

## Rail Passes Free To Drive Men Back

### TRIED AND FOUND WANTING

#### Secretary of Council Raps Author of Poster Against Roscoe for Not Signing His Name

It is election time again and the smooth talking politician and the dirty political skunks of the yesterday are still using the public as the pawns while they (the politicians) are using the opposition as their victims. Of all the dirty work on the part of a politician or politicians this one will sure take the "cake." Get this one. Do the voters and taxpayers of Snohomish County want to try C. T. Roscoe again? We know that the author of this poster in the eyes of the public has been found wanting, and I believe we do not have to try such, who come like the sneaking underpaid thief in the night, who do not dare to face his victims but stabs 'em in the back, such is my conception of a man who does not dare apply his name to a poster in which he condemns another man.

The aforesaid mentioned poster carries only two names, those of

the two accountants, Douglas Young and C. J. Dam, who examined the books of C. T. Roscoe and who made in part the following report: "WE DO NOT THINK THAT THE DEFICIENCY IS THAT OF INTENT BUT THAT IT WAS CAUSED BY A LACK OF SYSTEM."

And this was way back in 1893 when the Indians still were running wild. We will ask the author how much system was there in any county office in the then young State of Washington? Knowing as I do that this could be only done by an undesirable, by one who lacks the first part of decency, and honesty.

It is up to every home loving citizen, it is your duty to rid the government of such scoundrels.

VOTE ON SEPTEMBER 12 FOR MEN OF THE PEOPLE WHO STAND BY ALL THE PEOPLE.

CARL LEONARD.

### HOW JUDICIAL DISPUTES IN

#### THE BUILDING TRADES ARE SETTLED

(This article under the title, "When Labor Strikes Against Strikes," appeared in Collier's Weekly and is worth reading for the information of Building Trades mechanics.—Editor.)

Have you ever gone through the agony of needless delay after delay in waiting for your new house? Or for your quarters in the new office building? Or even for your garage? Have you sweat and while your carpenters fought with your metal workers as to which craft should put in the metal trim on your job? Have you had them both walk out because they could not agree, and leave you literally holding the sack through no fault of your own?

If so, here is news for you. The problem of the jurisdictional strike—those quarrels in which men quit work because of the dispute of hours, or trouble with the boss, but because the unions themselves could not agree as to which should do certain parts of the job—has been solved.

And it was solved by those most intimately concerned by the simple expedient of getting round a table and putting all the cards on it.

With speed, but not without difficulty, a board composed of representatives of the contractors, builders and workers, together with the public representative from the United States Department of Labor, found a common ground for agreement.

It is amazing fact that this board accomplished in a few months what the employers and laborers had been struggling to do for more than twenty years. Since the board came into existence millions upon millions of dollars have been saved for builders and many more millions to the laborers, in time. But most important of all is the restoration of morale in the workers.

Moreover, the work of this board has dried up the greatest source of labor graft. Overnight it destroyed the weapon that made possible extortions of men like the late "Skinny" Madden of Chicago and Bob Brindell, late of New York, but now of Sing Sing prison.

Although the jurisdictional strike had been practiced for a quarter of a century, not many realized how its tentacles reached into the vitals of the building trades. Through it, building in whole cities was tied up season after season, contractors and investors were forced into bankruptcy, while workmen, who perhaps could stand the loss least of all, lost weeks and months of employment.

Because of it no workman leaving home in the morning for his place of employment was sure that he would not be on strike before the day was out, not on account of wage dispute or any other difficulty, but because the representatives of two unions differed as to whom men should do a particular job.

With men of one trade off a building, work on it soon ceased, for the trades are interdependent. Nor did it help any for the employer to fill the places of the craft that struck with non-unionists. When he did so, the other crafts refused to work. Whenever he turned, he was between the devil and the deep blue sea. The rank and file of the workers were no better off.

Business Agents with Itchy Palms. Moreover, honest disputes were not the only difficulty. Where, as very frequently happened, business agents developed itchy palms, it was an easy matter to set up a technical dispute that could only be settled when the itchy was cured by coin of the realm freely applied.

