

CAPITAL BEACH

A Week in Japan

AUGUST 3 TO 10

**Free Dancing
Moving Pictures
Boating and Many Attractions**

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 Pheasant 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 law-maker, 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.

WHY THE UNION SHOULD ADVERTISE.

How can a man be expected to join a labor union of which he has not heard, excepting in a manner which is repelling, and how can he be attracted to the union unless he feels that the union can give him that which he really needs?

There is no doubt that the average workingman is honestly trying to better his condition. But to whom shall he turn? On all sides there are individuals and agencies and organizations which are making bids to him. To which of these shall he listen? Each of them declare that they are the best, and in some cases, the only enterprise which can satisfy all the longings which live men possess. It is up to the labor union to prove what it can accomplish for him.

It must be assumed that the average man is sincere. He must be given credit for common honesty. In that case, if he has not been won to the labor union, it must be largely the labor union's fault. It has not made its proposition attractive enough. It has failed to appeal to that man's best judgment. It is folly to denounce the man in such a case, because he has not joined the labor union.

It must never be forgotten that there is no law, and that there will never be such a law, which will compel men to join the labor union. The trades union can have nothing but its merits upon which to depend in seeking to secure a greater membership.

It is thus placed in the position of a solicitor—an advertiser—who must so attractively and so convincingly present his proposition, that it will appeal to those who have a perfect right to buy or not to buy.

It is largely because some unions have failed to appreciate their position in this matter, that they have either failed to grow, or they have in their ranks many dissatisfied individuals who were literally forced into the organization under peculiar circumstances, which may have been perfectly legitimate, but which did not include an argument which rested the mind of the candidate, nor convinced him of the entire wisdom of the step. It's the business of the trades union, then, to prove that it actually expresses, better than any other organization, the hopes and the aspirations of the toilers.

It will be agreed that the labor union is not being given the credit to which it is entitled, by outsiders with reference to its history and its present achievements. It is plainly the business of the labor union to make these known to the world. This involves an advertising campaign which must be worthy of the importance of the situation.

The labor union should be so advertised that the world may know that its adherents are not ashamed of its work. To engage wholeheartedly in a movement which shall reveal the fact that its membership actually believes in the labor union, will do much

toward making the outsider take more stock in it.

The labor union should advertise because men must be reached where they are. If they will not come to the labor union, the labor union must be brought to them. There is no other way.

The labor union should advertise because the method is successful in legitimate business enterprise. To narrate the story of modern business advertising would seem like a fairy tale. The trades union may be similarly advertised, and with even greater success, because it already has at command, in its membership, millions of advertising agents, who, if properly trained might become centers of influence in behalf of organized labor.—Rev. Charles Stelzle.

A FISHING TRIP.

Dave Pyle and Chris Peterson of the Journal book chapel went to Ashland last Saturday night and indulged in a spell of fishing at the milldam. They the dam by the mill site, but didn't find any fish by a dam site. Peterson got more bites than Pyle, with the result that he was laid up the first of the week with a view of getting the mosquito poison out of his system.

NOTICE TO UNION MEN.

In another part of this paper will be noticed an advertisement of "E-C" Toasted Corn Flakes. This is a product of the Egg-O-See Cereal Co., which is well known to union men throughout the country, both on account of its industrial importance and the friendly attitude it has always shown toward the labor movement. It is a strictly independent concern and owes no allegiance to any trust.

In pursuance to the movement inaugurated among the working classes to give their support and patronage to the products of concerns as are known to be "right" with labor, we wish to refer particularly to the enterprise named above. There is not a better product on the market, and union men and their families will be but consulting their own interests in calling for these goods. The American Labor Press association, in referring to this concern, states that it is one of the very few enterprises in its line that can be given an unrestricted endorsement from the stand of labor.

Patronize these goods.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT THE SALOON?

I have been asked to write a book on the Saloon and the Labor Problem, which is to be given wide circulation, and which will serve as a text-book for those who are studying this question. It will be quoted quite extensively in public addresses and newspaper articles. I am, therefore anxious that the statements which I make shall be absolutely verified, especially with regard to the attitude of labor toward the saloon proposition.

It will be greatly appreciated if the readers of this journal will send me information concerning this subject, answering as fully as they can the following questions:

First—To the best of your knowledge, what percentage of the workmen in your shop are total abstainers?

