

Attitude  
of the  
Los Angeles Times  
on  
Trades Unions

Los Angeles, Cal.  
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JOHN MURRAY COL

**W**HY the Los Angeles Times has become the mouthpiece for those immense commercial forces organized to reduce the market value of labor is a strange and interesting story, which can be briefly summarized as follows:

In 1890 the Los Angeles Times was a union office—a closed shop. For reasons best known to the Times management the printers were told that on August 5, 1890, their wages would be reduced 20 per cent.

This was the immediate cause of the Times strike.

The reason for the prolonged existence of this struggle is, however, an entirely different matter, for in the usual course of events a reasonable business understanding is sooner or later arrived at between employer and employed, and this would have been the case in the Times office if H. G. Otis had not discovered that his paper could make money out of strikes.

Professional strike-breakers were not plentiful in those days—Pinkerton practically had the field to himself—so that when Otis, in his struggle for funds to keep his paper going, proposed to certain large railroad and land-holding corporations to make union-busting the business of the Times, his offer was accepted and a “reptile fund” was raised for the purpose.

From that time down to the present everything that malice could devise and money accomplish has been done to injure organized labor.

A careful perusal of the following pages will give the reader some idea of the attitude of the Los Angeles Times on trades unions.

As all printers know, the Los Angeles Times has established a “School for Linotype Operators, Compositors and Pressmen” in Los Angeles, in

**SCHOOLS FOR STRIKE-BREAKERS.**

order that boys may be taught a sufficient smattering of the printer’s trade to act as strike-breakers. The “school” is fulfilling its mission to the complete satisfaction of its founder. Each month “operators” are graduated. A post-graduate course is afforded in the Times composing room, where the future strike-breakers are paid about six dollars a week until they can be placed in non-union offices. Thousands of copies of the following circular letter have been distributed throughout the country:

OFFICE OF THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.  
Times Building.

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 7, 1907.

Being free, and having won its freedom against the Typographical Union after a long and vicious battle on the part of that despotic trades-union, the LOS ANGELES TIMES has decided to open a school where the operation and care of the linotype machine, cylinder presswork and hand composition may be taught. The object is to further reinforce the swelling ranks of independent, non-union printers throughout the country.

The very strict and unjust “closed shop” rules adopted by the International Typographical Union, and which have been in force for many years in most cities of the country, have operated to prevent any considerable or adequate number of apprentices from entering the printing trades. This has produced a dearth of independent workmen.

Many worthy young people, boys and girls, have sought in vain the opportunity to learn to operate the linotype machine as well as to master other branches of the trade, until today employing printers throughout the country are finding it difficult to secure an adequate supply of skilled and reliable workmen.

The publishers of the LOS ANGELES TIMES have for years notoriously and successfully conducted their own business in

their own way; and being in no wise bound by union rules and regulations, they are free to open this printing trades school, which will furnish opportunity to deserving young men and women, who show natural aptitude and ability, a fair chance to learn the printing trade in one or more of its branches.

In the way of establishing an adequate plant, twelve linotype machines are being installed on the first floor of The Times' large warehouse on the corner of College and San Fernando streets—a well-lighted and well-ventilated place. Besides the linotype machines, a cylinder press, and also a quadruple stereotype perfecting press for newspaper work, will be operated in connection with the school.

No apprentice will be accepted unless he can give evidence of his good character, steadiness, intelligence, faithfulness, and determination to "stand by" until he shall have mastered at least one branch of the printing trade. Apprentices must be of fair average intelligence, quick of thought and action, prompt to obey, and not over twenty-five years of age.

Further information in regard to length and cost of apprenticeship, hours of labor and other conditions of engagement will be supplied upon application.

Employing printers, at home and abroad, who may have more applications from worthy persons seeking apprenticeship than they are able to entertain, may refer such applicants to this office. We do not expect to be able to provide places for all applicants, but we do intend to run a very busy place in our auxiliary establishment.

Address  
THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY,

As all newspaper men know, the Los Angeles Times is the official organ of the various Citizens' Alliances (under their various names) that exist in the United States. There is a special sum of money paid to the Times management for sending copies of its paper to the secretaries and members of the "Alliances," which are much more numerous than the public imagines.

