

LABOR BETRAYED

Congress Killed Amendment to Law in Its Favor.

HARD BLOW TO WORKERS.

The Retention of the Proviso Would Have Prevented the Criminal Prosecution of Workers Under the Sherman Anti-trust Law.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, which was in session in Washington during the closing days of congress, received with indignation the information that the house had yielded its amendment to the sundry civil bill against the use of the special appropriation for the prosecution of the organizations of labor under the Sherman anti-trust law.

"A betrayal of the rights and interests of the workers of the country," is the way the executive council characterized the action of the house in rescinding its former instructions to its conferees to oppose the stand of the senate against the labor clause.

In an official statement the executive council called attention to the fact that the department of justice was responsible for the indictment of seventy-five workmen in New Orleans a few years ago under the charge of violating the Sherman act when they gave their support to fellow workers on strike. The same law was recently used, says the statement, to convict a number of union farmers in Kentucky for combining to get decent prices for their products.

After referring to the Danbury hat case and to the damage suit which has just been started against a number of sympathizers of the recent New York shirt waist strike, the statement concludes: "The retention of the house proviso in the sundry civil appropriation bill would not only have prevented the criminal prosecution of workmen engaged in the normal activities to protect and promote their rights and interests, but it would also be declaratory in character, tending toward a solution which now practically outlaws the associated effort of the workers in defense of their personal rights and interests."

The reactionary part played by President Taft in forcing the regulars to line up against the house proviso which had been introduced by Representative Hughes of New Jersey is described in glowing terms by the administration organs in Washington. Here is the Washington Post's story, showing the animus of the president and the prejudice of the paper against labor unions:

"President Taft yesterday ordered the house Republicans into a flimsy fight on the troublesome little issue raised by the labor amendment to the sundry civil bill, and worked with might and main himself until he saw them win.

"As the result of stiffening influence liberally applied at the White House, the representatives, by a vote of 138 to 130, receded from their action in declaring the labor unions immune from the operation of the fund authorized to prosecute infractions of the Sherman antitrust law, and joined the senate in its view that punishment under this law should extend to full legal lengths and include, if necessary, conspiracies in the nature of boycotts to increase wages, shorten hours or better conditions of labor."

When the amendment came up on the floor Congressmen Tawney and Hughes clashed and led the opposing forces. On the vote by which the house rejected the Hughes amendment, twenty-one Republicans, most of them recognized insurgents, voted with the Democrats in favor of the labor proviso. A good many Republicans and Democrats "ducked" the vote and fled to the corridors.

Representative Hughes (Democrat) of New Jersey, author of the provision exempting labor unions from prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law, has since issued a statement criticizing the president's attitude in the matter. Mr. Hughes said in part:

"Unfortunately for the laboring people of this country, President Taft entirely misconceived the purpose of my amendment. It was not, as he stated, a proposition to legalize a boycott, but to protect working people from prosecution for doing innocent acts in combination; in other words, to enable them to strike for higher wages even though engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of a commodity that is the subject of interstate commerce.

"The president says in his letter to W. S. Carter of the locomotive firemen and engineers that he is against class legislation on this subject, but on Jan. 7, 1909, he sent a special message to congress in which he urged it to enact legislation which would permit corporations to carry on their business despite the Sherman antitrust law. In the eleven pages of that message which he used to discuss the legislation desired he does not make a single reference to labor unions."

The Federation Grows. Since October of last year the American Federation of Labor has issued 228 charters to new organizations, as compared with 111 charters for the corresponding period the year before. Of the organizations receiving charters ninety-eight were new local unions, sixty-five federal labor unions, fifty-seven city central bodies, one international union and one state branch union.

UNIONS FOR WOMEN.

Only Way to Gain Their Rights, Says Rose Schneiderman.

Rose Schneiderman, a prominent leader in the Women's Trades Union League and one of the strike leaders who contributed to the success of the general strike of shirtwaist girls in New York city, is conducting an agitation tour of the country for the purpose of exhorting working girls all over the country to join the ranks of organized labor.

