

The Labor Journal

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WAITING FOR DEATH TO MAKE THEM MOVE

Shall the people of this town wait until one or more of their number are killed by reckless and inexperienced automobile drivers before they take some action to prevent fast driving on the crowded streets? This week three persons have spoken to The Journal reporter of their narrow escapes. These three were brushed by autos turning Hewitt Avenue corners at high speed.

There are chauffeurs who don't think and those who don't care. There should be an ordinance reducing the speed on Hewitt Avenue and compelling cars to slow down when turning corners, enforced by a penalty sufficient to make them think and make them care for the safety of pedestrians. It is the duty of the city to care for the health and safety of its inhabitants. Other cities do it, why not Everett? And some day the city, or some of its residents will be compelled to pay dearly for death. But no amount of pay will bring back to life or normal condition the victims of criminal carelessness. The laws are insufficient and the penalties inefficient.

Autos must go slow around corners and give warning when approaching pedestrians. Some cities, it might be well to say, in justice to auto drivers, have laws against "jay walking." Pedestrians should cross street intersections at right angles, never diagonally.

MME. BRESKOVSKY RETURNS TO AMERICA

Mme. Catherine Breskovsky arrived in Seattle last Sunday on the steamship Kamo Maru. This remarkable woman visited the United States in 1905 and again in 1914, in the interest of the Russian Peasantry, whom she has given her life to liberate. This time she comes to raise funds for the relief of Russian orphans.

Mme. Breskovsky has from early childhood labored for the overthrow of Russia autocracy and at the age of 75 she sees the dream of her life realized. She is known in her own country as "The Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution" and in Bohemia, where she is loved by the people, she is known as "The Grandmother of Czech-Slovak Army."

Bolsheviks Destroy

"I will say that there is a great difference between the Bolsheviks and the Socialists of Russia. The Bolsheviks are destroyers. The Socialists are constructive. The Bolsheviks cannot build; they can only destroy," said Mme. Breskovsky. "It is no secret that Russia is in a very bad condition. Russia is deeply destroyed."

"What of its future, no one knows. Much may happen, but I am hopeful that right will conquer. And I believe, too, that the future

of America, as well as the other countries of the world, depends upon their conception of democracy."

"The Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution" is 75 years old and has spent 43 years of her life a political prisoner.

"The Little Grandmother" will raise funds for relief of Russian orphans and will probably give a number of lectures under the auspices of prominent Eastern women.

ROCKEFELLER'S PLAN WOULD DODGE ISSUE

The United Mine Workers' Journal is not fooled by the phrase of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Charles M. Schwab, who discussed the Labor question before a conference of business men at Atlantic City recently.

Rockefeller told the business men about his Colorado "union," which permits the workers to present grievances to foremen and clear up to the general manager.

"In each instance," says the United Mine Workers' Journal, "it is the boss and the representative of the employer who makes the decision. The employee merely has the right to accept the decision of the employer."

"It will be noted that Rockefeller named the Consolidation Coal Company as one of the corporations that had adopted the Rockefeller industrial plan. But he failed to tell his audience that, after trying that plan, the company abandoned it and dumped it in the discard and in its place entered into a working and wages agreement with the United Mine Workers of America on a union basis."

"Rockefeller said that there should be closer co-operation between employer and employee and that there should be a community of interest. But his plan contemplates that the employer shall have the final word in the decision of all complaints and grievances."

"It seemed to dawn on the employers at this conference that Labor was a powerful factor in the industrial life of the nation. There was much talk about 'Capital and Labor going hand in hand' in the reconstruction period in American industry, and there were those who said a good word for Organized Labor."

"But on the final show down the conference approved the Rockefeller plan, which is ultra opposed to the principles of Organized Labor. Therefore it becomes evident that Organized Labor has got to fight for everything that it gets from now on."

"Acceptance of the Rockefeller industrial plan would mean that laboring men would be compelled to throw aside all of the hopes that they have built up on the foundation of the labor movement. This will not do. Employers must find something besides the Rockefeller plan as a basis for meeting the labor problem."

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TO EXTEND INITIATIVE

Petitions will be circulated in Arkansas to change the state constitution so that any number of amendments may be submitted to the people for popular approval, through direct legislation. The constitution now permits only three amendments being placed before the people at an election.