An incident of how the Times is used to flood any particular city or town with printed matter libeling trades unions, came to light recently in San Francisco, the story first being printed in the Examiner, and the facts also verified by Postmaster Flint as follows:

San Francisco, Sept. 9.—In an attempt to aid the Citizens' Alliance in its effort to crush out trades unionism and in hope of preventing a settlement of the strike of the street-car men, H. G. Otis and Harry Chandler, his business manager, have for several days been dumping from 20,000 to 25,000 copies of the Los Angeles Times daily on San Francisco.

They charge nothing for these papers, yet they carefully add the 20,000 and 25,000 in their statement of circulation. Mr. Chandler discovered that he could make the postoffice department a partner in his benevolent assimilation, so he sends the 20,000 to 25,000 copies of the Times direct to persons who never subscribed for them, and thereby saves 7 cents a pound in postage.

The violation of the postal laws and regulations to send sample copies as subscriptions, and the bilking of the government out of 7 cents on every pound of these papers, apparently concern Otis and his son-in-law very little—at least not up to the present time.

"It is true that about 20,000 copies of the Times have been sent north daily," said Postmaster Flint. "I do not know whether postoffice employees at the other end are working overtime or not, as that is out of my jurisdiction.

"I have taken Mr. Chandler's word that the papers were going to subscribers. I have been led to believe they have all been paid for. If this is not the case, it is up to Mr. Chandler."—Los Angeles Examiner, Sept. 10, 1906.

The mere incident of the Times violating the postal laws is a small matter—such things it does daily—but the fact that the enemies of organized labor have the ability to flood any locality at will with tens of thousands of pieces of literature, every piece containing columns of libelous matter against trades unions, is a fact of vital importance to all.

Here are two samples of the doctrine that the Times is scattering broadcast:

### TO BREAK THE STRIKE 25,000 COPIES OF THE TIMES SENT DAILY TO SAN FRANCISCO.

### LABOR UNIONS MUST BE BROKEN UP.

If labor unions do not reform themselves, learn what the eternal laws of justice and the fundamental laws of political economy are, then society will take the matter up and the controversy between it and walking delegates will not be long, nor the result in doubt for a day. Society will take the agitator to represent labor-unionism as a whole, and it will have to get out of the way and out of the world.

The method will be so simple, so effective, so prompt! The "labor union leader" says: "No man shall work unless he wears the totem badge. No goods shall be bought or sold which are not stamped with the same mark of slavery. Those who own an industrial plant shall hire such men as we supply, and discharge no man without our consent. Nor shall these men have any word to say about wages, hours or other conditions in their mills and shops. We will dictate how much shall be paid for all work, what time the bell shall ring to call the men to work, and when they shall quit." The answer of society will be: "Your programme is both unjust and impossible. We will hire hereafter no man who is a member of any union. We will exact a pledge and enforce it by a penalty that our employes shall never join any union, that they will submit all complaints to us in person, and as individuals. We will use nothing henceforth and forever that comes from any factory or mill employing union labor of any kind."—Los Angeles Times, June 24, 1907.

When the trouble is over, there are two requisites which should be observed. It will be a foolish thing, and an unjust one, if the right course is not followed, and to follow the wrong course will be to lose all fruits of victory.

First, the ringleaders who stirred up this trouble, when put down, should be kept down. Every man of them who has been prominent in creating trouble should be pushed to the wall and then his back kept there for all time to come. No quarter should be shown to these rogues, even as they have shown no quarter when they have had a non-union man in their power. Their clamor is that no man should get work but their followers and dupes. Give them a big, bitter draught of their own medicine. Not a man of them should be taken back to work. Every "leader," every offensive person among the lot, should be denied a job. They should all be blacklisted and their names posted in every place of employment as dangerous men who are not to be tolerated in any shop, mill or factory.—Los Angeles Times, May 8, 1907.

In the city of Los Angeles is gathered some of the most notable, and powerful, enemies of organized labor in the United States, and probably the most wealthy and vindictive among them all is Henry E. Huntington, the president of the Pacific Electric Railway. Huntington's systems of trolley lines are reaching out to cover the whole of Southern California. This personal friend of Harrison Gray Otis is quoted, in a recent press dispatch, as follows:

In Los Angeles I employ 5,000 men, and there is not a union man among them. Not one of my men has a desire for unionism. If he did I would discharge him. That is the way to correct the evil spread of unionism.