"In fifty-two weeks," says William Dobson, general secretary of the bricklayers' national organization, "have been in fifty-four jurisdictional strikes. Frequently I did not know what I was talking about."

This condition obtained in the autumn of 1918 when Edward J. Russell of the American Institute of Architects headed a delegation sent from that body to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor to ask if some way could not be devised whereby these needless strikes could be averted. John Donlin, president of that department, replied that they would welcome the assistance of all other elements in the industry, but more particularly the architects, the so-called "aristocrats" of the industry, "who had previously held aloof from all labor matters."

With their assistance and that of John B. Lennon of the Department

of Labor, it was, after much discussion, arranged to set up a "supreme court for the building trades" to be made up of representatives of all elements in the industry—the investor in the person of the architect, the contractors, the engineers, and labor, with the latter in the minority.

Accordingly, nine months later in Atlantic City, the National Board for Jurisdictional Awards in the Building Industry came into being with Mr. Russell, representing the architects, as chairman; E. P. Miller, the American Engineering Council; Colonel E. B. Wiggin and F. J. C. Dresser, the Associated General Contractors of America; E. M. Craig, the National Association of Building Trades Employers, and John J. Hynes, Thomas L. Preece, and William L. Hutcheson, the unions, with William J. Spang, secretary of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, as secretary, but without a vote.

To this body the seventeen building trades unions in the American Federation of Labor agreed to refer all disputes, the technical men agreed to write decisions, when made, into all contracts and the employers to stand on the specifications. Each group further agreed to suspend any member or local organization breaking these pledges, and—this was the big point—also the unions agreed that, in any dispute in the future, work should continue, and that the employer was empowered to employ which of the claimants should do the work in dispute.

This meant, in a word, an end to delay in construction of a building while two unions battled for the privilege of doing work the employer was willing either should do, so long as it was done. It ended also the excuse for many "holdups."

When the Big Test Came. Unhappily, the technical men hailed the formation of the board as the beginning of a new day. It proceeded to justify the acclaim by promptly deciding an ancient feud between sheetmetal workers and plumbers and steamfitters over the assembling of air-cooling machinery. To determine the facts, the board—in itself a highly expert body—heard not only the union claimants, but manufacturers, installers, employers and an outside expert or two.

Cheerful acceptance of the ruling was taken as an augury of real results. "If," it was argued, "these battles accept its verdicts, others will have to."

Succeeding cases increased confidence in the board. This confidence, however, was tempered by doubt as to what could happen when the most famous dispute of all—the battle between the carpenters and sheetmetal workers' unions as to which craft should have the placing of metal doors, window frames, and other metal trim in new buildings—was decided.

The fight had raged for fifteen years despite attempt after attempt by the American Federation of Labor to compose it. Because of it the construction of buildings had been held up for months—a classic example was the Hotel Winton, in Cleveland, where strike delay cost the owners \$100,000—and the success of large enterprises, such as the San Francisco fair, was imperiled.

Consideration of a dispute by the board was delayed for months on one request or another from the carpenters. Eventually on their asking yet more delay it was decided that the board's response was a refusal to abide by the ruling. They withdrew their member from the board.

The refusal of the largest union in the building trades—it has over 300,000 members—to abide by a decision of a body it had helped create, was a distinct challenge to the life of the board. It was met by the remaining sixteen unions keeping their pledge and forcing the carpenters out of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor over the protest of the veteran vice president of the federation, James Dunne, who sought opportunity for compromise.

An attempt to force the suspension of the carpenters from the American Federation of Labor next threatening, Samuel Gompers intervened with an effort to induce the sixteen unions particularly the architects, the so-called "aristocrats" of the industry, "who had previously held aloof from all labor matters."

With their assistance and that of John B. Lennon of the Department

### The Ventriloquist



(To his Politician) "Do you believe in the 'right to work'?"  
"I certainly do!"  
"When has a man the right to work?"  
"When you say so."  
"Good! Now sing for the ladies and gentlemen, that beautiful song, 'There's a Soft Berth Waiting for Me.'"

## CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL NOTES

A communication from the Washington State Federation of Labor announcing that some members of the executive board and other prominent members of the labor movement had withdrawn their support from Mrs. Axtell and are now favoring Lamping as the candidate to oppose Poindexter, started a lengthy debate in the Council meeting September 6.

Mrs. C. A. Barnham addressed the Council in the interest of Mrs. Axtell, candidate for the United States senate and said that not the Federation had gone back on Mrs. Axtell, but President Short. The progressive women of the state favor Mrs. Axtell and are opposed to Lamping because he represents the wet element. The women of the State of Washington want a woman to represent them in the United States senate and Mrs. Axtell is the right one. She is a woman with a man's mind.

During the debate on the political issue, a motion was made to refer all political communications to the Farmer Labor party and after discussion the motion was amended to allow political debate, but limited the time to 30 minutes. The whole thing was shown to be impractical, as it would limit free speech and all delegates present voted to lay the matter on the table.

The receipts from the Labor Day dance, \$113.90 were turned over to the striking Shop Crafts as formerly decided upon.

The committee to see Joe St. Peter about appearing on the curtain in the Rose Theater reported that the objectionable ads will be removed as soon as contract expires which will be in the near future.

It was explained by Delegate Fortson, the representative of labor on the Board of Directors of the Peoples Laundry that anyone holding any of the old stock of the Laundry Service Co. could retain that stock in the new corporation if he or she showed his or her willingness to subscribe for an equal amount of stock before October 1, 1922. This new stock can be paid for in installments, but should be subscribed for before that date.

All local unions affiliated with the State Federation can, if they desire name a member of organized labor to the executive board of the Federation for the office of Seventh Vice-President. All recommendations should be in before September 15. Send directly to Federation headquarters.

Delegate J. C. North, of the Cigarmakers' treated the delegates by passing around a box of his own brand "Home Town" cigars. They are good, and all smokers enjoyed them.

## LOCAL UNIONS

### Railway Carmen

Adopted resolutions at their last meeting favoring amalgamation of railway craft.

### Pile Drivers

Doing good business lately. During the last few weeks 44 new members were initiated.

### Stage Employees

Endorsed Wm. Smith of the Plumbers for Seventh Vice-President of the Washington State Federation of Labor.

### Painters

All members are requested to attend next meeting.

### Tailors

The Tailors not fearing the injunction of the state, \$18.00 to the striking shop crafts to help these men keep up the fight.

### Cigarmakers

This Union again urges all to look for the label on the cigar box, in fact, on everything. Ask for home-made and Union-made cigars. All Everett-made cigars are union made, but to be sure, look for the blue label. If we all demand the label there will soon be a time that it will be on every box of cigars.

in so doing, and that the fight will be carried on systematically and with all elements united to fight the one recalcitrant.

How far the war will go, how long will last, I do not know. Neither do I know whether the employer or technical adviser I have talked with. Many, however, are inclined to agree with me that with the carpenter, incorrigible though the record may make him appear, more interested in lution, free from all ambiguity, its intention that he shall be good or suffer the consequences. This resolution, among other things, provides:

"That the members of the Association of General Contractors and of the National Association of Trades Employers shall refuse employment to any local union or members thereof neglecting or refusing to abide by the decision of the Jurisdictional Board."

"That the Building Trade Department of the American Federation of Labor shall instruct local councils to unseat any local union refusing compliance with such decisions, and that associated international unions shall instruct their respective locals to extend neither recognition nor support until such time as delinquent locals accept and abide by all decisions of the Jurisdictional Board."

"That this resolution shall be enforced as expeditiously as possible, beginning with those localities in which the trouble appears to be most acute and where action seems most urgent, and that all these signatories make special and united efforts toward securing general and complete compliance with all the decisions of the board."

That means, in plain English, that where carpenters refuse to abide by the board's ruling, the employer is to establish open-shop conditions so far as that trade is concerned, the members of other unions sustaining him

Smoke Olympia Capitol, 10c straight

Smoke BLUE RIBBON 5c Cigar.