The City Commission of Tacoma and the Electrical Workers Union adjusted their wage differences on the following basis: Journeymen linemen, \$6.40 per day; foremen, \$7.40 per day; superintendent, \$200 per month.

Colored Boxmakers of New Orleans have formed a union and affiliated with the A. F. of L.

"SOCIAL STRUCTURE RESTS ON WORKERS"

"The working classes are the foundation of society," was one of the sentiments expressed by President Wilson in reply to the welcome of the Mayor of Milan, Italy, while visiting that city recently. The President said:

"I am as keenly aware, I believe, sir, as anybody can be that the social structure rests upon the great working classes of the world and that those working classes in several countries of the world have by their consciousness of community of interest, by their consciousness of community of spirit, done perhaps more than any other influence has to establish a world opinion which is not of a nation, which is not of a continent but is the opinion, one might say, of mankind; and I am aware, sir, that those of us now charged with the very great and serious responsibility of concluding peace must think, act and confer in the presence of this opinion—that we are not masters of the fortunes of any nation, but are the servants of mankind; that it is not our privilege to follow special interests, but it is our manifest duty to study only the general interest."

In another address in this city President Wilson made this reference to the men and women who battle for liberty:

"Force can always be conquered, but the spirit of liberty can never be, and the beautiful circumstances about the history of liberty is that its champions have always shown the power of self-sacrifice. They have always been willing to subordinate their personal interests to the common good and have not wished to dominate their fellow men, but have wished to serve them. This is what gives imperishable victory, and with that victory has come about things that are exemplified in scenes like this—the coming together of the hearts of nations and the sympathy of great bodies of people who do not speak the same vocabulary, but speak the same ideas."

ILLITERACY MUST GO FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

The Illiteracy Commission for South Carolina has appealed to South Carolina pride to assist in the abolition of illiteracy.

"The shame of being the most lagged of all the states in literacy," says the commission, "should sting the decent self respect of every South Carolinian into vigorous action. The terrific test to which our political fitness and industrial competence will be put in the fierce after-war struggle, demand universal education as a condition of self-preservation."

"We believe in education because it makes us desirous of betterment and induces us to endeavor to be big of mind, generous of soul and sound of body. We believe in public education because it best fits one to live the life of a free man in a free country. We believe in education at public expense because it is the payment of a just debt that a citizen owes his state in return to her fostering care to see to it that the next generation shall be an enlightened and educated citizenship."

The Illiteracy Commission was appointed by Governor Manning in 1917.

HE SAYS LOWER WAGES WILL COME GRADUALLY

Lower wages were predicted by Judge Gary of the Steel Trust, at a banquet in Pittsburgh. The speaker called the reductions "readjustments," and indicated that the drop must be gradual, as "Labor should be treated fair."

"There will be readjustments in prices and wages, too, eventually," he said, "but the readjustments in wages will come slowly and in such a way that Labor will recognize their justice. If employers are fair to Labor I have no doubt Labor will reciprocate."

Who was that who said the wish was father to the thought?

Without indulging in fanciful or speculative theories the American Federationist protects and advances the rights and interests of America's wage-earners. It undertakes to say the right word at the right time; to protest against wrong in any form and from any source; to plead, argue, and urge the cause of Labor, which in its essence is the cause of right, of justice, and of humanity.

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EAGLES' HALL

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Wednesday Evening
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Donnelly's Orchestra

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Look for Further Announcements

ENGLISH CHURCHMEN URGE HIGH IDEALS

A committee of churchmen, headed by the Bishop of Winchester, has published its report on "Christianity's Industrial Problems."

It is stated that as late as the American Civil War treaties were being written to defend slavery, and that a future age will probably look upon some features of our industrial system with something of the same feeling that now exists on the slavery question.

The committee declares that it is the duty of the church, "while avoiding dogmatism as to the precise methods, to insist that Christian ethics are as binding upon economic conditions as upon personal conduct and domestic life."

The sufferings of children, inadequate wages, bad housing conditions and irregularity of employment are matters which society as a whole should make impossible. It is important, the report states, to insist that what is wrong for an individual to do cannot be right for a collective body.

The first charge upon every industry should be the payment of sufficient wages to enable the worker to maintain himself and his family in health and honor, with such a margin of leisure as will permit reasonable recreation and the development of mind and spirit.