The character of these declared union-busters, who have gathered under the wings of the Los Angeles Times, may be seen from a report to the Commission on Railway Accidents appointed by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce to investigate the terrible loss of life occasioned by the Huntington trolley cars. The committee reported that, for the year ending September 30, 1906, there were 75 known deaths (London, with a population of many millions, had but ten), and that, including both the dead and wounded, Los Angeles trolley cars were responsible for an average of one victim each day.

In the course of its lengthy report the Commission shows the condition of Huntington's "open shop" as follows:

We regret to have to note that the testimony offered on the subject of the number of hours of continuous service of motor-men was quite as unpleasantly startling as that on the subject of speed. This Commission heard the testimony of one man who declared he averaged four to six hours of sleep for

weeks and months at a time, and was, nevertheless, perfectly healthy. We believe that the average man needs seven or eight hours to be safe. This Commission is satisfied that cases occur now and then where men are actually eighteen, twenty and even twenty-four hours at a stretch at work or on call—that is to say, that sleep is impracticable during those periods of time.

Recommendation No. 24.—That the bond be reduced and that enough compensation be given a student to at least pay for his meals.

Recommendation No. 25.—That the hours of service of employes be checked from day to day, reckoned on the complete period of call, and be so arranged as to allow at least eight consecutive hours of rest.

Recommendation No. 26.—Occasional hours off be enforced. One motorman testified to having taken only six days off in three years. It is not safe to trust brain and nerves for such long continuous service.

The Central Labor Council of Los Angeles clearly defined the attitude of organized labor towards the struggle being waged with the Los Angeles Times when it said "THE PRINTERS' DOMINATES MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS FIGHT IS OUR FIGHT," for the Times has practically organized the entire mercantile interests of the city, under the title of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, pledged to the annihilation of trades unions.

Proof of this intent, on the part of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, is plainly set forth in the annual report of its president, J. M. Schneider, delivered January 21, 1907, and reads, in part, as follows:

One of the main objects of this association is to promote and maintain industrial peace in this community, and during the past seven years we have championed the principles of the "open shop," in every channel of our industrial and mercantile life, and demanded that the rights of employers in the management of their business be not interfered with. The past year has proven one of special activity along these lines. January 1, 1906, a general strike was ordered by the International Typographical Union, demanding the recognition of the union in all the printing establishments of the country, together with an eight-hour day. The employing printers of this city, realizing that those demands were unjust and unfair, and meant a surrender of the fundamental principles of American freedom, refused to accede to the dictation of the union, and as a result a strike was ordered involving nearly every printer in this city. Subsequently a sympathetic strike was called of the pressmen, in conjunction with the printers. The employers appealed to this association and we have given them our moral and financial support to the utmost of our ability. After a warfare of fully ten months, resulting perhaps in the most stubborn and bitter industrial battle that was ever fought, the strike was declared off and every printing establishment, with very few exceptions, is now free from union domination.

This struggle for American principles and independence from union dictation involved the outlay of a large amount of money, but the fact that the employers were successful has fully justified the outlay. At a convention of the State Federation of Labor, held this month at Stockton, the official report showed that \$300,000 had been expended by the International Typographical Union in its fight throughout the United States, a large portion of this money having been contributed to the strike in this city. With the victory obtained under those circumstances, Los Angeles may well be proud of her record in this connection; and the employing printers who have so nobly defended their rights, as well as ours, deserve well at the hands of this community. Just when the difficulties surrounding the printers were most serious, another rupture between employer and employe was precipitated by the refusal of journeymen bakers to handle a flour manufactured in this city by a mill that refused to be dictated to as to who it should employ. That action was also greatly repugnant to every American principle of right and justice, from the fact that only the product of one mill was involved, whereas others were not attacked where similar conditions prevailed. We again assisted the master bakers in their struggle and were successful in breaking the strike. Lately the journeymen tailors have declared war upon the non-union shop, demanding an absolute closed shop, and we have again come to the rescue of the employers and are now giving them our assistance to run their business as they see fit, without the impudent demands of labor agitators. These controversies between employer and employe are greatly regretted, but our Association is of the opinion that industrial peace of this city must be maintained in order that our future prosperity and development be assured.

It certainly is to the credit of Los Angeles that in the recent report of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics it was shown that during the past five years Los Angeles has been involved in 151 strikes, of which only eight were partially successful. If this association had no other record to prove its usefulness, this showing ought to be sufficient to justify the support of every liberty-loving American citizen.

