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Under Which Flag, Mr. Union Man?

J. W. Van Cleave Says:

"The injunction's purpose is to head off injury for which, if allowed to be committed, the victim can secure no adequate remedy by the courts. It is the promptness, the certainty, and the justice of the punishment in contempt cases which renders the injunction so effective in preventing attacks on property and life. Jury trial would bring delay and uncertainty. Thus it would give a license to violence, would make industry and property insecure, would increase the number and the destructiveness of labor contests, and would assail legitimate trade of all sorts.

"It is the duty of American business men, regardless of their party, to bury Bryan and Bryanism under such an avalanche of votes in 1908 that the work will not have to be done over again in 1912, or ever."—Statement by J. W. Van Cleave, President National Association of Manufacturers, and President of the Buck Stove Co., St. Louis.

What Samuel Gompers Says:

"I am very well satisfied with the democratic platform as promulgated at the Denver convention, and I will do everything to support these declarations, and of course that means we will work for the election of the men who stand for our principles.

"I have never expected defeat in any undertaking, never hoped for defeat, and never have given up fighting for an idea or principle that I firmly believed to be right and just. I will always be found fighting for what I believe is right, no matter what the temporary results may be. I believe that in this fight we now have on hand, that we will win; and I shall work for Mr. Bryan's election and for the ratification of the principles that we have advocated as officers and as an organization."

—Statement by Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, and now charged with contempt of court at the instigation of J. W. Van Cleave.

Mr. Bryan Talks With Workingmen

Friday evening, July 18, some ninety trades unionists of Lincoln met without formality at Carpenters' hall and took a car to Fairview. The occasion was the visit of the committee from the Lincoln Central Labor Union, appointed to present to Mr. Bryan the resolutions, adopted by the central body, pledging Mr. Bryan the support of the Central Labor Union.

There was no effort made to get out a crowd—a fact which afterwards gave rise to a lot of complaint from men who would have been glad to accompany the committee had they known it. It was a very informal affair, but it was completely successful. The crowd completely filled one of the big College View cars. Arriving at Fairview station the crowd marched four abreast to the Bryan home, and was ushered into the "sun parlor" by Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, who shook hands with each one of the visitors. Then T. C. Kelsey, spokesman of the committee, read the resolutions to Mr. Bryan, supplementing them with a few appropriate remarks. Mr. Bryan, in acknowledging the visit, spoke briefly, but to the point, and his remarks were frequently interrupted by applause. He said:

"I am very grateful to you for this generous expression of confidence and this pledge of your support. The resolution is the more pleasant to me because it comes from you, among whom I have lived for now a little more than twenty years. Among the testimonials that have been given by neighbors and friends, there are none that I prize more highly than this voluntary proffer of your support—this expression of your confidence and of your good will.

"It is true that our platform endorses a number of remedial measures, and I am in hearty sympathy with the platform endorsements. There is not a line in that platform's declaration in favor of the laboring men that does not have my most cordial approval.

"This is not the time or the place to elaborate upon those planks. There is one plank there that I was very anxious to have in the platform; it was in the platform of eight years ago; the plank that proposes a new cabinet position, a department of labor, with a secretary at its head. I have for many years believed that the great body of our population known as wage earners ought to be represented in the counsels of the chief executive. I have long believed that you ought to have a representative of the toilers in the shops and factories, a representative sitting at the president's table, sharing in his deliberations, and speaking forth there on those questions in which labor has an especial interest. And I am very much gratified that that plank is there, and that the party has made this promise, if entrusted with power,

to give to labor that high honor to which it is entitled.

Would Make a Distinction.

"I think, too, that it is very important that we should have an amendment to the anti-trust law, that will draw a distinction between those who associate themselves together for mutual benefit—a line between those and those who associate themselves together in an industrial corporation for the purpose of monopolizing some article of commerce. There is a distinction so broad between these two classes of organizations that it seems to me everyone ought to be able to see it, and that distinction ought to be drawn by law. I am glad that that is in the platform.

