainmen employed by the various  
lines to emerge from a building  
where they last night completed  
the formation of a union. The  
conductors and motormen began  
their session early last evening,  
and shortly afterward officials of  
the various interurban lines drove  
to the hall in automobiles and  
trained the headlights of their ma-  
chines on every exit. During the  
entire night the officials remained

at their posts declaring they would  
not leave until the employees came  
from the building. The trainmen  
who had secretly formed their union,  
appeared to be satisfied with  
the conditions and chose to remain  
in the hall rather than to leave and  
be recognized by their superiors.  
Application has been forwarded to  
the Amalgamated Association of  
Street and Electric Railway Em-  
ployes for charter, which will ar-  
rive in a few days. In the mean-  
time demands are being formulated  
and will be presented to the com-  
pany. Rezin Orr, General Organ-  
izer of the Association and one of  
his associates were attacked and  
badly beaten up by the thugs.

## 101 RANCH

Joseph C. Miller, president of the  
famous 101 Ranch of Oklahoma,  
publicly offered, in Mexico City,  
Mexico, \$5,000, to any Spanish or  
Mexican bull fighter who would  
dare to try to duplicate the feat of  
Wm. Pickett, a 101 Ranch cowboy  
who, bare handed, fought a Span-  
ish bull in the Mexico bull ring.  
And a great fear and silence was  
upon one and all the matadors.  
All the republic of Mexico could  
not produce a man so brave and  
strange as this American.

The cowboy performed his life-  
risking exploit before 40,000 Mex-  
icans. It was the result of a heavy  
wager between M. Miller and Mex-  
ican capitalists as to the relative  
courage of their respective coun-  
trymen. Pickett's antagonist was  
the fiercest and most dreaded bull  
of the country, whom the boldest  
native bull-fighter feared even to  
approach; nor could any human being  
lay hands on him and live, they  
solemnly affirmed.

For seven minutes and a half  
Pickett battled, hand-to-horns,  
with the brute, while the hostile  
Mexicans, realizing that he was be-  
littling their own beloved matadors  
hurled missiles and insults at him.  
Bleeding and exhausted from the  
wounds of his four-footed antagon-  
istic and from the fury of the mob,  
his safe deliverance from the arena  
is still the talk of Mexico and the  
southwest.

The cowboy will make his ap-  
pearance at each performance of  
the 101 Ranch Wild West in this  
city Saturday, Sept. 13, at Walnut  
and East Ave. His demonstration  
of courage and strength is given  
with a wild Texas steer, to whose  
horns he leaps from the saddle of  
a running horse, then attempting  
to throw the beast on its side. The  
deed is a life-risking one.

The 101 Ranch is endorsed by  
organized labor. It is the only  
show coming here that is approved  
by labor, and labor should patron-  
ize it.

## CONSISTENCY IS A JEWEL.

Why Union Men Should Always Prefer  
Goods Bearing Label.

If there is one feature of the labor  
movement which has been so persist-  
ently called to the attention of the  
rank and file and which has received  
less consideration than the union label  
we do not know which one it is, says  
the Garment Worker.

Every international union whose  
members are employed upon commodi-  
ties to which a union label is attached  
has spent thousands of dollars in an  
effort to educate the workers as to the  
value of this insignia of humane and  
fair working conditions, yet we find  
that, while there is a slight increase in  
the sale of union made goods, it is all  
out of proportion to the great increase  
of membership in trade unions.

Why this situation should obtain we  
are unable to say, but that this is a  
stubborn fact cannot be successfully  
denied by the most ardent advocate of  
the union label and what it stands for.  
How can any trade unionist main-  
tain a consistent position who in his  
union meetings advocates fewer hours  
and increased wages for himself and  
fellows and at the same time be an  
employer of nonunion labor?

To our mind this sort of union man  
is a constant menace to the trade  
union movement, because he embodies  
the personification of selfishness, as he  
cares nothing for the welfare of the  
thousands of workers in other trades  
and is content to have the money  
which his trade union secures for him  
perpetuate convict, child and sweat-  
shop labor by continually purchasing  
the goods which are produced under  
these conditions.

It is possible that the system of ad-  
vertising the union label by personal  
appeals to the rank and file is wrong,  
but we do not believe so, and until we  
can arouse a feeling in the men and  
women whom we have every right to  
appeal to for their patronage, that  
every time they purchase anything  
that does not bear the union label,  
when it can be procured, they are vir-  
tually taking the same position they  
would did they accept employment in  
time of a strike, and in what light  
would they then appear to their fel-  
lows?

True, the union label is not the last  
word in the emancipation of the work-  
ers, but it cannot be denied that it is a  
potent weapon for good, and we urge  
upon the thoughtless men and women  
who have been careless in this direc-  
tion to remember the promise they  
made when they joined a labor union  
to discriminate in favor of union made  
goods. In other words, be consistent  
and practice what you preach.

### MANY STRIKES IN ENGLAND.

The Year 1913 Will Probably Set a  
New High Record.

There are signs that 1913 will create  
a new strike record for England, but  
it will be slightly different in charac-  
ter from that of last year.