To show with what thoroughness this conspiracy against labor has been organized among the most powerful corporate interests of Southern California, it is only necessary to quote from a recent statement given to the daily press by the Wholesale Jobbers' Association. It can be seen how the same contention for an open shop, the same determination to fight organized labor to a finish, almost, in fact, the identical wording of the Times editorials, can be found in these pronouncements given forth by the mercantile associations of Los Angeles.

This statement was given out by the Wholesale Jobbers' Association at the time of the teamsters' strike, May 3, 1907:

While the contest appears on its face to be between the Teamsters' Union and the truck companies, the latter are acting on the request and with the support of the great body of the mercantile interests of the city.

To such a contest there can be but one outcome possible. We believe that the people of this city will uphold the right of a man to get work irrespective of whether he belongs to a union or not, and on that conviction we take our stand.

On the evening of the 30th of April the truck companies posted a notice announcing that they would employ men without regard to their membership in any union, at an advanced wage of 25 cents a day.

The issue involved is not at all one of wages, for the demand of the men for 50 cents a day additional and the offer of the companies of 25 cents are not so far apart as to be incapable of adjustment. Neither is the issue one of hours of work, as both parties are agreed that the present day should stand. Nor are any of the other points, such as pay of helpers, charge for overtime and for harness cleaning, etc., matters of serious moment. All of these could be readily arranged if the main issue were out of the way. What is the main issue? From our point of view it involves the industrial freedom of a great and important business and labor interest—the carrying trade of our city. We demand that any honest, able-bodied and capable man, who desires to serve the company as a teamster, be allowed to work, irrespective of whether he is a union man or not. We are contending for the principle of the open shop, which we believe is essential to the free development of this city, and we hold that there is no line of trade or employment where absolute union control and domination is more dangerous than in the carrying trade, as is evidenced by the experience of other cities. The matter may just as well be fought here one time as another.

The hate of the Los Angeles Times for any institution or individual that purposes to improve the condition of labor is almost beyond belief. Even the little children, forced to work for a living, do not escape the vindictive assaults of the Times, as the following extract from an address delivered by W. V. Stafford, State Commissioner of Labor for California under Governor Pardee, before the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, will show:

In Los Angeles we found one exception. The proprietor of a great daily newspaper, when solicited to bring the matter before the public, in the interest of the employe and the child, demanded in return for his aid in this humane work that our department of the state government should aid him in smashing the labor unions.

The lengths to which the Los Angeles Times has gone in its abuse of the trades unions is best summed up **OUTSIDE OF A MADHOUSE THE TIMES HAS NO RIVAL.** in the editorial utterance of the Fresno Republican, one of the leading Republican newspapers of California:

Talk about anarchist papers! Of all the papers fomenting class hostilities, the meanest, the vilest, the stupidest and the craziest is the Los Angeles Times, avowed champion of the other and gentler end of the class struggle. The Times has gone absolutely daft on the San Francisco situation. The other day when there was a sensational train wreck, in the suburbs of Los Angeles, the Times relegated that news to a subordinate inside position, to make room on the front page for a lurid "roast" of the labor unions. It has raked the vocabulary of filth for epithets foul enough to apply to the unions, and exhausted the vocabulary of adulation for language fawning enough to apply to Patrick Calhoun. It has held him up as a hero for having the courage to strike a "dirty little runt" who said he was a liar. And then, to avoid betraying he was a liar, it falsified the news by misquoting the things the "dirty little runt" really said. It has denounced Spreckles for permitting Ruef to "assail the fame of business men," and condoned Calhoun for committing the crime of bribery. It has denounced the business men of San Francisco who dared to say the unions had some rights, as "with a particularly broad yellow streak reaching from his hair to his os coccyx" and like refined language. And it has shrieked in season and out for a fight to the death, to tie up San Francisco, starve it, run its streets red with blood, bankrupt its industries, anything to wipe the hated unions off the earth. And it has done all this without regard to truth, good sense, good taste, proportion or sanity. Really, by the side of such a rabid class paper, the Appeal to Reason is a sober journal of speculative philosophy, and the Arbeiter Zeitung is a soporific replica of the Ladies' Home Journal.

