

A PRINTER "DOPE SHEET"

ECONOMY—AUTONOMY—EFFICIENCY—EQUITY

Hudspeth-Reed-Crowley Campaign Club

OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY

F. Hodafer, Pres. Dan F. Angel, Treas.
W. J. Crowley, Sec.

Indianapolis-Philadelphia-Los Angeles

With exceptional opportunities to observe present methods,
nominated our candidates.

PLATFORM—

1. We favor a more economical administration of I. T. U. funds and the curtailment of convention expenses by the elimination of the personal attendance of unnecessary organizers, committees and so-called employees, whose duties at conventions are principally political and social.

NOTE 1.—The Cummings Memorial committee was increased at the St. Louis convention from five to eleven members, since which time, though never previously, a member has been paid for attending each convention "to present the report." The last report shows the collections in 1905-07, \$102.10; expenses of collecting and "reporting" same, \$376.65, from which it appears that had no committee existed this fund would have been \$274.55 richer.

NOTE 2.—An appeals committee of five, appointed by the president before elections for delegates are held, and which will attend conventions and have the privileges of the floor, is the latest addition to our laws. This committee usurps the time-honored prerogative and powers of the delegates and provides a pleasure trip, at great expense to the I. T. U., for five political favorites, and with no advantage to the union.

2. We condemn the present "ORGANIZER" system as wasteful of money and barren of results. There must be something radically wrong with a system which cost \$45,389 in 1907 and resulted in a LOSS of 613 members. Nor can we conceive of any legitimate reason for sending an organizer from Vancouver, B. C., to Chicago and Cincinnati, or for one from Toledo to Texas, and on similar junketing trips.

3. We favor a decided change in the policies pursued in Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Butte and other cities, where the minimum of results has been obtained at a maximum of expense, which policies have been forced upon a protesting membership.

4. We demand for local unions the right conceded in Article I, Section 1, I. T. U. Constitution, "to make all necessary laws for local government which do not conflict with the laws of the I. T. U." and hold that this includes the right to make local scales without coercion by the I. T. U. officials or organizers.

5. We favor increasing the executive council to five members and making it more representative by the addition of the first vice-president and two non-salaried members, to be elected. The German member of the council as at present constituted being elected solely by the German locals, his vote in the council should be confined to the affairs of the body that he represents.

6. We condemn that policy which closes the Typographical Journal to honest criticism. Its columns should be as open for the expression of opinions as the floor of a local union. Every candidate should be accorded equal limited space therein for his announcements and all boosting of candidates by "correspondents" eliminated.

7. We demand a change in the method of canvassing the I. T. U. election returns, believing a disinterested board should handle the same—not officials seeking reelection.

Firm in the belief that a change of officers at this time is for the best interests of the International Typographical Union, and that the arrogation of power, centralization of authority, and unlimited funds uncomplainingly furnished by a local membership to the incumbents have borne inadequate fruit, we ask your support of these candidates:

For President—HENRY STREET HUDSPETH of New Orleans.

For First Vice President—W. N. P. REED of New York.

For Secretary-Treasurer—THOMAS F. CROWLEY of Cincinnati.

They are pledged to do all in their power to carry out the platform as above, and we believe vast sums of money can be saved and good accomplished by a change of men and methods in the conduct of I. T. U. affairs.

These are the issues; keep them in mind when voting, and do not be diverted by a discussion of personalities.

In the LaCrosse, Wis., Labor Journal of May 9, we run across this highly interesting and edifying editorial paragraph:

"James M. Lynch has accomplished as much for the union printers as John Mitchell has for the union miners, yet you will find members of the International Typographical Union who are working overtime to accomplish his defeat. Mr. Lynch's eight-hour victory is the greatest in the history of the American labor movement."

Now wouldn't that stop your distributor? "Mr. Lynch's eight-hour victory." Pray, what did Lynch have to do with it save to spend the money that was gladly poured into the campaign fund by the 35,000 loyal union printers of the country? "Has accomplished as much for the union printers as John Mitchell has for the union miners!" Lynch doubtless believes it, Lynch was president of an organization made up of about 25,000 of the most intelligent craftsmen in the world; craftsmen who had the oldest, strongest and best disciplined organization in the world's history. Mitchell was president of an organization of 200,000 men, a majority of them of foreign birth, a large percentage illiterate, a larger per cent unable to read or speak the English language, unorganized and undisciplined until they came into contact with American ideas. And John Mitchell organized them, held the ignorant, the irrespon-

sible and the dangerous in check, led them from abject industrial slavery into comparative industrial freedom. Lynch took hold after the Typographical Union had been organized for fifty years. Mitchell worked his organization from practically nothing to what it is today. Lynch headed a fight for a shorter work day, and he asked for and received nearly \$4,000,000 from 35,000 men, many of whom suffered privation and saw their families suffer while Lynch was enjoying a fat expense account and asking for a still higher salary. And now comes a labor paper, edited by a man who is supposed to possess average intelligence, and says "Lynch has done as much for the union printers as Mitchell has for the union miners," and talks about "Lynch's eight-hour victory."

—It's enough to make a man go home and kick the dog off the back porch.

Mr. Lincoln Union Printer, did you know that the executive council, made up of President James M. Lynch and John W. Bramwood—Hugo Miller does not count—claims the right to step in and make a scale for you despite your protest or the protest of your employers? To that very state has the international come under the autocratic and bureaucratic Lynch-Bramwood administration.