In 1912 there were more days lost  
on account of strikes than had been  
the case in any previous year, the to-  
tal amounting very nearly the 40-  
000,000 line.

The record for 1913 is likely to be in  
the number of individual strikes. So  
far 400 separate strikes and lockouts  
have been reported, or double the  
number of last year, which was in it-  
self a record.

The number of work people affected by  
these disputes was, however, not  
very much out of the ordinary, and  
the number of days lost has been ex-  
ceeded four times in the last ten  
years.

It is a remarkable fact that the ex-  
cess of time lost through trade dis-  
putes coincides more or less with years  
of booming trade.

### First Minimum Wage Scale.

The very first minimum wage scale  
for female clerks was established some  
ten years ago by the Fort Worth (Tex.)  
Retail Clerks' union. After a struggle  
lasting for several weeks \$5 was estab-  
lished as the minimum.

### TRADE UNION NOTES.

Canadian letter carriers will receive  
an increase in wages.

Workmen's compensation, minimum  
wage, initiative, referendum and re-  
call laws were passed by the last Min-  
nesota legislature.

The new financial system adopted a  
year ago by the Bricklayers' Interna-  
tional union has greatly strengthened  
its financial condition.

British members of the Federation  
of Transport Workers have adopted a  
resolution urging all members to re-  
fuse to handle munitions of war.

Under the new laws in New York  
state women employed in mercantile  
establishments in second class cities  
can only work fifty-four hours a week.

The co-operative industrial societies  
of the United Kingdom show nearly  
\$350,000,000 of business during the  
year of 1911. The membership is  
3,000,000.

In Austria no industrial concern em-  
ploying more than ten workers is al-  
lowed to work women or girls between  
the hours of 8 in the evening and 5 in  
the morning.

Ten thousand longshoremen and  
dredgemen employed along the great  
lakes hereafter will receive as much  
pay for eight hours' work as they have  
been getting for twelve hours.

By a vote of six to three the United  
States supreme court has refused to  
limit the benefits of the federal li-  
ability law to trainmen actually oper-  
ating trains in interstate commerce.

### Hugo's Long Sentence.

For the longest sentence on record  
we must go to the French. In "Les  
Misérables" Victor Hugo has one sen-  
tence that runs through a hundred  
lines, and earlier in the book, in one  
of the chapters descriptive of Water-  
loo, there are over fifty lines without  
a full stop. England's record rests  
under official patronage, for it would  
appear to be the seventh section of  
the foreign enlistment act, which does  
not stop until it has very nearly reach-  
ed its six hundredth word.—London  
Graphic.

## Not Like Real Life.

"I like novels."

"Although the plot may thicken, the  
heroine always remains beautifully  
thin."—Washington Herald

## Revolutionary.

"Miss De Bunk insists that she is a  
daughter of the revolution."

"What say?"

"Her dad is a grindstone maker."

Indianapolis Star.

The man who insists upon seeing  
with perfect clearness before he de-  
cides never decides. Henri Freder-  
Amiel

## Going in For Westward Record.

An ambitious new citizen, with the  
habit of taking literally the every day  
expressions of Americans, obtained a  
position as train caller at the Union  
station.

One day he had just called, "All-1-1  
aboard-r-r-d for Kansas City, Den-ver,  
Salt Lake, New Or-leans, Chinch-  
nati, Buffa-lo, Balti-more and Nu  
York!"

A man ran up to him and almost  
breathlessly asked: "I want the last  
train out for Cleveland!"

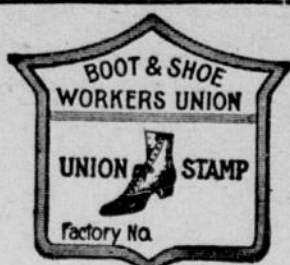
The perplexed caller exclaimed:  
"What, you should live so long?"—St.  
Louis Post-Dispatch.

## Lou J. Wittman

Kindly solicits your support and vote for

## City Auditor

At the Democratic Primary to be held Tuesday, Sep. 2, 1913



Famed shoes are frequently made  
in Non-Union factories

## Do Not Buy Any Shoe

No matter what its name, unless it  
bears a plain and readable  
impression of

This UNION STAMP All shoes without the UNION STAMP  
are always Non-Union. Do not except

## Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

JOHN F. TORIN, Pres. 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. CHAS. L. BAINE, Sec.-Treas.

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## UNTIL SATURDAY NIGHT 10 O'CLOCK

You can buy Men's \$4 Grade of  
Oxfords at \$3.29  
Patent Colt or Gun Metal 4-but-  
ton and Blucher Oxfords; most stores  
ask \$4.50 for these

35 CENTS OFF  
On any pair of Girls' White Slippers  
or White Shoes.  
Sizes 8 1/2 to 11.  
Sizes 11 1/2 to 2.

Thursday only, 15c Hose or Half-  
Hose  
10 CENTS  
White, Tan or Black; no stamps  
with this special 10c Hosiery

Double Krebs Home Stamps Thursday, Friday and Saturday

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WALTER S. BROWN  
Candidate For  
CITY TREASURER

(SECOND TERM)

At the regular election to be held  
November 4, 1913