The Times stands in California for the doctrine of class rule, by the business class, over all other classes, and it urges the business class to exercise that rule with ruthless tyranny. It believes that anything done on the capitalistic side is right, even lying, stealing, bribery and murder, and that anything done on the labor side is wrong, even charity, education and mutual loyalty. It believes that every labor leader is a liar, a thief, a blatherskite and a ruffian; and that even the criminals of the capitalistic side are lordly Christian gentlemen. It believes that anyone that disagrees with it is a scoundrel, a liar, a hypocrite, and a filthy, bestial fool.

Really, outside of a madhouse, the Times has no rival in its present maniacal convulsion.

The most convincing proof that the Times and its allies are determined to break the labor market, at whatever cost to the state and nation, is shown in the following extracts from Times editorials:

**THE TIMES FOR ASIATIC LABOR.** The farmers and fruit growers around Santa Barbara have set an example which ought to be followed. They have memorialized the president of the United States against the exclusion of Japanese laborers. They point out that the clamor for the exclusion of oriental laborers is simply a part of the tyrannical program of labor unions intending to fasten their clutches upon the industries of the state in a firmer form than before.

The people of the United States do not want exclusion. It is not for their interests that this exclusion should be practiced. The politicians in congress know this; but so long as the people generally are supine and take no steps to proclaim their rights, the voice of the labor union agitator will be too effective.—Los Angeles Times, May 2, 1907.

Secretary Straus is said to be about to visit this coast to study the Japanese question. It is much to be desired that Mr. Straus should take care to see the real people of California and not get his conclusions from what he may be told by any of the species politicians, and above all the politicians of the labor union stripe.

There is crying need at this moment for 100,000 good, quiet, honest laborers who will do the rough work of this state. The best workers of this kind by all odds would be the peaceable, industrious Chinese, who do their work and mind their own business.

Unfortunately, we are deprived of the services of these people through absurd laws passed by weak-kneed and unenlightened politicians who voted as the clamor of the late Denis Kearney and the other sand-lotters dictated.—Los Angeles Times, June 13, 1907.

The attitude of the Los Angeles Times on trades unions is further illustrated by the following excerpt from an editorial in a recent issue of The Citizen of Los Angeles:

**THIRTY-FIVE FEET OF ABUSE EACH WEEK.** On Friday, March 15, the Los Angeles Times published 90 lineal inches of reading matter libeling organized labor. This 7½ feet of venomous attack was made up of various articles either directly defaming trades unions or else covertly sneering at the efforts of the working class to better its conditions. On Saturday it printed 60 inches of similar denunciations; Sunday's issue contained 62 inches of libelous stuff; Monday's edition appeared with 68 inches of the same matter; Tuesday's had 43 inches; Wednesday's 63 inches, and Thursday's 35 inches, making a total for seven consecutive days of 426 lineal inches—more than 35 feet—of vituperation and falsehood directed against trades organizations. This was not an unusual week of labor libel—the Times prints an average of 4 or 5 feet a day of this stuff the year round.

For the past few months the whole country has been stirred by the bribery prosecutions in San Francisco. The most important person charged with bribing city officials is Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads Company, and who at the present time is trying to disrupt the street car men's organization of San Francisco. During the progress of the grand jury investigations the fact was demonstrated that among those who accepted bribes from Patrick Calhoun was Harrison Gray Otis, proprietor of the Los Angeles Times.

We herewith present the editorial opinions of the three leading daily papers of Los Angeles:

#### HOW PAT CALHOUN HAS BRIBED OTIS.

Goaded into a display of anger, Hank Graham, alias Harrison Gray Otis yesterday admitted that he had taken the money of Pat Calhoun, indicted for bribing public officers in San Francisco, in order to champion his cause.

The amount of money paid to Otis was, according to one of his own employes, \$15,000. For this amount he did his best by incendiary appeals to stir up strife and cause bloodshed in San Francisco in aid of his employer and briber, Pat Calhoun.

This very charge was made by the "Examiner" against Otis last September, when he was engaged in this nefarious business. This newspaper then showed, from the columns of the Times itself and from evidence obtained from San Francisco, that from 20,000 to 25,000 copies of Otis' paper were being sent daily to the Bay City to aid Calhoun in his plans for provoking a violent outbreak.

When the bribery prosecutions in San Francisco were first begun, Otis, in common with all others, commended the prosecution. He changed front and attacked the prosecuting officers as soon as they began their proceedings against the bribe-givers.

He is once more in the employ of Calhoun, and is resorting to the same tactics as before. His purpose now is to embarrass the District Attorney, his assistant, Mr. Heney, and all others who are proceeding against Calhoun and his ilk.

