

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.

GOSSIP OF THE TOILERS.

Latest News of Busy Workers in Mines, Mills and Workshops.

A new union of carpenters has been formed at Fajardo, Porto Rico.

The death rate among the miners is less in Belgium than in any other country.

Boston (Mass.) Hebrew painters and paperhangers are again organizing a union.

In New South Wales 20,000 pensioners received from the state last year the sum of \$2,455,000.

The wages of the South Wales steel workers have been further reduced by 4 per cent.

Seventeen million pairs of shoes were produced in Brockton (Mass.) factories last year.

The Waterville (Me.) textile workers have applied for a charter from the United Textile Workers.

New York Typographical Union ("Big Six") has transferred \$5,000 to a special fund to be paid out to its out-of-work members.

Middletown (Conn.) cotton mill employees recently went on strike. They did not wish to accept a reduction of 16 2/3 per cent in their wages.

Worcester (Mass.) trolley men have agreed to strike, if necessary, to support the Providence street car men in any action that union feels is necessary to take.

Culinary Council at Boston, Mass., has decided to take legal steps, if possible, against the Chefs' club employment agency for hotel and restaurant help.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad clerks' lodges will make a further effort to have a system agreement made between the road and the clerks.

Of all the classes of workers in the United States engaged in the manufacturing industry, the lapidaries are credited with the highest earnings, \$21.68 weekly.

The Metropolitan Vehicular Workers' Federation is seeking to unite all those engaged in the traffic of London (England) streets, whether working by horse, electricity, steam or oil.

A wage agreement for the ensuing year was adopted recently at a conference between representatives of the steel interests and of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, held at Pittsburg, Pa.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has inaugurated the plan of giving publicity to cases of discipline by posting on employees' bulletin boards statements of the offense and the punishment administered.

The French laundries at San Francisco, Cal., have reported that the Japanese laundries are seriously affecting their business and have promised to support the Anti-Japanese League morally and financially.

The law limiting the work of women and children in factories to 54 hours a week was amended by the Massachusetts legislature to read 56 hours, and was then passed with a proviso that it should not go into effect until January 1, 1910.

The council of the Northumberland (England) Miners' Association recently decided by 55 votes to 23 against to oppose the government mines eight-hour bill. This will necessitate a ballot of the whole of the members on the question.

It is estimated that there are 84,100 men idle in the building trade in New York City. Of the 100,000 skilled mechanics in the city, 40,000 are still idle. Labor leaders express surprise that working conditions have not improved more rapidly.

From the first of February last, to the close of June nearly 1000 aliens and others had sent in response to ap-

plications from the various parts of the country by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization. The employment secured was principally farm work.

San Francisco (Cal.) Lodge No. 68, International Association of Machinists, which has under its care Golden West lodge of Machinists' Apprentices, has adopted a plan by which the youngsters are to be instructed by lectures on the different branches of the trade.

The Baltimore & Ohio has posted an order prohibiting employees from assigning their wages, under penalty of immediate suspension or discharge. Employees have been victims of loan sharks. It is said that the Pennsylvania and the Reading will post similar notices.

It has already been decided by the leather workers that they will make a universal demand for the eight-hour day within the next two years, but no definite time has been set. The object of their meeting at Kansas City, Mo., in September is to determine the date.

It is said that in the past six months all of the contentions of the Blacksmiths International with employers against a reduction in wages and the introduction of the piece or bonus system have been successful, with the exception of the strike on the Rio Grande which is still on.

The government laborers are trying to force the British government to fix a minimum wage of thirty shillings per week for all unskilled labor. The officials of the Labor Protection League headed a deputation to the Chief Superintendent of Ordnance Factories regarding the matter.

Six hundred boiler makers and apprentices on the Big Four have quit because the management wanted to enforce the piecework system at the Beach Grove shops, near Indianapolis, Ind. All the shops are closed, it is said. There is talk of the roadmen quitting in sympathy.

Freight handlers of the Grand Trunk at Toronto, Canada, are on strike for an advance of wages from 13 1/2 cents for shed work and 15 cents for loading boats to the prices paid last year, 15 and 20 cents. The company has brought men from other points to take the places of the strikers.

Serious mining catastrophes recorded in the United Kingdom last year have resulted in an increase in the death rate from 1.29 in 1906 to 1.32 in 1907, but freedom from accidents is greater in the collieries of the United Kingdom than in those of other countries except Austria and Belgium.

No further move is reported as regards the engineers' strike on the northeast coast of England. The anticipated new ballot of the men has not come off, and the executives of the unions involved do not appear to see their way clear for further action. The deadlock is complete.

A reorganization of the building trades unions has been brought about in Buffalo, N. Y., after many years of warfare. The new organization is a branch of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor. The Buffalo branch has a membership of about 10,000.

New Bedford (Mass.) Weavers' Union has laid over the proposed amendment making it obligatory for members to have their families enrolled in their respective craft organizations before becoming eligible to hold any office in the union or to represent the union in any labor convention or central labor body.