Miss Schneiderman in her appeal to the 6,000,000 working girls of the country to form unions says: "The need for organization among the women wage earners is just as great in Holyoke mills as in New York sweatshops. The girls must take united action. If one girl should demand a fifty-two hour working week the employer would tell her she was crazy and could look for a job somewhere else. But if all girls demanded a fifty-two hour week in a shop, and if all the other wage earners in the city or even a part stood back of these girls, the company would have to grant their demands. The women wage earners must learn the value of bargaining collectively, of the strength of working together and of the power of the working people.

"The employer doesn't want his girls to organize because he knows their power. He will give all sorts of bribes in order to prevent organization—among these is welfare work. He is willing to pay a girl's doctor's bill, but he has ruined her health by hard work; he will furnish a couch for them to faint on when overcome by long hours; he will give money to hospitals to take care of the injured; but he will not give fair wages and short hours."

There are 6,000,000 wage earning women in the United States.

NEW JERSEY IN LINE.

Children Under Fifteen May No Longer Work at Night.

New Jersey takes a step forward. An effort has been made for five years to restrict night employment of children in factories which operate a double shift, writes Owen R. Lovejoy in the Survey. This has been opposed by glass manufacturers on the ground that the industry could not succeed unless children under sixteen years were permitted to work at night.

The committee was able to show that the glass industry has steadily increased in states which forbid such employment—notably in Ohio and Illinois—and after a lively campaign in which the New Jersey child labor committee and the Consumers' league, labor unions, women's clubs, churches and other organizations took an active part, a law was passed providing that after July 4 no child under fifteen years of age may work at night, and after July 4, 1911, no child under sixteen may be so employed.

This places New Jersey with Illinois, New York and Ohio among the glass manufacturing states which forbid child labor at night and gives the most substantial encouragement yet received to the effort which will be put forth next year to secure similar legislation in Pennsylvania, Indiana and West Virginia.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION.

New York Carpenters to Try to Compel It by Law.

The New York state council of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has drafted an amendment to the state constitution, to be presented to the legislature at the next session, providing for compulsory compensation for carpenters injured at their work. The amendment provides that one-sixth of the annual taxation for the compensation fund shall be levied on the workmen, three-sixths on the employers and two-sixths on the state.

It is proposed to ask all candidates for the legislature how they stand toward such a measure before election. The Brotherhood of Carpenters is one of the largest organizations in the American Federation of Labor. There are about 19,000 in New York city alone.

Leather Workers to Organize.

Delegates from the various unions of leather workers in New York city recently sent a letter to A. Lohu, president of the International Leather Workers' union, whose headquarters are in Chicago, asking him to visit New York as soon as possible to organize all the leather workers with a view to making demands for higher wages and a shorter work day. It was stated that the appeal to him was made on behalf of 15,000 workers. The delegates represented the unions of purse makers, pocketbook makers, belt makers, handbag makers and people in other branches of the trade.

Western Union Sued For Boycott.

Because the bosses told their non-union telegraphers not to patronize his place Arthur O. Simpson of Chicago, proprietor of a restaurant in the Western Union building, has brought suit for \$15,000 damages against the Western Union Telegraph company. He alleges that his business was damaged two years ago when the telegraphers employed by the company were on strike and the strike breakers were not permitted to eat at his place.

Open Shop Declared.

The United Metal Trades association of the Pacific coast recently posted the following notice: "For the protection of our employers and the business upon which they and we depend for our living, we have decided that from June 24 this plant will employ only independent nonunion workmen."

STATE FAIR VISITORS

A cordial invitation to all visitors during the Fair to make this store their headquarters. We will be only too glad to check your baggage free of charge and offer you any assistance that is in our power to give. Do not hesitate to take advantage of our good intentions.