"I am glad that there is a provision in there in regard to a trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt. It is now something like thirteen years ago, I believe, since I first had occasion to discuss that subject. It was after I went out of congress and before I was nominated for the presidency the first time. A bill was before the senate, and as I recollect the history of it, it was about like this. It was reported back from the committee of the senate, and in the form in which it was reported the judge could permit a jury. When I read that report I at once criticised it and said that the bill should not provide merely that the judge might permit a jury, but a jury should be demanded as a matter of right by the accused, and my recollection is that Senator Allen of this state introduced an amendment to that effect and it was adopted, and that went through the senate by so unanimous a vote that no one called for the roll. It is now more than twelve years since that time, and yet the influences which have been opposed to this legislation has been so strong that up to this time that measure of justice has been defeated. I am very glad that in our platform there is a provision demanding a trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

Injunction Plank Pleases.

"I am glad, too, that we are able to agree upon an injunction plank that was satisfactory to the leaders of the laboring men and the members of the resolutions committee. I was much gratified, and I think the form in which the party's position is stated upon that subject ought to be satisfactory to all. You will find that there is no attempt to interfere with the legitimate use of the writ of injunction where there is real occasion for it, but the platform says that this writ shall not be issued in labor disputes under circumstances that would not justify its use were there no labor dispute; in other words, that it shall not be issued merely for the purpose of giving to one party to a labor dispute an advantage over the other, but there must be conditions that would justify its issuance if there

were no labor dispute, and I think that the labor leaders, in stating it in that way, have acted wisely, for they have not asked for special privileges for the laboring man.

"I have simply briefly referred to these as some of the planks in the platform. I believe it can be said that no great party has ever adopted a platform that embodies so much as our platform does that is of vital interest to the great toiling masses of the country, and I am glad the platform has been broad enough to em-

body remedial legislation needed by elements of our population, and the unanimity with which you gentlemen speak for those who are known as wage workers, those who belong to the labor organizations, this unanimity among you ought to be imitated by those who toil in other departments of industry, for that platform is just as true to those who toil upon the farm as to those who toil in the factory; it is as true to those who toil in the exchange of products as to those

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WHY WE OPPOSE INJUNCTIONS

Labor injunctions will be one of the issues during the coming campaign and it behooves all workers to "book up" on this usurpation of courts.

Here are a few points that will "floor" any defender of labor injunctions:

From the foundation of our government, injunctions have been recognized for the protection of property. Section 917 of the United States Revised Statutes empowers the supreme court to prescribe rules for its application. Rule 55, promulgated in 1866, provides that special injunctions shall be grantable only upon due notice to the other party.

Labor injunctions are capitalistic applications of justice, masking under a hypocritical love for courts.

The labor injunction was invented by Alex Smith, attorney for the Ann Arbor railway in the strike of 1894. It was applied by Federal Judge Taft, who committed Frank Phelan to jail for six months, and since then nearly every court has granted these writs on demand.

Labor injunctions are not authorized or recognized by any legislature.

Labor injunctions deny workers a trial by jury—a right accorded the meanest criminal.

Labor injunctions outlaw acts committed at strike times but legal at all other times.

Labor injunctions empower the court to act as lawmaker, judge and executioner.

Labor injunctions class workers as property.

Labor injunctions make no distinction between property rights and personal rights.

Labor injunctions rest on the theory that when an action by workers injures property, fundamental personal rights can be enjoined.

Labor injunctions protect dollars at the cost of a free press and free speech.

Labor injunctions disregard the wrongs of workers in a desire to protect gold.

Labor injunctions are issued on the sole affidavits of men who place spies in unions.

Labor injunctions class the patronage of workers and sympathizers as a property right that cannot be jeopardized by a statement of facts.

Labor injunctions still the voice of protest against the grinding policy of unfair employers.

Labor injunctions differ from injunctions for the protection of impersonal rights.