Second—To the best of your knowledge, what percentage of the workmen in your shop frequent the saloon?

Third—What is the general attitude of the membership in your craft toward the saloon question?

Fourth—What is the chief attraction of the saloon to the workmen?

Fifth—Have you any suggestions to make to a substitute for the saloon?

Sixth—Has your national organization passed any resolutions with regard to the use of intoxicating liquor by your members?

Seventh—Has your national organization any rules with reference to receiving sick or death benefits in the case of a member who was injured or killed while under the influence of intoxicants?

Eighth—Has any legislation been enacted by your national body with reference to meetings of locals being held in the rear of or over saloons?

Ninth—Has the Central Body in your city passed any resolutions with regard to the use of intoxicating liquors by its members in and about the meeting place?

Tenth—In the matter of securing employment, to what does the use or non-use of intoxicants, or the patronage of the saloon, have any influence in securing a position?

Eleventh—To what extent have employers in your craft prohibited the use of intoxicants by those in their employ?

If there are any other facts with reference to this subject or if you have any personal suggestions to make, I shall greatly appreciate your co-operation in giving me the benefit of your both sides of this question, and shall be glad to have you give a frank expression of your opinion concerning it. Address me at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.—Rev. Charles Stelzle.

TRY THIS ORANGE CUSTARD.

Confection That Will Be Appreciated on a Hot Day.

A delightful dessert, called orange custard, is made by taking the juice of a sweet orange and half the rind, which has been boiled until tender. After it has cooled and has been beaten fine in a mortar, a teaspoonful of brandy should be added with the orange juice, half a cup or more of granulated sugar and the yolks of four eggs. Into this mixture is poured two cups of boiled cream or rich milk, and the whole beaten until the custard is cold; then it should be poured into custard cups, with a bit of preserved orange placed on the top of each cup, and served at once or set away to cool.

Butter and orange juice is prepared by mixing the juice of three sweetened oranges with as many teaspoonfuls of rose water, then adding the well-beaten yolks of six eggs, the whites of four and two cupfuls of powdered sugar. The mixture should be stirred over a slow fire till it thickens, then a tablespoonful of butter should be poured into a dessert dish and set away to cool.

VIENNOISE PUDDING IS GOOD.

Dessert Dish That Should Be Served with Sweet Sauce.

Put two tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar into a small pan over the fire; let it melt and become a rich brown color, but not black; allow to cool for a few minutes, then add three-quarters of a pint of milk. It will at first cause the sugar to set in a hard lump. That is quite right; merely stir it over the fire for a few minutes, and as the milk becomes hot the sugar will remelt.

Mix together in a basin three ounces of cleaned sultana raisins, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, the grated rind and strained juice of one small lemon and five ounces of bread cut into small cubes like ordinary dice. Add the colored milk and allow to remain in a cool place for ten minutes. Beat up two eggs and add them with one glass of home-made wine. Let soak for 15 minutes. Pour the mixture into a buttered mold. Twist a piece of buttered paper over the top. Put the mold in the steamer for about one hour. Turn out and serve with sweet sauce.

Crystallized Mints.

Add to one pound pulverized sugar enough cold water to make a very thick paste. Wet the sugar all through, but do not have it in the least thin or watery. Bring to a boil, taking care to stir enough to keep from burning. The paste thins as it heats and it can be easily stirred. Just as it boils take it from the fire, put in a few drops of oil of peppermint, tasting the mixture to see when the flavor is strong enough. Go cautiously, as the oil is very powerful. Mix well so that the flavor goes all through the mixture, then chop from the end of the spoon on any hard, smooth surface—a large plate will do. The mixture should form round drops that harden at once. If the sugar becomes too thick before you have the drops all made heat again and if absolutely necessary add a few drops of water, but be sparing of this or you will get the mixture too thin.

Fresh Rolls Daily.

When molding out the loaves set aside any desired quantity of the dough into the ice box. If kept perfectly cold this will remain sweet an indefinite time and can be shaped into rolls, used as basis for a raisin bread, coffee cake, or in any way desired. Allow about 2 1/2 hours in a warm place for raising the dough. If rolls are desired for breakfast mold them the last thing before retiring and set them where they will not be too warm. They will be ready for the oven in the morning. In this way fresh bread stuff in a variety of kinds may be had all through the week.