### MRS. AXTELL FAILS LAMPING CHOSEN

The following letter is sent out by the Washington State Federation of Labor announcing change of candidates:

Six days remain before the primary election. Unfortunately, despite our best efforts, the campaign to secure the republican nomination for United States senator for Mrs. Frances C. Axtell has proven a dismal failure. The workers generally have failed to respond to her candidacy.

We are now confronted with a critical situation which is not altogether hopeless for the forces which are seeking the defeat of Miles Poindexter. The elimination of two of the three progressive candidates for the republican nomination would have insured success next Tuesday. Despite my best efforts, and the best efforts of the officials of the State Federation, this has not been accomplished. First, because Judge Austin E. Griffiths has consistently refused to consider any conference which might result in his own elimination, and, secondly, because at the last moment Mrs. Axtell and her immediate following withdrew the offer to submit themselves to any plan which might bring about unity.

Faced by this situation, conferences were called in Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma, and Archie W. Johnson came to Seattle as the representative of the Spokane Conference for Progressive Political Action with authority to assist, if possible, in finding a solution to the problem. It was agreed everywhere that Mrs. Axtell should be withdrawn from the race.

At a conference last Sunday with George Maston and others of the campaign committee of Mrs. Axtell, the results of these meetings in the largest cities of the state were made known. Despite this overwhelming sentiment for the withdrawal of Mrs. Axtell, the personal adherents of her candidacy refused altogether to consider withdrawing her name.

Later in the same evening, a conference was held which included several vice-presidents of the Federation and persons prominent in the ranks of the labor movement.

A canvass was made of the relative strength of the various candidates. This showed George Lamping to be strongest. None of the men, knowing that Judge Griffiths would not withdraw, it was decided to make an effort to secure the withdrawal of George Lamping and he was called into the conference and asked to withdraw. This he finally refused to do, saying that he had given much of the time of his campaign to a sincere effort to bring about elimination and had offered to sacrifice his own candidacy in the interest of the labor movement.

By his refusal to withdraw, he had developed more strength than either of the other candidates and could, under no circumstances, consider withdrawal now. He expressed himself as opposed to compulsory arbitration in industrial disputes, and pointed to his record as evidence of the fact that he was worthy the support of organized labor and all the progressive elements in the state.

He said that his campaign east of the mountains had convinced him that with this support he could secure the republican nomination next Tuesday.

Colonel Lamping was asked to leave the room and the situation was discussed by those present at length. It was finally agreed, after every angle had been thoroughly discussed, that the only hope of securing the defeat of Miles Poindexter would be to throw the support of labor and liberals to the strongest candidate.

No way seems available today to secure this much hoped for result except through the individual initiative of the members of organized labor and other organized liberal groups, who, realizing the situation, will vote for the strongest candidate on election day.

As the head of the State Federation of Labor, I feel it my duty to lay these facts before you, for a state-wide survey of the situation, before you in order that you may be fully advised in making the decision in this emergency.

Fraternally yours,  
W. M. SHORT,  
President, Washington State Federation of Labor.

Barber Shops  
H. T. Turner, 1114 1st St.  
Bernhart Shop, Monroe.

Building Laborers  
L. Stark, Emil Miersbach, Phillips.  
J. J. Coffey, 124 E. 4th St.  
Manning's Coffee House on Hewitt between Colby and Wetmore.

Restaurants and Cafes  
Montgomery's Ice Cream Parlor, 2822 Colby avenue.  
Marshall Cafe, 2908 Hewitt.

Condensed Milk  
Libby, McNeil & Libby, Packers and Canneries.  
Carnation, Astor, Mt. Vernon and Washington Brands.  
Yakima City Creamery.

Contractors  
R. Bogstad, mgr. Columbia College.  
Columbia College.  
Reed and Willard and building 23rd street and Maple.

Electricians  
Emil Larson, Carpenter.  
H. Mayes and T. Hoffer, carpenters.

Fish Companies  
F. R. Hare, electrical contractor; John Thompson.  
San Juan Fish Co., Seattle.

General Merchandise  
Butlers.  
Meat Markets  
A. C. Snider, the Rural Butcher, in Midway Market.  
Star Meat Market, 19th and Wetmore.