Labor injunctions guess a violation of the criminal code will be committed.

Labor injunctions are strike-time "laws."

Labor injunctions are not entitled to the respect of a liberty-loving people.

Labor injunctions are judge-made laws, thanks to William Howard Taft.—Toledo Union Leader.

Labor Leaders Cited For Contempt of Court

Washington, July 20.—In the Buck Stove and Range case, Justice Sanderson of the district supreme court, today summoned Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Secretary Frank Morrison of that organization, and John Mitchell of the executive council, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, to appear in court on September 8 next, to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of the court's injunctive order.

The citation is based on a petition of the Buck Stove and Range company of St. Louis, which alleges that an order issued by Justice Gould forbidding a national boycott by the American Federation of Labor, has been violated by the public utterances and addresses of the three labor leaders named. It also is stated that Gompers caused to be published in the Federationist, the official organ of the federation, a certain article reflecting on the court's decision and in alleged open defiance, printing the name of the Buck Stove and Range company in the "We don't patronize" list. Gompers is quoted as saying to several newspaper men:

"So far as I am concerned, I wish to state this: When it comes to a choice as to surrendering my rights as a free American citizen or of violating the injunction, I do not hesitate to say that I shall exercise my rights as between the two."

Other utterances are quoted in which it is alleged Gompers and Morrison, in furtherance of an alleged plan to nullify the court's order, have published, editorially, and otherwise, offensive to the court's decision, including the name of the Buck Stove and Range company. References, it is claimed, were made for the purpose of keeping alive the boycott as it existed before the order of the court and were so framed as to affect the sale of the company's products. John Mitchell, at a meeting of the United Mine Workers, last January, put to a vote a resolution to assess a fine of \$5 on any member of that organization who purchased a stove or range of that company's make. The resolution also provided for the expulsion of a member in default of payment of the fine.

TO CONFER ON NINE-HOUR LAW.

Officials and Operators Will Meet July 29.

Washington, July 20.—Chairman Knapp of the interstate commerce commission and Commissioner of Labor Neill, constituting the mediation board under the Erdman act will hold a conference with officials of a number of western railroads and the

Order of Railway Telegraphers at Chicago, Wednesday, July 29, with a view to effecting an adjustment of the controversy growing out of the interpretation of the nine-hour law. This act provides that telegraph operators shall not be required to work more than nine consecutive hours out of twenty-four, except under stress of business conditions. Commissioner Neill does not think the differences offer any serious obstacles to a satisfactory settlement.

FOR LABOR DAY.

First Committee Meeting Called For Next Tuesday Evening.

It is to be hoped that the initial meeting of the committee that is being selected to arrange for the Labor Day celebration will be well attended. The meeting will be held at Bruse's hall next Tuesday evening. The Central Labor Union initiated the movement, but will, of course, turn over the entire matter to the committee. Each union has been asked by the secretary of the central body to send one member to the meeting. Several unions will not meet before the first meeting of the committee, but the presidents of such bodies have been requested to appoint committees ad interim.

The Wageworker gathers from all sides that the union men of this community are desirous of making the Labor Day celebration this year something out of the ordinary. If this is done the committee will have to get busy right away, for the time is already growing short, and every union should take an active interest in the matter.

It is not the intention to permanently organize the committee next Tuesday evening, but merely to get a line on what the general sentiment is and prepare to act accordingly.

It would have been a big card if Mr. Bryan could have been secured to deliver the Labor Day address, but more than a year ago Mr. Bryan promised the unionists of Chicago that he would spend Labor Day of 1908 with them, and they are preparing to have a celebration that will live in labor history. The Central Labor Union will also meet at Bruse's hall Tuesday evening, but its meeting will be made brief in order to allow the Labor Day committee to get busy.

The United Mine Workers of America, District 18, Canada, are entering action against the Strathcona Coal company of British Columbia for \$20,000 damages for alleged breach of contract in cutting the wage scale from 33 cents to 28 cents a ton.