For raisin bread add to two cups of the dough two-thirds of a cup of sugar and a cup of seeded raisins. Mix thoroughly and let raise three hours.

Pineapple Jam.

Peel and grate as many pineapples as are desired, remembering that the sugar loaf pine is best for the purpose. Weigh and allow an equal weight of sugar. Let the sugar and pineapple heat gradually for 20 minutes, then simmer steadily after the sirup reaches the boiling point for nearly an hour or until it becomes a clear amber jelly that thickens as it cools. If extremely juicy some of the liquor may be strained from the fruit and canned separately, to be used in the punch bowl.

Baste Perforation Marks.

Instead of using lead pencils, chalk, tracing wheels to mark perforations when cutting out a pattern, run a basting thread through each perforation. Leave it a good length, knot at each end, and when pattern is removed pull double folds of material apart, cut thread in center, and knot ends. By this method the material is not disfigured, perforations are exactly where they should be, and only one pinning on pattern is necessary.

Chilled Cream.

Into a double boiler, beat the yolks of six eggs, add to them three ounces of grated chocolate, quarter of a pound of sugar and one pint of rich cream. Stir one way constantly until it thickens. Strain off into a large bowl. Beat half a pint of cream until very thick and add to this an ounce and a half of dissolved gelatin. Mix this very lightly with the chocolate and cream, then pour off into a mold and put on the ice to harden.

For Union Workers

Important Happenings in Industrial Circles in This Country and Europe

Cleveland, O.—There is a movement on foot to form a marine alliance which will take in all lake labor organizations around the great lakes. The matter was first taken up at a conference of labor leaders, which was held in Chicago during the Republican national convention last month. Later it was discussed at a conference held here, and while the officials of one union announced that they would not go in unless given control, the men who have planned the new organization say that it will be a go, and that all the lake unions will be included in the new body. It is not likely that much will be done in the way of perfecting the organization until next winter. It is claimed that the engineers are in favor of the move. Should the new deal go through all the men in the lake transportation business, including dock workers, will be in one union.

Boston.—The annual convention of the International Typographical Union, to open in Ford Memorial hall on August 10, will be the fifty-fourth in the history of that organization. This will be the first important convention held by any labor organization following the two national party conventions, and will be watched with special interest to see if legislation will be introduced bearing on the two anti-injunction planks adopted at Chicago and Denver. Fully 500 delegates, together with some 6,000 visitors from Canada and all parts of the United States, are expected to make their headquarters in Boston.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The largest payroll distributed among the mill workers at McKeesport and Homestead this year will be events of the present week, increased activity of the mills affording the army of workmen a chance to put in more time during the past two weeks. The National Tube company, which at its big McKeesport plant usually employs about 9,000 to 10,000 men, has now on its active list 6,500 men, who will be paid this week. As soon as the big plant is completed in all departments, which will be this fall, the usual force will be largely increased.

Philadelphia.—Nearly 1,000 men have been taken back at the Baldwin locomotive works in this city within the last three weeks and it is probable that more will be re-employed in the near future. The improvement in business is now so pronounced and the outlook so much better than it was that orders have been issued increasing the working time from five to eight hours a day for five days every week. Before the industrial depression the working force consisted of nearly 20,000 men. Now there are about 5,500 men at work.

Detroit, Mich.—According to a decision rendered by Judge Murphy a foreign corporation that has failed to register with the secretary of state and pay a franchise fee has no status in court to maintain a suit for injunction to prevent a union from interfering with its business. The point involved is one of considerable importance, and will undoubtedly be appealed to the supreme court. The union men regard the decision as a decided victory for them.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The mayor recently appointed three representatives of organized labor to assist in drafting the new city charter, and through their efforts it is expected that the initiative and referendum clause will be inserted.

Philadelphia.—"If a machine worth \$10,000 breaks," says Collier's, "the corporation owning it bears the loss and pays out next day \$10,000 for a new machine. There is no talk of 'contributory negligence' or 'assumed risk,' no refined inquiry into the 'felony-servant' rule. If the man running the machine is killed the corporation is exempted by law from bearing any loss in all except a small variety of cases; and in that restricted class the corporation resists by every device the ultimate payment of damages."