The last of the Clyde shipbuilding strikes only came to an end recently when the tinsmiths resumed work on the employers' terms of reduced wages. The men had been on strike since the commencement of the year. The wages dispute is therefore at an end in Glas-

gow and the shipbuilding centers along the Clyde.

The ballot of the Northeastern Railway (England) employees on the proposal of the executive that the All-Grades Committee should negotiate with the officials of the Northeastern Railway Company for the formation of a Conciliation Board, has been completed. The result was in favor of negotiation by 4,308 votes for, and 2,140 against.

The miners' strike in Alabama is becoming a serious problem, and steps are being taken by the clergy and the laymen to bring it to an end. The operators are importing strike-breakers into the mines and it is feared that unless something is done soon toward a settlement a clash will occur between the unionists and nonunionists.

New England semiannual convention of electrical workers' unions, held in Boston recently, adopted a resolution, which was sent to the governor of each of the states and the Mayors of every New England city. It requests that a representative of organized labor be appointed on all commissions and boards of more than two members.

The grant of the Northumberland (England) Miners' Association of £1000 to help to relieve the distress on the Tyne-side, in consequence of the depression in trade and the recent strikers was sent to the National Amalgamated Union of Labor for distribution mainly to the workers indirectly affected by the disputes in the early part of this year.

It is said that from 1879 to 1907 there have been in the United States 8512 boiler explosions, an average of 304 a year; the number of people killed was 8433, an average of 301. For 1907 there were 471 explosions, 300 killed, 420 injured. In striking contrast was the loss of life in Germany. For 1907 there were 15 explosions, with 5 killed and 3 injured.

Two trade disputes of considerable magnitude are at present going on in Glasgow, Scotland. They are connected with the slating and the hand-sewn boot and shoe industries. Both are being carried on with determination on both sides and both societies are receiving support from kindred organizations. The trouble in each case results from a question of wages.

The charter of Brockton (Mass.) Teamsters' Union 286 has been renewed for nonpayment of per capita tax to the International. A new local for former members loyal to the International is being formed. The adherents of the old union are forming a new teamsters' organization and they threaten to join the United Brotherhood of Teamsters, the dual international.

The census of the civil service of the United States showed on July 1, 1907, that those who had been in the service of the national government for more than 50 years numbered 40 men and one woman. On the other hand, the Pennsylvania Railroad records show that today there are upon the payrolls of the company 316 men who have been in its service more than 50 years.

About a dozen more Boston, Mass., unions recently added their protests to those previously made against the decision of the A. F. of L. executive board, as stated by President Gompers, which would prevent state branches, central labor unions, district councils or local bodies placing any firm or person on the unfair list without first submitting the dispute to the A. F. of L.

Fall River, (Mass.) Spinners' Union recently voted to notify the manufacturers that they will withdraw from the sliding scale wage agreement now in force at the end of the present six months' period. It was because of the severity of the last reduction and the prospect of still further reduction in

wages that the spinners decided that they wanted no more of this sliding scale.

At Winnipeg, Man., shop employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway gained a victory recently when the conciliation board presented its report. The nine-hour day will continue to prevail in the west and may soon be granted in the East. No reduction was made in the scale of wages. There will be no sliding scale and helpers will not be allowed to use tools. The company gained some points.

TRADE UNION PUBLICITY.

Rev. Mr. Steitz Gives Some Pointers on How to Get It.

The human mind is stirred by a change. It becomes tired of a monotone, and soon becomes drowsy under its influence. No one method of advertising will long continue to attract attention, no matter how good it may be. Even the flashing of the electric sign soon loses its effect upon the man who becomes familiar with it. Neither should the advertiser confine himself to a particular style, excepting as shall be hereafter designated. In any case, there must be constant freshness of appeal.

The successful advertisement speaks in different accents. It shouts its headlines to attract attention. As the reader comes nearer, it reduces its tone, and when he comes close, it whispers its secrets in a voice which appeals to his heart as well as to his mind.

The advertisement which appeals to the greatest number of senses is the most successful. One must constantly remember that people of every shade of temperament and disposition are being appealed to. Therefore, every attractive element which can be employed should be enlisted. The general style of the production, the character of the type, the color of the ink, the quality of the paper, may produce a combination which is truly artistic, or it may result in a job which will drive a man still farther away. Some people may not be able to tell why they dislike the appearance of the advertisement, but they will plainly indicate their displeasure. It may be a very small matter, but it will be enough to nullify the effect of the effort. Every trades unionist knows that no matter how good a printed job may be, if it does not bear the union label, it seems to repel.

Important, then, is the appearance of the job that is put out, aside from the quality of the reading matter which it contains. It always pays to employ a good printer. A cheap job is dear at any price. It rarely pays to get estimates on a job of printing. Find a printer whom you can trust. Tell him what you want. He will do the job in good style, and you will get the results—so far as he is concerned.

THE CARPENTERS.

New York Union Sued by Unfair Concern for Heavy Damages.

Local No. 309, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, New York City, has been sued for \$50,000 damages by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company. The unfair concern, hurt by the warm fight made against it by the union, applied for a blanket injunction to prevent the union from continuing its fight and asking a big sum of money as damages for the injury already wrought.