GOLD'S INITIAL SHOWING GOLD'S OF FALL FASHIONS

Daily arrivals has placed us in a position now to give you an advanced idea as to the prevailing styles and fabrics for the coming Fall and Winter in Women's, Misses' and Children's Coats, Skirts, Dresses, Suits and Shirtwaists. We wish to particularly mention the fact that Caracul or Pony Skin, full length coats will come in for their full share of popularity the coming season. We are now in a position to show you a full line of these coats at prices unequalled in the city, from \$15.00 to \$30.00

Millinery Showing

Our Millinery Section is showing some of the most exclusive eastern importations in Women's Head wear for the early Fall. Our display of the coming popular Hindu Turbans could not be improved upon both in their distance styles and particularly the price which is always less.

Brown Woolens for Fall

The early fall fashions are showing Browns and Tans in most every conceivable fabric such as Wool Taffetas, Serges, Bataste, Henrietta, Panama, Herringbone, Broadcloth and Roxana, widths from 36 to 54 inches. Our line is now complete for your inspection. Priced, per yard, from 50c to \$1.25

1910 Fall Shoe Fashions

The fall fashions in Women's Shoes tells us that the Button Shoe will prevail although the Blucher Lace will come in for their share of popularity. Our lines now being complete we suggest a look will convince you of our progressiveness in our footwear department. Dull Kid leads with Pat. Colt a close second. Popular prices, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50

Blankets and Comforts

The buying in these particular lines is now very brisk as these cool evenings require some heavier bed coverings. Our showing in Cotton and Wool Blankets and large size Comforters invite competition. Blankets from 53c to \$5.00. Comforts from \$1.10 to \$6.00

Latest Art Novelties

Just arrived, another large shipment of the popular Oriental Center Pieces, Dresser Scarfs and Pillow Tops, floral and fruit designs in natural colors, correct copies of the high priced hand embroidery. To see them is to buy them. Each 50c

Fall Sweater Coats

is now complete in Women's, Misses' and Children's All Wool Sweater Coats, colors are Red, Navy, Grey and White, tight or loose fitting, single or double breasted. Correct garment for this cool weather. Priced to suit your purse.

50 pieces of White Curtain Swiss in self dots and stripes, 36 inches wide, special the yard 10c

GOLD & CO.

2,000 yards of various colored Outing Flannel, used extensively for making Bed Comforts. Special, yard 6c

CAPITAL AUXILIARY

Capital Auxiliary No. 11 is a local branch of the Woman's International Auxiliary, organized at Cincinnati, O., in 1901. The Auxiliary is an order to which "wives, mothers and sisters" of members of the International Typographical Union are eligible.

Capital Auxiliary was organized in Lincoln, Nebr., Jan. 21, 1903, and chartered with sixteen members on Feb. 19, 1903, as follows:

- Mrs. C. E. Barngrover.
- Mrs. E. A. King.
- Mrs. C. B. Righter.
- Mrs. R. T. Ward.
- Mrs. C. A. Simmons.
- Mrs. W. H. Creal.
- Mrs. W. M. Maupin.
- Mrs. J. E. Marshall.
- Mrs. B. O. Wilson.
- Mrs. S. A. Hoon.
- Mrs. H. W. Smith.
- Mrs. F. W. Mickel.
- Mrs. Henry Bingaman.
- Mrs. Fred Iringer.
- Mrs. B. C. Towner.
- Mrs. G. H. Freeman.

The total number of members since organization is 87; the largest membership at one time 45. There are 34 members now in good standing, 7 of whom are charter members.

The object of this auxiliary is to create a more social and fraternal spirit between the families of union printers, to furnish favors and assistance to the sick and to demand the union label on all purchases when possible.

Our conventions are held at the same time and place as the International Typographical Union. Our Local has been represented by the following delegates:

- Mrs. Fred Iringer, 1903, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. C. E. Barngrover, 1904, St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. H. W. Smith, 1905, Toronto, Canada.

Mrs. W. C. Norton, 1906, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Mrs. J. E. Marshall, 1907, Hot Springs, Ark.

