

# STRIKERS WANT CLAIMS STUDIED

Resumption of Work Guaranteed If Government Will Insist Upon Investigation.

DISCRIMINATION IS CHARGED.

Intimidation, Another Offense Alleged—Correspondence Between Officials Made Public in Show Situation.

San Francisco, August 11.—It was announced today by S. J. Small, national president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, that it by Tuesday next no way is found to bring a conciliation in the telegraphers' controversy, a general strike will be called by him. Mr. Small further said that he had advised Charles P. Neill, United States Commissioner of Labor, that he could guarantee an immediate resumption of work if the government would insist upon an investigation or arbitration of the telegraphers' grievances.

WOMEN OPERATORS INTIMIDATED.

It was further claimed that the local had in its possession over 20 specific instances of physical intimidation and cruel and unjust intimidation against members of the union, especially women members.

COM. NEILL'S MESSAGE.

National President Small was present at a meeting where he gave out the following correspondence between himself and S. J. Small, Commissioner of Labor, dated August 11, 1907. "In reply to a telegram from President Small of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America sent me Friday, informing me that the Commissioner of Labor that the telegraphers' strike had become a very serious matter, the following was received: "Washington, D. C., Aug. 10, 1907.—S. J. Small, Oakland, Cal.—Telegram received, also telegram from Stewart. It is useless for me to attempt to do anything at this time as I do not understand precisely the issues of the case or the cause of the strike. I assume the various strikes have been without your authority and therefore are illegal. If locals have no respect for constitution of organization and the national officers cannot control them, what guarantee can you give me that any adjustment satisfactory to you will be accepted by men on strike. I am entirely at your service and willing to do all in my power to assist you in bringing about a fair settlement of this controversy. Will you advise me definitely and precisely what is the demand for which the strike has occurred and upon what terms you would take the responsibility of ordering local back to work?" (Signed.) "CHARLES P. NEILL."

PRESIDENT SMALL'S ANSWER.

Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, Washington, D. C.—Cause of present trouble is repudiation of San Francisco agreement which settled strike. Local Manager O'Brien, Chief Operator Jeffs, and Supt. May have repeatedly discriminated against strikers. Women telegraphers after returning to work were humiliated to such an extent they resigned. Western Union reinstated 120 strikers. Strikers are still out of employment, including married men. Notwithstanding the agreement provides for reinstatement of strikers without prejudice, outsiders were given preference and employed. The present strike is illegal but the provocation is great and the resettlement against Western Union officials because of bad faith so universal that general strike will be authorized Tuesday unless we can find a way to bring about conciliation. Answering your last question, guarantee and date resumption of work if government will insist upon investigation or arbitration of propositions embodied in memorial addressed to board of directors of Western Union last June. Local management's petty discrimination and favoritism towards woman Nichols on Los Angeles circuit caused transfers and dismissals of men long in company's service and finally strike." (Signed.) S. J. SMALL.

TEXT OF SCHEDULE.

The schedule follows:

ARTICLE I.

Section 1—Day tricks.—

A day trick shall consist of eight and one-half consecutive hours, beginning not earlier than 7 o'clock a. m., and not later than 10 o'clock p. m., and shall be allowed 30 consecutive minutes for lunch.

Section 2—Early morning tricks.—

Eight consecutive hours shall constitute a day for telegraphers required to report for duty between the hours of 5 a. m. and 6:55 a. m., out of which shall be allowed 30 consecutive minutes for lunch.

Section 3—Night tricks.—

A night trick shall consist of seven and one-half consecutive hours' work, beginning not earlier than 10 o'clock p. m. and not later than 12 o'clock midnight, out of which shall be allowed 30 consecutive minutes for lunch.

Section 4—Split tricks.—

Seven and one-half hours shall constitute a day for a split trick and telegraphers shall not be required to report more than twice in each 24 hours.

ARTICLE II.

Section 1—Overtime worked by regular telegraphers.

Overtime worked by regular telegraphers shall be computed at their salary rating and at the rate of seven hours per day. Sundays and legal holidays excepted, and at no time shall overtime be substituted to replace regular time lost.

Section 2—Overtime worked on holidays by all telegraphers.

Services rendered by all telegraphers on Sundays and on the following holidays: New Year's day, Washington's birthday, Memorial day, Independence day, Labor day, Pioneer day, Thanksgiving day and Christmas day, shall be considered extra service and shall be paid for at the rate of one day's pay for each and every four hours' work.

Section 3—Extra telegraphers' time.

The time of extra telegraphers shall be computed at the rate of seven hours per day, except as provided for in section 2, of article II.

ARTICLE III.

Section 1—Classification of circuits.

All circuits shall be divided into three classes and designated as follows:—

(a) First-class circuits shall consist of:

(1) All duplex and quadruplex circuits.