This action was brought before the supreme court on Saturday, August 1st, 1908, in New York City, by Ein-

litz & Hulfe, the law firm that handles practically all the business of the Building Trades Employers' association, which would indicate that this association is behind the effort now being made to disrupt the carpenters' organization. The officers of No. 309 were served with copies of the complaint and notified that if they did not hand in an answer to the charges within twenty days the full amount of damages would be asked for.

Lincoln carpenters are determined to play the political game right this year, and with that end in view they are working tooth and toenail to advance the interests of J. W. Dickson, who is a candidate on the republican primary ticket for the nomination as state senator. The carpenters are organizing a "flying wedge" to put into the game before primary day, and the "wedge" promises to split the opposition wide open.

Work is fairly good and most of the carpenters are finding steady employment. From communications received it is understood that the situation in the west is much better than it is in the east.

LABOR DAY PREPARATIONS.

Committees Have Been Working and Are Making Good Progress.

The Labor Day committee met Tuesday evening, and the reports of committees showed that preparations for the proper observance of the day are going forward at a rapid rate. Every committee reported progress, the parade committee reporting the completion of all its work pending the actual start of the parade. The sports committee reported that it was framing up a list of contests that would attract great attention, and the prize committee reported that it would have prize list ready for the sports committee at the next meeting.

The dance committee has everything ready for the favorite pastime and this feature of the celebration will be doubly attractive because of the good music that will be provided, the dancing floor and the attention given to the comfort of the dancers. The grounds committee reported the contract ratified. The printing committee will have the window cards out this week, and the big tri-colored posters will be ready by the first of next week.

A request from the Master Horse-shoers' union for a place in the line was discussed at length. This is an association of employers. The matter was referred to the blacksmiths' union.

The committee will meet at the old C. L. U. hall, 1034 O street, next Monday evening, at which time it is expected that every committee will have a report ready.

Word comes from Beatrice that the union men of that city are figuring on celebrating Labor Day in Lincoln, and it is likely that a committee will be sent down from Lincoln to confer with the Beatrice unionists.

The indications now are that the 1908 celebration of Labor Day in Lincoln will be the greatest in the history of trades unionism. The unions are taking hold of the matter with a spirit of energy that is highly pleasing.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

A Few of Its Declarations Upon Which It Appeals to All Working People To Organize, Unite, Federate, and Cement the Bonds of Fraternity.

1. The Abolition of all Forms of Involuntary Servitude, except as a punishment for crime.
2. Free Schools, Free Text-Books,

and Compulsory education.

3. Unrelenting Protest Against the Issuance and Abuse of Injunction Process in Labor Disputes.

4. A workday of not more than Eight Hours in the twenty-four hour day.

5. A strict recognition of not over Eight Hours per day on all Federal State or Municipal Work and at not less than the prevailing Per Diem Wage Rate of the class of employment in the vicinity where the work is performed.

6. Release from employment One Day in Seven.

7. The Abolition of the Contract System on Public Work.

8. The Municipal Ownership of Public Utilities.

9. The Abolition of the Sweat Shop System.

10. Sanitary Inspection of Factory, Workshop, Mine, and Home.

11. Liability of Employers, for injury to body or loss of life.

12. The Nationalization of Telegraph and Telephone.

13. The passage of Anti-Child Labor Laws in States where they do not exist and rigid defense of them where they have been enacted into law.

14. Woman Suffrage coequal with Man Suffrage.

15. The Initiative and Referendum and the Imperative Mandate and Right of Recall.

16. Suitable and Plentiful Playgrounds for Children in all cities.

17. Continued agitation for the Public Bath System in all cities.

18. Qualifications in permits to build of all cities and towns that there shall be Bathrooms and Bathroom Attachments in all houses or compartments used for habitation.

19. We favor a system of finance whereby money shall be issued exclusively by the Government, with such regulations and restrictions as will protect it from manipulation by the banking interests for their own private gains.

The above is a partial statement of the demands which organized labor, in the interest of the workers—aye, of all the people of our country—makes upon modern society.

Higher wages, shorter workday, better labor conditions, better homes, better and safer workshops, factories, mills, and mines. In a word, a better, higher, and nobler life.

Conscious of the justice, wisdom and nobility of our cause, the American Federation of Labor appeals to all men and women of labor to join with us in the great movement for its achievement.

More than two million wage-earners who have reaped the advantages of organization and federation appeal to their brothers and sisters of toil to participate in the glorious movement with its attendant benefits.

There are affiliated to the American Federation of Labor 118 International Trades Unions with their 27,000 Local Unions; 36 State Federations; 537 City Central Bodies and 650 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions having no International.

We have nearly 1,000 volunteer and special organizers as well as the officers of the unions and of the American Federation of Labor itself always willing and anxious to aid their fellow workmen to organize and in every other way better their conditions.

For information all are invited to write to the American Federation of Labor headquarters at Washington, D. C.

Condemn the Parcel Post.

At the closing session Saturday night of the National Travelers' association convention at Milwaukee, Wis., a resolution was adopted condemning the parcel post plan.