Indianapolis, Ind.—James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical union, said there is no intention of calling off the strike in Hartford, Conn., or in any other city. The strike benefits that have been held because of the strike began throughout the country in September, 1905, commonly known as the "eight hour" strike, will be discontinued on July 18, he said, on the theory that the men who received benefits have had ample time to secure positions.

London, Eng.—The Welsh miners are still very energetic in their efforts to get the nonunion men into the federation.

Atlantic City, N. J.—Delegates to the annual convention of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters expressed by vote their opposition to the employment of apprentices under 16 years old. "We believe that the establishing of an age limit will entirely abolish this child labor system and indirectly benefit the trade by keeping immature youths out of the ranks of the apprenticeship," said one delegate. The recommendations will be presented to the manufacturers.

Birmingham, Ala.—All coal mines in Alabama which have not been recognizing the union started up as usual.

Chicago.—An agreement is said to have been reached by managing officials of the various railroads that the wages of employes shall remain unchanged for at least three months. This is with the expectation that by September either industrial conditions will have recovered sufficiently to enable the roads to maintain present rates, or the necessity of reducing them will be so apparent as to weaken the resistance of labor organizations. While many of the roads have desired to make a cut none has been willing to take the initiative, and concerted action so far has been impossible. The feeling prevails that a railroad ought not to cut wages and continue to pay dividends.

Washington.—A circular urging subordinate unions to affiliate with their respective State Federations of Labor, has been sent out by Secretary Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor. Now that the legal status of labor organizations is placed in jeopardy by recent court decisions, he says, it becomes imperative that trades unionists should be on the alert for any legislation that may be enacted, both for and against labor interests. This is the special function of the state branches, and to increase the chances for success in having remedial legislation adopted by the state legislature they must have the support of every local union within their jurisdiction.

Sheboygan, Wis.—The Crocker Chair company, the largest chair factory in the world, has resumed operations in both of its plants. The Phoenix Chair factory is again running on a ten-hour schedule and the American Manufacturing company likewise is running on a ten-hour schedule. The Sheboygan Chair company expects to resume operations as soon as its semi-annual inventory is completed. All other plants in this city are arranging to operate on a schedule in force prior to the financial depression and orders are again coming in heavily.

London, Eng.—The three chief unions in the printing trades have, it is announced, resolved to federate, so that they can act unitedly in all matters pertaining to work and wages throughout the United Kingdom. Some such arrangement was inevitable after the decision of the London Society of Compositors to extend the metropolitan area which resulted in some friction between it and the Provincial Typographical association. Four unions have united; the benefits are to be uniform, and are to be paid from a central fund.

Youngstown, O.—A settlement affecting 10,000 men in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Missouri and Illinois was reached at Detroit between the Western Bar Iron association and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the wage scale signed for the year ending June 30, 1909. By its terms the puddlers are given a cut of about eight per cent. in wages and the fishers an average of about two per cent. Work will be resumed in the mills following the settlement.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Membership dues for the Pattern Makers' League of North America are from 25 cents to \$1 a week, and the national per capita tax is 75 cents a month. When a member is out of work, dues are remitted after four weeks. The sick benefits are \$4 a week; the strike benefits \$7 a week, and the death benefits from \$50 to \$400.

Washington.—Organized labor has the right of recognition. It does not deplore nor object against the employers being organized. It is far better to make a contract between organized bodies than it is between individuals. Discipline comes with organization. Individuals stand alone without any force and destroy the right of mutual contract. The condition is deplorable, but no one is to blame but the individual. He stands in the way of collective bargaining and better conditions.

New York.—The membership dues of the International Association of Machinists range from \$1 to \$1.50 a month, and the national per capita tax is 55 cents a month for journeymen and 25 cents for apprentices. In regard to out-of-work benefits, there is a local remittance of dues, and the locals pay the weekly sick benefits. The strike benefits are from \$8 to \$5 a week, and the death benefits range from \$50 to \$200.

La Crosse, Wis.—A nine-hour day has been announced at the shops of the Burlington road. Since last October these had been running on a short-hour schedule.

St. Paul, Minn.—Whether six engineers who have the best runs on the Mason City and Fort Dodge division of the Chicago Great Western shall be put back on other divisions of the road or shall remain where they are, is a question which the United States courts will have to decide in the near future. The case affects the standing and chances of promotion of between 200 and 300 engineers on the Great Western.

Halifax, N. S.—The annual convention of the Trades and Labor congress of Canada will be held here in September.