Plumbers  
Wm. Plambeck.  
Joe Wallen and his house at the corner of 3026 Lombard.

Laundries  
Independent, Standard, Union, Paris and Kriegers.  
Painters  
Rainwater & Son, Painters.  
A. J. Jones, Sign Painter.  
Steen Bros.

Miscellaneous  
The Puget Sound Fair.  
O. W. Ward, Cement Worker.  
M. Anderson.  
Mr. Burden and his house, 2511 Maple street.  
F. S. Lang Manufacturing Co., of Seattle.  
Union Oil Service Station, Cor. Rucker and Pacific.  
Mr. Burns and building at 41st and Rucker avenue.  
G. N. Gay Furniture Store, 2003 Hewitt.

### Shop Men's Unity and Equipment Break Down Will Defeat Their Purpose

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—With the ending of present negotiations between striking shop men and rail executives the administration is half heartedly urging congress to give the president power to take over railroads. Assurances are given that this power will not be used unless "absolutely necessary," and hints appear in the public press that only coal roads will be seized. It is clear that nothing will be done without the consent of rail executives, who are pleading for time to break the strike while hoping that the unexpected will happen to the shop men's solidarity.

There is no indication that an attempt will be made to force the handful of rail executives, who are representing big business, to abandon their strike policy, which is rapidly choking the wheels of industry. Instead, it is proposed to further paralyze industry by curtailing mail and passenger service while the whole rail transportation facilities of the country concentrated in the movement of coal.

In addition to this program—or lack of program—an active propaganda against the strikers has started. The charges of mail interference is being revived, and lurid tales of train wrecking is intended to create a reign of terror in the public mind.

Every effort is being made to minimize the interstate commerce commission's report that the collapse

of equipment is causing concern.

Attorney General Daugherty has called on federal district attorneys to insist that federal judges note out severe punishments "where injunctions have been violated." This means that the machinery of the United States government will aid in the prosecution of every striker who is charged by railroad officials or their gun men with violating an injunction. It must be understood that in these proceedings the striker is not assumed to be innocent or that it devolves on the prosecution to prove his guilt. This is the procedure for bootleggers, counterfeiters and mail robbers, but a striker who is charged with violating an injunction must prove his innocence to the judge that issued the injunction. There are no rules of law governing the case. The judge is law maker, law enforcer and executioner.

With the growing demand for cars to move coal and the western grain crops, a car famine is inevitable for the end of the year. Even the smallest side track has its quota of "bad order" cars and long sidings hold a weird army of straggling and decrepit box cars and gondolas. Additions to these side tracks are of daily occurrence while rail executives whistle their tales of encouragement in their friendly press that is watching, panther like, to fasten some charge on the shop men that public opinion may be aroused against them.

### "CAN'T STRIKE" ADVOCATES IN REVOLUTIONARY CAMP

If commissions can set workers' wages, and hold labor to its task by the power of government, why are we to probe the needs of professional men and fix their incomes?

On what theory of the most primitive justice can wages-by-law advocates defend their plan that handcuff legislation shall only apply to wage earners?

It seems incredible that these patriots, these "100 per cent Americans" and haters of foreign ideas in government would favor the imported theory that working men and women are apart from the blue blood of traders and money lenders.

Do these wages-by-law advocates want to destroy the American ideal of equality? Do they realize what it means to have a nation lose its soul?

Do they want to establish new theories of government? Do they want to revise the Declaration of Independence?

These men must either declare for serfdom or they must favor the widiety. By his refusal to withdraw, he had developed more strength than either of the other candidates and could, under no circumstances, consider withdrawal now.

To be consistent they must apply their theory to lawmakers and judges. None will say that the intellects of these professionals are uniform. Why not probe the home life of every lawmaker and judge and notify their wives of the number of hose and undergarments per annum they may have?

What objection can there be to this procedure? Surely, the advocates of compulsory arbitration and handcuff laws do not believe there are classes in this country.

Why should the wants and aspirations of workers, and none others, be card indexed by commissions that have the power to enforce their orders?