(b) All single wires where the number of telegrams handled thereon exceeds 150 in number between the hours of 8 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

(c) All circuits devoted to newspaper report service.

(d) All circuits devoted to stock reports and quotations.

(e) All circuits devoted to the race service.

Second-class circuits shall consist of:

(a) All single circuits where more than 100 and less than 150 messages are handled between 8 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

(b) All other circuits not specifically included under first, second or third classes herein specified.

Third-class circuits shall consist of:

(a) All Wheatstone service, includ-

The foundation of robust health is what is allowed to enter the mouth. The more simple the diet, the more perfect the health.

## DR. PALM'S WHEAT FLAKE CEREY FOOD

is plain, pure and wholesome, easily digested, prevents constipation.

10 cents a package. For sale by all Grocers

ing key-clerks, copyists and punchers and all automatic telegraphy.

(b) All single Morse circuits where less than 100 messages are handled between 8 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1—Minimum salary.—

On and after the 1st day of September, 1907, the minimum salaries paid to telegraphers of this office shall be as follows:

(a) First-class circuits, \$95 per month.

(b) Second-class circuits, \$90 per month.

(c) Third-class circuits, \$80 per month.

(d) All chiefs shall receive a minimum salary of \$110 per month.

Section 2—Definition of word "month".

The word "month" (within the meaning of this schedule) means the regular calendar month, less Sundays and holidays.

Section 3—Fixing the rates of pay.—

Telegraphers working a specified circuit for two consecutive days shall, for the purpose of fixing rates of pay, be considered as assigned thereto, during the actual time employed on said circuit, provided, however, that telegraphers employed regularly on the first-class circuits shall not be paid less than first-class circuit rates, when temporarily assigned to second or third-class circuits.

Section 4—Removal.—

When telegraphers are permanently removed from first-class circuits to circuits of inferior class, they must be notified by the chief operator in writing one week prior to such contemplated removal.

ARTICLE V.

Section 1—Dismissal for cause.—

Telegraphers shall not be dismissed, except for just cause. Employer's mere statement that dismissal is for unsatisfactory service shall not be deemed a just cause, the reason must be clearly and specifically stated in writing.

Section 2—Right to appeal.—

A telegrapher discharged, suspended or reduced in class shall have the right to appeal to the superintendent and to be represented (if desired) by an attorney, and if the cause for dismissal, suspension or reduction in class be groundless, he shall be reinstated with full pay for all time lost.

Section 3—Telegrapher.—

The word "telegrapher" shall include all employees specified in the preceding articles of this schedule.

ARTICLE VI.

Night telegraphers required to report for day service and lunch reliefs shall be notified in writing and shall be given not less than one hour's time each day they report for such duty.

ARTICLE VII.

Telegraphers on the extra list shall be given an opportunity to make full time each month.

ARTICLE VIII.

Telegraphers wishing to leave the service shall be required to give 30 working days' notice. Telegraphers dismissed for other reasons than gross insubordination shall be given six days' notice.

ARTICLE IX.

Regular telegraphers shall not forfeit their regular positions, through the taking of vacations, or sick leave, provided, however, that such leave shall not extend beyond a period of six consecutive calendar months.

REGULAR TELEGRAPHERS.

Corporation to Exploit Dixie Fields Capitalized at \$1,000,000.

Another company has been incorporated to operate in the newly discovered oil fields of Washington county. The name of the corporation is the Dixie Oil Land company and its principal office is in this city. Its articles of incorporation were filed with the county clerk Saturday afternoon and the capital stock is \$1,000,000, divided into shares of the par value of \$1 each. Frank Knox is president; James R. Mark, vice president; C. C. McKim, secretary and treasurer. These, with J. W. Currie, G. W. Moyer, J. W. McKim and H. S. Knight, compose the board of directors. The company owns eight claims near St. George, Washington county.

WARD ENTERTAINMENTS

Eleventh Ward.—A farewell entertainment will be given Friday evening, next, in the Eleventh ward meeting-house in honor of Elder Aubrey W. Hooper, who is to leave shortly on a mission for Germany and Switzerland.

NEW USE FOR BUTTER

Prevents Boiling Over.

Coffee frequently produces biliousness and all of the accompanying distress, such as loss of appetite, dyspepsia, bowel troubles, etc. A lady from Ill. says she used coffee many years, and though it took great care in making it, felt its ill effects very seriously. It made me bilious and robbed me of my appetite for breakfast.

"I always had trouble with dyspepsia while I used it. I was told by physicians that I had catarrh of the stomach, and came to believe there was no help for me. Two years ago I quit the use of coffee and began to use Postum Food Coffee. At first I missed the stimulant, although the taste of the food coffee was delicious. In a few days I forgot all about my coffee, in the satisfaction I derived from Postum, and soon found that my appetite returned, the biliousness and dyspepsia disappeared, so that now I am proud to say that at the age of seventy-five years I enjoy my food as well as when young and all my dyspeptic symptoms and stomach trouble have gone."