Not represented, 1908, Boston, Mass.

Mrs. F. H. Hebbard, 1909, St. Joe, Mo.

Mrs. W. S. Bustard, 1910, Minneapolis, Minn.

The committee room of the new Labor Temple was furnished by No. 11, and thus affords us a pleasant place for meetings, which are held on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at 2:30 P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to all those eligible to join us at any time. The following are officers at present time:

President, Mrs. Chas. Righter; Vice-President, Mrs. G. M. Wathan; Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. W. S. Bustard; Chaplain, Mrs. G. H. Freeman; Guide, Mrs. A. Radabach.

Last but not least is our death benefit of \$50.00 paid to beneficiary by assessment of 10c to each member in the International.

The local dues are 25c per quarter. MRS. CHAS. RIGHTER.

Hubby's Little Game.

Wife—What's the matter? Husband—Some one has been robbing the firm, and I'm afraid I'll be suspected. Wife—Impossible! Husband—Well, it's best to be on the safe side. Better not buy that new dress you've been worrying me about.

Farmers' Associations.

All over Europe farmers' associations exist for the handling of farm products commercially.

BLOW AT UNION LABOR.

Manufacturers Would Amend the Immigration Law.

At the fifteenth annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, held recently in New York, a suggested amendment to the immigration law was reported by a special committee. It reads:

"That it shall be lawful to import skilled labor when the person importing cannot obtain laborers of like kind in this country who will work for him at the rate of wages prevailing generally in this country for such labor; that the secretary of commerce and labor be authorized and directed upon the application of any employer and upon his showing the facts set forth as above to grant to such person permission to import such labor; that warrants for the arrest and deportation of aliens who have landed be issued only by a United States commissioner or United States judge and then only upon such sworn complaints as are now necessary in criminal cases and that aliens be given speedy trials and right of appeal to the United States district court, as in cases of Chinese, and to higher courts and trials to be conducted as in criminal cases, except as to a jury."

This move of the association is in keeping with the assertion of President Samuel Gompers, made two years ago, that the association of manufacturers, headed by the late James W. Van Cleave, was seeking to destroy organized labor. If such an amendment to the immigration laws is made it would mean that skilled labor could be brought into this country to break almost every strike.

Mayor Seidel to City Officials.

The mayor of Milwaukee's first instruction to city employees reads: "Work diligently, persistently and conscientiously." The only other instruction the mayor has issued was that to the policemen detailed to guard the entrance to the executive office. The mayor said to the officer: "Officer, there is a man, woman or child in Milwaukee who may not come into this office to see me. I want you to especially encourage people who have not the ap-

pearance of wealth. This is the office of the Milwaukee people." The new mayor proved his democracy further when he went from his home to the city hall to be inaugurated. It cost him a nickel ride in a street car, and he had to hang on to a strap at that.

A Hint to Business Men.

E. Faucher, city salesman for the Inland Printing company of Spokane, Wash., and a former organizer of the International Typographical union, has adopted a new method for handling his trade which has proved a great business getter. He has prepared statistics showing the amount of money paid out to printers employed in the book and job offices of Spokane. The detailed figures are printed on the back of the estimate sheets sent out by the Inland company, with the request that merchants always demand the union label on their printing and have all their printing done in Spokane. The plan could be used with great success in almost any locality.—Typographical Journal.

The Printing Pressmen.

Among the things considered at the recent convention of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants union at Columbus, Ohio, was the establishment of a home and sanatorium at Rogerville, Tenn., which seems now to be in a fair way of realization. The joint ownership of the allied label was also discussed and the convention viewed the matter favorably. The proposition to establish a technical school and the question of proper training of apprentices was affirmatively decided.

Organization Benefits.

Organization brings higher wages; higher wages bring greater spending power to the workers; greater spending power means a proportionate increase in business in every community and more prosperous times for all.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

The Horizon.

At an elevation of ten feet the horizon is a little over ten miles away in perfectly level land or at sea.