As the head of the State Federation of Labor, I feel it my duty to lay these facts before you, for a state-wide survey of the situation, before you in order that you may be fully advised in making the decision in this emergency.

Fraternally yours,  
W. M. SHORT,  
President, Washington State Federation of Labor.

### BIG BUFFALO FOR URUGUAY

Biso is unhappy! He is to be deported, thrust from the land, his birth, torn from his wives and children and doomed to live in exile for the rest of his days.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace has decreed that he must go; the forest service has arranged his transports and Biso is inconsolable.

Biso is the big buffalo bull that for fifteen years has been the admiration of visitors to the Wichita National forest and game refuge in Oklahoma. The city of Montevideo, Uruguay, has agreed that its zoological garden be supplied with an American bison and the forest service men who have charge of the buffalo on the Wichita say that Biso will be an excellent representative of this typical North American species of which mighty herds once roamed the great plains from Mexico to northern Canada.

It is a very generally known fact that there are buffalo in the state of Washington. There is a herd in eastern Washington, known as the Yakima herd, owned by parties living in Yakima. In 1922, the owners considered the matter of securing a grazing permit for this herd on the Rainier National forest, but decided to wait until 1923. The Yakima herd are the remnant of the Conrad herd of Kalispel, Mont. The owners of the Yakima herd have been experimenting for some years with running buffalo on cattle range and they state that the experiment is entirely practical.

Why should government officials be authorized to go into the homes of the humblest railroad section employee and not, for instance, into the white house?

"But the section employee accepted certain moral obligations to the public when he took his job," said the wage-by-law advocate.

The section employee did nothing of the kind. The morality he and his fellow workers know is that they and their families will be ground to bits by a dividend-hungry corporation if they fail to unite.

To talk of the workers' "moral obligations" while the public is blind to its duties as citizens is to apply logic used only by patriots of the thinnest veneer.

It is impossible for a wages-by-law advocate to be a patriot in the real sense. He may excel in lip service, but no man is capable of grasping the essence of American liberty and equality who favors such class legislation, such a self proposal as chaining workers to their jobs.

This lip service patriot would drive the American ideal from the heart and soul of every working man and woman. He talks of the constitution and liberty, but what he wants is a race of serfs, who will not interfere with his profits. To him government is an invention intended to protect dollars. It has no other possibility.

He would strangle liberty, deaden the public conscience and make it a crime for workers to strike.

These are the men who pose as patriots, and while advocating their wicked plan to chain workers to their jobs they make hollow protest against "those who would create classes in our country."

"O, liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name."

In 1907, the government "planted" fifteen buffalo in the Wichita National forest, in Oklahoma, and these have since increased to over 150 head. This herd promises to maintain the type and stamina of the original bison, since the animals are kept at all times under natural conditions. They subsist entirely on wild grasses and live within so large an inclosure that they are under practically no restraint.

So Biso has been well content and is reluctant to leave. Yet many of the younger buffalo bulls are casting envious glances at the old fellow. It would be very pleasant, they think, to doze idly beneath a pine tree and be served with fresh cut grasses r have their wrinkled noses patted by some dark haired senorita.

But Biso has his doubts.

Russia, Swiss representatives, English, French and others, who recently visited Russia in behalf of the International Cooperative Union, have returned with a favorable report upon the development of Russian cooperatives. They predict a lively business intercourse in the future.

Costs and Wages.—Certain translations from the press of Soviet Russia contain statistics showing that between November, 1921, and May, 1922, prices increased 5,700 per cent, while wages increased 1,520 per cent.

Extra Compensation.—It has been resolved by the People's Commissariat of Labor that discharged employees who are entitled to lawful leave but have not made use of such right shall receive, apart from the two weeks' liquidation allowance, an extra compensation equal to their wages for the period of their lawful leave.

Wales. Strike.—After 16 days of idleness, with an estimated total wage loss of \$180,000, seven thousand striking quarrymen of North Wales returned to work. The strike was a protest against the announcement of the Employers' Association of a reduction of one-third per day in the guaranteed minimum wage of pieceworkers.

Smoke Olympia St. Rigs, 10c, 3 for 25c. adv.