"These troubles had been with me for most of my life and it is really remarkable that I am now so perfectly well. To say that I am grateful does not express it. Once in a while I find a person who does not like Postum, but I always find it is because it has not been properly prepared. There is but one way to make good Postum, and that is to make it exactly according to directions, allowing it to boil full fifteen minutes, not after the fashion on the stove, but after the real boiling begins. Use a small piece of butter, about the size of a pea, to prevent boiling over. Read 'There's a Reason' in pkgs. 'There's a Reason'."

Miss Emma Maddison, formerly of the Tribune, and now a stenographer at Goldfield, is spending her vacation in this city, visiting with her sister, Mrs. E. M. Garnet.

D. S. Spencer, assistant general passenger agent of the Short Line, and wife, have gone to the Yellowstone on a vacation trip.

Miss Dore Peterson of Hutchinson, Kan., is convalescing from an operation at St. Mark's hospital.

Workingmen Who Assemble to Celebrate Acquittal of Haywood Sit Far Into Night.

MEETING AT SALT PALACE.

Resort Management Scored for Holding Crowd So Long—Oratory Begins About 10 O'clock.

To express their joy over the acquittal of William D. Haywood about 1,000 workingmen of various local organizations gathered at the Salt Palace last night, and listened to music from the Salt Palace band for an hour after the management had announced that the meeting would begin.

When finally the orators were given the opportunity to supplant the band, they denounced the Salt Palace management for what they characterized as an attempt to graft dimes from the laboring men by keeping them there for an hour after the scheduled time.

The meeting was planned to begin at 8:30 o'clock, it really began a few minutes before 10 o'clock. Just who was responsible for it was not fully explained, but certain features made it resemble an attempt of the Salt Palace management to make money off the prevailing interest in the Haywood case and the joy resulting from the acquittal of organized labor over the outcome, a thing that was suggested by two of the speakers, W. S. Dalton, Judge A. J. Weber, A. B. Edler and J. N. Spalding were the orators of the occasion.

W. S. DALTON PRESIDES.

Mr. Dalton presided. He scored the Mine Owners' association, which he characterized as a co-conspirator with Standard Oil, of which it really was a subsidiary organization, he claimed. Reviewing the happenings in Colorado and Idaho he charged that these crimes were committed by the co-conspirators the usual Standard Oil methods of doing away with enemies by never leaving the state alive. That remark was a trumpet call to the workingmen of the United States. They gave of their scant means in an effort to roll up for their defense as big a sum as was being rolled up by the prosecution for their conviction.

Introducing Judge A. J. Weber, Mr. Dalton declared that the trial had shown what the friends of Haywood had claimed all along—that the Western Federation was a law-abiding organization and that it was really the federation which was acquitted.

JUDGE WEBER SPEAKS.

Judge Weber, who is the speaker extraordinary for the "American" party, did not like the scant opportunity given him to say a few words. It was out of the management for having a band there to play for an hour.

It is an outrage on this body of workingmen, he said, "that it should be brought here at 8 o'clock on advertisement that the speaking would begin at 8:30 and then held here until nearly 10." Weber then confined himself to a few minutes in which he held out that the Boise decision was in reality a vindication of the Western Federation, as well as of Haywood personally. He closed by advising the workingmen to retain their faith in the courts as the trial had demonstrated that the humblest citizen may find shelter under the folds of the flag, when unjustly accused of crime.

A. B. EDLER ORATES.

A. B. Edler, reporter for the supreme court, began his address by styling his listeners "Undesirable Citizens," and he followed at once with a severe arraignment of the Salt Palace management. "In spite of all the money," he declared, taking up the Haywood case, "in spite of Gov. Gooding, and in spite of the jury on which they were not a union man, a Socialist, or a Western Federation sympathizer, has brought in an honest verdict. It is no credit to the mine owners or to the capitalist press that the laboring man today is responding to the tune of 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee' instead of 'Johnny Go Home'."

For Gov. Gooding all that Mr. Edler would say was that he tried to give the defendants a fair hearing instead of a fair hearing, Sherman Bell of Colorado, who was styled as a man who had perverted his opportunities as an officer of the law, designed to protect all men, into a machine to accomplish the ruin of the Western Federation of Miners. He closed by advising union men to stick together in politics, and was followed by J. N. Spalding, who felicitated the laboring element on the outcome of the trial, and closed the meeting at about 11 o'clock.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Relieves Headache caused by summer heat, overwork, nervous disorders or impaired digestion. Relieves quickly.

TEMPLE NOTICES.