SUMMONS FOR PUBLICATION
In the Superior Court of the State of Washington, in and for Snohomish County.

Leon Van Winkle, Plaintiff, vs. Hazel W. Van Winkle, Defendant. The State of Washington to the said defendant, Hazel W. Van Winkle: You are hereby summoned to appear within sixty days after the date of the first publication of this summons, to-wit: within sixty days after the 17th day of January, 1919, and defend the above entitled action in the complaint of the plaintiff and serve a copy of your answer upon the undersigned attorney for plaintiff, at his office below stated; and in case of your failure to answer and judgment be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, which has been filed with the clerk of said court.

The object of said action is for a decree of divorce and that the marriage ties between plaintiff and defendant be dissolved, upon the grounds of abandonment for more than one year and upon the further ground of adultery, said acts alleged to have been committed by you, said defendant, also that plaintiff be awarded the custody of the two minor children, Helen Van Winkle and Gordon Leon Van Winkle.

GEO. W. LOUITT, Plaintiff's Attorney. P. O. address, Room 225 Realty Bldg., corner of Hewitt and Colby Aves., Everett, Snohomish County, State of Washington. First publication January 17, 1919. Last publication February 7, 1919.

SPRUCE CONSCRIPT MAKES LOUD HOWL

The following letter was given first place on the first page of the Seattle Star last Friday:

"Joyce, Was."
"Editor The Star: The article appearing in The Star some days ago about Camp Lewis, written by a soldier there, was read by everybody here with infinite approval, for it was absolutely true in every detail. I know it to be true, for I was there some weeks myself."

"Conditions in the Spruce Division are not a bit better. We were shipped out here into the wilderness, to work for Siems-Carey-H. S. Kerbaugh Corporation, and civilian bosses were put over us. We were told that we would have the same rights as civilians, but we soon found that we had been terribly misinformed. The civilians in camp were treated better in every respect. Soldiers worked beside Greek laborers for 40 cents an hour, while they received 60 cents, and the soldiers did more work than they. The civilians could stay in when they wanted to, but soldiers had to work in all kinds of weather, and we certainly had some bad weather. The only place where we could buy clothes was at the civilian commissary. They didn't get the much-needed rain clothes, shoes, etc., for a long time, and when they did get them in stock, such high prices were charged that it took all we could earn to get the necessary clothing. Rain hats, which sold in town for 50 cents, were sold to the soldiers for \$1. Overalls which in town sold for \$4.50, out in camp sold for \$6. Everything else the same. We had to buy the stuff, for we couldn't get to town and get it."

"In some places they actually had two prices for things—the higher one for soldiers and the lower for civilians. We were discriminated against in many other ways, individually and collectively, because we could not quit."

"When the armistice was signed, everybody went wild with joy at the prospect of getting back to civilization again. We were told that we'd go home pretty soon. All the civilians were shipped out, and the soldiers were kept to do the work of cleaning up, for which we received no pay. The squadrons which had been here but a short time were shipped out first. The work of cleaning up was slowed down for some reason or other."

"We have been here six months. Many of us have jobs and families waiting for us, and we are kept here to do work, which is not necessary. We are a homesick, sullen bunch. Why don't they send us home? A lot of boys would like to know what is wrong. Siems-Carey-H. S. Kerbaugh Corporation must be making money off us, or they would not want to hold us. What is conscripted labor in time of peace."

"A SPRUCE HOUND."

If such a condition existed in the Siems-Carey-H. S. Kerbaugh Corporation's spruce camp in Clallam County or anywhere else the Secretary of War and the members of Congress ought to know it. This is a matter that calls for investigation.

Think of it! Men wearing the uniform of the United States subjected to a condition of involuntary servitude to make money for a "patriotic" gang of exploiters of both the Government and their employees.

Men compelled to scab and disgrace the uniform of a country at war for the preservation of democracy! This was done, if done at all, under the supervision of General Brice P. Disque, and if charges be proven true the General may have to send his own uniform to a laundry."

This is a foretaste of what the members of the L. L. L. L. will get as employees of a corporation like the one complained of by "A Spruce Hound."

Will somebody with means and authority find out the truth or falsity of the charge made by this spruce soldier at Joyce, Clallam County, Washington?

There to say their last farewell, Rev. R. B. Hassell delivered a short and appropriate funeral sermon and the remains were interred in Evergreen Cemetery.

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