Otis took Calhoun's money as a bribe, distorted the statements in the Times' columns to suit the United Railroads of San Francisco.—Los Angeles Examiner, July 3, 1907.

#### TRICKY TIMES CORNERED.

Whenever the Tricky Times is convicted of deliberately lying and attempting to dupe, defraud and fool the people, it immediately dodges, and evades the issue, and at the same time sets up a dismal yawp about "industrial freedom" and the "independent workingman."

"Industrial freedom" is all right in its place. But "industrial freedom" does not mean license for the employer of labor to violate and overturn the laws, to bribe officials or to corrupt and debauch all government.

"Industrial freedom" has nothing to do with the question of whether Patrick Calhoun did or did not give a bribe to the supervisors of San Francisco.

"Bair play" does not demand that the Tricky Times attack District Attorney Heney and others who are determined to punish the bribe-givers with the bribe-takers.

"A square deal for every man" does not imply that there shall be one law for the rich man and another for the poor man.

"Equal rights" demands the enforcement of the law and the punishment of all law-breakers, whether they be members of labor unions or capitalists who employ laborers.

The Tricky Times is not true to its own declaration of principles. Almost daily it violates each and every one of the principles for which it claims to stand.

When cornered and convicted of deliberate lying and misrepresentation with intent to delude the public—all done for the purpose of gathering in a handful of dirty dollars—the Tricky Times makes a great parade of its alleged "principles" for the purpose of still further fooling and deceiving the people.

Faugh! The Tricky Times has no principles that may not be measured in terms of dollars and cents.

Those which it pretends to have are only base imitations kept for purposes of theatrical parade and are not considered seriously either by the Tricky Times, which daily violates them, or by the public, which has come to know that dishonest sheet for what it really is.—Los Angeles Express, July 4, 1907.

### THE TIMES CONFESSES.

The old Times confesses. Just like Ruef and the "yellow dog" supervisors, when confronted with the facts, the Times admits that it took Pat Calhoun's money.

Therefore, the Los Angeles Times, like Ruef and the "yellow dog" supervisors of San Francisco, has been bribed, and Pat Calhoun, whom the Times defends, again was the bribe-giver.

Ruef, the Times, and the "yellow dog" supervisors are in the same class.

That man Heney surely is a wonder!

First he forced the "yellow dog" supervisors to the point of confession; then he made Abe Ruef come through with a full admission of his misconduct, and now it is the Times that he has put into a corner and wrung from it the story of guilt.

Francis J. Heney charged, in an interview published in The Record, Monday afternoon, that the Times had been paid \$15,000 by Pat Calhoun of the United Railways, San Francisco, for its support of Calhoun and Calhounism—which means riot and bribery. Tuesday morning the Times whiningly cried, "We took the money, but we did it because we liked the job."

A few guileless, or gullible, persons in their innocence have believed and been influenced by the utterances of the Times on political and economic subjects. Not suspecting a venal motive in the words of that newspaper, the fervid protestations of its own purity, made strong in contrast with the character that it gave all other newspapers and men who held any broader or more humane views on the rights of men and associations of men, the guileless or gullible were much impressed.

What a shock it must be to the guileless, or gullible, to read the whining, pleading, senile old thing, pleading its guilt and snarling back a whimpering excuse that it had been in the same business for 17 years, so couldn't see that it was wrong.

The Times has professed to stand for good government, yet for a price it hired all its strength to men and corporations who are anarchists of the most dangerous type, who deny the rights of the people to free self-government, and with their money prostitute the institutions of government.

To attack the character or the motives of Francis J. Heney—whom Pres. Roosevelt supports and whose work has the strong endorsement of the president—and Rudolph Spreckels—a rich man who does not count riches the only good in this world—will not excuse the Times for its sell-out to the indicted bribe-giver, Pat Calhoun.—Los Angeles Record, July 2, 1907.

The object of issuing this pamphlet is to again demonstrate to the members of the International Typographical Union, and especially to the delegates-elect to the Hot Springs convention, the necessity of the I. T. U. winning the contest it is now engaged in with the Times.

The International Typographical Union has never yet run up the white flag and it will not do so on this occasion. It is safe to predict that its fifty-third convention will give notice to the world of the determination to continue the movement against the Los Angeles Times until that movement results in victory.

**LOS ANGELES TIMES COMMITTEE**