The Mantel Temple will close July 19, and reopen Aug. 27, 1907.

The St. George Temple will close on Friday, July 26, and will reopen on Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1907.

Any communication addressed to room No. 3, Federation of Labor building, will receive the prompt attention of this committee.

Very respectfully,

W. W. BOOTH, C. P. SMITH, C. S. PALMER, A. GUERNSEY, J. E. GREEN, C. SMITH, L. YOUNG.

Approved: A. F. PALM, President.

Approved: L. R. ENSIGN, Secretary.

C. T. U. A. Local No. 30.

PERSONALS.

Rev. James Larkin of Austin, Tex., is visiting in this city with his son, E. E. Larkin of the Short Line.

C. H. Woodard has removed to Kansas City where he has secured employment.

A. B. Gibson has gone to Long Beach, Cal., on a vacation trip with his family.

Rev. E. I. Goshen will return from his vacation in time to preach on the first Sunday in September. The church in the meantime is closed and the organ is being completely overhauled.

Miss Emma Maddison, formerly of the Tribune, and now a stenographer at Goldfield, is spending her vacation in this city, visiting with her sister, Mrs. E. M. Garnet.

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# STRIKE MAY BE LONG DRAWN OUT

Negotiations for Settlement of Local Telegraphers' Troubles Must Be Made With Denver.

MEN WANT HIGHER WAGES.

Communication Submitted to Manager Long Also Includes Demand for Eight-Hour Day.

The fact that Salt Lake is not a division point in the Western Union system may indefinitely prolong the present telegraphers' strike, as all negotiations will have to be made at long range with the company officials in Denver, after being submitted to Denver by resident manager A. W. Long.

The executive committee of Local No. 30, which ordered the Western Union strike in this city did so because of a difficulty which was wired to Denver for adjustment, and failed to receive it in that office within the time allowed.

Now follows another matter that must go to Denver. It is the set of working rules the strikers submit for the company's consideration, and ten days are allowed for negotiations to be taken up on this matter. The articles of agreement were formulated in a meeting of the strikers and have been presented to Mr. Long. They call for an eight-hour day and a better wage schedule.

PRESIDENT PALM TALKS.

"It was Col. Clowry's brag," says President Palm of the local union, "that he would save \$2,000,000 a year in operating expenses. He saved it out of our salaries, and to do it resorted to a system of tricks and devices to hold away from us the pay he always pretended to be giving us. Hence the small regular and large extra list, and the practice of putting speedy men on slow wires and thus reducing their grade of pay. It will be hard to break up this system and institute a fair and honest one, and an acquaintance with the system is needed to understand the present trouble and the kind of adjustment that is called for. The most that an operator can get in Salt Lake after four years of apprenticeship is about \$32 per month, and I think any other class who spend that time learning a business would go home before they would accept such pay."

COMMUNICATION TO LONG.

The communication addressed to Manager Long was sent late Saturday afternoon. In connection with it Mr. Palm explains that there is no personal animosity to Mr. Long, the Western Union local manager, and that he has the respect and esteem of the strikers. The document follows:

Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 10, 1907.

Mr. A. W. Long, Manager W. U. Tel. Co., City.

Dear Sir:—The members of the Commercial Telegraphers' union of America and telegraphers in the employ of your company, located in the city of Salt Lake, by their duly-appointed committee, who have been given full power to act, herewith present to you a schedule of wages to govern salaries paid to them by your company, beginning the 1st day of ..... 1907, and to continue for a period of one year from said date.

In presenting the said schedule, permit us to call your attention to the fact that but one increase of salary has been granted to the telegraphers by your company for a period of 20 years and that increase, but 10 per cent, was recently granted; telegraphers, who employ have been inadequately paid for their service for many years and it is with the desire to make their employment more efficient, more steady, and remunerative, and thereby prove beneficial to your company, and render to the public much better service than it has heretofore enjoyed, that this schedule has been adopted. Furthermore, the cost of living in Salt Lake City has very materially increased during the past few years and especially during the past year, and beginning no specific data upon this point to convince you of this fact. However, permit us to call your attention to the great increase of food stuff and living expenses, each of which will exceed 30 per cent.

Also permit us to call attention to the fact that in all lines of industry throughout the United States, all salaries of operatives have been increased during the past few years to a much greater proportion than that of the telegraphers and it is absolutely necessary that telegraphers, who have a corresponding increase in their remuneration to enable them to maintain themselves and their families under existing conditions. We submit that the schedule of wages attached hereto will meet your unqualified approval. The same will be adopted on the ..... day of ..... 1907.

If there are matters therein contained which do not appear explicit or otherwise entirely satisfactory to you, the undersigned committee representing all the employees of the Western Union Telegraph company in this city will be pleased to meet you on any convenient date within 10 days after receipt of this communication.

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