You think you possess the initiative and referendum, don't you? Well, you do not. More than 150 unions, representing a majority of the membership

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are the Clothes that Union

:: Men Should Purchase ::

Clothing merchants aim to keep the goods that the general public wants and is satisfied with after buying. If the supply of union-made clothing is limited, it may be owing to the fact that the demand for the label is limited. Did you union men ever think of that? The blame may be on the shoulders of union men, not the shoulders of the dealer. But you have no excuse now, for we carry a splendid line of Union-Made Clothing. Made by

Brock of Buffalo

Nothing finer in the line of Union-Made Clothing can be found anywhere. We simply kept looking for the best until we found it—and Brock of Buffalo supplied it. We are awfully proud of this line, and we bought largely of it—just for union men, although plenty of men who are not unionists take advantage of the exceptional bargains. In style, make, finish and durability, this line measures up with the best. The label is in every garment—pants, vest and coat—and the clothing honors the label as much as the label honors the union workingman who buys it. We also carry a fine line of labeled Hats and Caps, labeled Shirts, labeled Work Clothes, etc. We'll carry what you want—but you'll have to make your wants known. Honestly, we like to have a union man demand labeled clothing—for we carry it. And when he makes the demand we know he is playing the union game square.

Armstrong Clothing Co.

GOOD CLOTHES MERCHANTS

of the international, petitioned to submit to a referendum vote a proposition bearing on the disbursement of the funds of the organization. Lynch denied the petition on the ground that the executive council was the only body authorized to disburse the funds. See? All you can do is to put up the money in the shape of dues and assessments.

Thomas H. Marlowe, Ora H. Smith, Ed. P. Barry, William A. Greene and 199 other members of Indianapolis union No. 1 back up the following statement with their signatures:

"In answer to numerous inquiries as to the truthfulness of the stories concerning Mr. Bramwood's excessive use of intoxicants, which finally culminated in his being relieved of his duties for a time last fall, we desire to state, most emphatically, that the stories are true. At intervals for several years Mr. Bramwood's conduct in this respect has been such as to cast discredit upon himself and the organization he represents."

Have you read the protest from Philadelphia Typographical Union No. 27? If not you ought to. It will give you some idea of how your good money has been used in the game of "union politics."

Tom Fennessey of Los Angeles is in full accord with the administration. He gets \$140 a month for disbursing \$200 a month in fighting the Los Angeles Times. Talk about "sinecures." Tom's "official war cry" and his political support come high.

"Lynch won the eight-hour strike." Well, let's see how well he won it pretty close to Lincoln. Every Lincoln printer knows how much help the executive council was to Lincoln in winning the eight-hour struggle. Lincoln sent something like \$10,000 to Indianapolis and didn't get enough back to pay the exchange on the checks forwarded to headquarters. But up in Omaha where T. W. McCullough has charge of the fight and asks for election as delegate to the American Federation of Labor as a reward for his brilliant generalship—what about it? Before the writer lies a blotter is-

sued by the Business Men's Association of Omaha and containing a list of twelve "open shop" printing firms employing seventy-two "rat" printers. Eleven of these shops were union before the eight-hour struggle began. One was not. The one shop that was not employed four men. Result No. 1—sixty-eight "rats" working where union men should be working, and the Business Men's Association proudly advertising the fact.

There are three shops outside the "one man shop" list known to have contracts with the Omaha union. They employ sixteen men. Sixteen to sixty-eight—and Omaha union holding the little end of it.

Now about the finances involved. The Omaha union had \$5,000 in its strong box when the fight started. How much has it now? Omaha received \$22,792.75 from the international, not counting the ten per cent retained the first year of the strike. That must have amounted to about twice as much as Lincoln's assessment, which amounted in round figures to about \$8,000 the first year. So Omaha has spent \$34,000 and sent in \$8,187.55. Results—sixty-eight "rats" working in shops that were union before the strike began, twelve big shops "rat" and three known to have contracts.

That's just one instance of how Lynch won the eight-hour struggle.

How has the fight been won in Los Angeles—after an expenditure of thousands of dollars under the supervision of an administration favorite?

How has the fight been won in Philadelphia after an expenditure of a half-million under the direction of an administration favorite?

How has the fight been won in Minneapolis and St. Paul after the self-sacrificing work of the devoted members of the Twin Cities?

What rights does your local union possess that the executive council feels bound to respect? Ask Butte and Philadelphia. Ask "Big Six."

Who is so unfair as to prefer charges against a member and then the "nerve" to appoint the jury to try the case? James M. Lynch. Who had the nerve to threaten a union with forfeiture of its charter if it did not apol-

gize for offending his dignity? James M. Lynch. Ask Butte. Who alienated the support of our natural allies, the pressmen and stereotypers, thus forcing us to fight a divided battle at our own expense in order that he might have the glory of leading the fighting forces? James M. Lynch. What does it cost us? Four million dollars and the loss of 10,000 members.

"Don't wash the union's linen and then hang it in full view of the public."

Well, who soiled the linen? And if it isn't washed just that way how shall it be cleaned? Ever get any of the facts in the Typographical Journal? Ask Butte. Ask Philadelphia.

Morrissey, Kennedy, DeNedry and Fear. That's a quartet of hustlers who will make their presence felt if elected delegates to the American Federation of Labor.

WILL THEY BE WORKED AGAIN.

The thousands of workmen who paraded the streets just a few short years ago, proudly wearing yellow ribbons and hoarsely shouting for the full dinner pail, prosperity and the gold standard, must have some curious thoughts permeating through their craniums as they tramp the thoroughfares in a vain search for employment. Can it be possible that some sort of a scheme is being hatched up now to hoodwink them again this year? The manipulators of the national political machinery, probably hold views that coincide with those of Barnum regarding the people.—Kansas City Labor Herald.

Washington, (D. C.) Central Labor Union has given its unqualified endorsement of the Kimball bill in the house prohibiting the United States from contracting for any manufactured article made by convict labor.

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