

Portland Labor Press

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GROWING.

The readers and advertisers of The Portland Labor Press, we hope, will notice with as much satisfaction as we announce it the enlargement of the paper this week from six to seven columns. There has been more or less complaint in the past from certain members of organized labor that the paper was too small to create notice, and in a measure this fact proved a drawback to its progress. This has been overcome, however, by persistent labor and perseverance on the part of the management, aided by a good following of stanch and true-blue union men and women. Through the agencies just mentioned the Labor Press has prospered in spite of the petty mouthings of a few disturbers in the ranks of organized labor. We have all the time felt that the field was here for the existence and maintenance of a live labor paper. We have also felt that the merchants in this city would patronize a paper of this kind whose policy was conservative and judicious. While the paper heretofore has not given the news service that some have expected, yet if started in a humble way and has never been overburdened by financial aid or facilities to make of it a metropolitan daily. The very best has been extracted from the resources furnished, and we are glad to announce that union men and women are warming up to the fact that a labor paper of more than ordinary worth can be maintained here, and they have awakened to the fact that the only way to do it is to support it. A business man will meet you more than half way. If he thinks that the labor paper is read by the army of toiling purchasers he will not hesitate to buy space in that paper for the purpose of selling his goods.

While the increase in the size of the paper is small, yet it is an evidence of progress, and as fast as the revenues of the business will permit, further improvement will be made. The paper is run in the interest of organized labor—not for one union nor one man or set of men, but for organized labor everywhere alike. It is the purpose of the paper to devote its columns to labor news and items that will educate the working classes along the lines of unionism. After this is met and the toiling masses are fully informed as to their purchasing power, and they conclude by their patronage they need a larger paper, The Labor Press can then add a general news department. And the most expedient way to do this is to subscribe for the paper, read it through advertisements and all, and then tell your grocer or merchant that you want him to place an advertisement in your paper, and if he don't do it, look in the paper, go to a merchant who does advertise in it, and tell him why you patronize him.

All this time don't lose sight of the union label when purchasing. If you ask for it, demand it, and refuse to buy unless it is upon the goods, there will be no trouble in filling the stores with union goods, after which the maintenance of a labor paper in the City of Portland will be comparatively easy. The management of the Labor Press feels elated in being able to announce improvement in a business way, and thanks the friends and patrons of the paper for their manifest interest in a moral and financial way.

To the few who are endeavoring to hamper the paper by false and idle rumor we can only extend a magnanimous hand of fellowship, and say: "Have pity on them, Lord, for they know not what they do." We trust they will eventually rise above selfish interests and narrow lanes, and walk abroad upon the commons of intellectual reason, commensurate with the great and ever-broadening question of organized labor.

THE FALLACY OF ELIOT.

President Eliot, of Harvard University, in a lecture delivered before the Economic Club, of Boston, last Tuesday, denounced the labor unions of the country as opposed to the education of young men and for what he termed "their fight against the development of many instincts." In closing he characterized the strike breaker, or "scab," as he called him, as "a good type of the American hero." He said present conditions indicated that many years must pass before the labor question is satisfactorily solved. Both sides must make concessions and adopt some plan. The principal objection to the labor unions, from the educator's point of view, he said, was their objection to young men becoming competent me-

chanics, and that they do prevent this is evident from the fact that all unions endeavor to limit the number of apprentices employed in any industry. Mr. Eliot's objection to the labor union was, he said, that the object of the union seemed to be to work as few hours as possible, produce as little as possible during that time and to receive as much money as possible for the service given. This attitude was in effect nothing more than a constant fight against the development of many instincts. He said he had a profound contempt for any man who did not choose to labor every day just as long as his strength would permit.

Any student of sociology or industrial economics will not support Mr. Eliot in his statements. In fact, his remarks are poignant for the lack of truth and information. Mr. Eliot is not a man who has mixed with the common people. He is an educational aristocrat, and unfitted to pass intelligently upon the industrial question. His function has been to cram book lore into the minds of boys whose parents have not earned their tuition in the mills or mines. Mr. Eliot is responsible for more learned incompetents than practical producers. He knows absolutely nothing about the condition of the wage-earner, only what he reads in papers and magazines in a well-appointed room by a comfortable fender. When he says that the object of the union is to "work as few hours as possible, produce as little as possible during the time, and to receive as much as possible for the service given," and that unions precipitate the standard of competency, he is utterly false in his own conceit. The fundamental principle of organized labor today is for mutual protection of both employer and employee, and the elevation of the standard of competency and reliability. It has also been demonstrated and is daily proven that better results are secured where the employer deals with his men through the organization.

Organized labor has asked for and is using its every effort to secure the passage of an eight-hour bill in Congress upon all Government work. It is asked for upon the logical and hygienic basis of an equal division of time—eight hours for work, eight hours for rest at home with their families or places of amusement, and eight hours for sleep. It has been demonstrated beyond a doubt that this system would raise the standard of citizenship socially, mentally and industrially. It would tend to develop a healthier corporeal condition and produce longevity. In fact, all the great thinkers of the age agree that an improvement of the working classes is essential, and the best means of securing it is through their organization.

As to the object of the labor union in securing as "much money as possible for the service given," it is simply in line with what the professor believes himself, namely, that the employer should have the "divine" right to pay as little as possible for the service rendered. In both instances it is simply a case of self-advantage, with the weight of the argument in favor of the toiler, who simply asks enough for self-preservation. As to Mr. Eliot's "profound contempt for any man who did not choose to labor every day just as long as his strength would permit," we find no argument. The statement is silly, and this eruption of words must have been made when the learned gentleman was perfectly at ease. Ten hours in a coal mine or factory would change his mind. Mr. Eliot's address will find no place with the thinking public.

The school teachers of Santa Clara County, California, have taken preliminary measures to organize a Teachers' Union. The two main reasons for organizing is to secure mutual protection and a higher ethical treatment of teachers among themselves. A Miss Howe opposed the plan, saying she thought the teachers would be degraded themselves if they became members of a union, an organization which she feared would be antagonistic to the best interests of the community. However, Miss Howe favored an eight-hour day if it could be brought about through the medium of a union. Professor Gleason did not like the word "union." He suggested that the teachers of the county might form a branch of the State Teachers' Association, and in that way get Legislative help when desired. In other words, as wage-earners, they desire to enjoy the benefits to be derived from organization, but false pride makes them averse to accepting the advanced conditions through such means by so homely a name as "union." If they wish a more dignified name, we would suggest "Laborers' Protective Association," or something like that. It doesn't matter so much about the name, anyway, so long as we get the result.

Although the anthracite mines are producing nearly 90 per cent of their former output, reports say that no coal is going to New York. It is said that the coal that is being mined is being exported to Canada and the Northwest. Canada is dependent upon the United States for its anthracite, as its mines produce only bituminous coal. One of the greatest coal roads in the country has not shipped a pound of coal to New York City since the strike ended. Another has shipped about 1000 tons. The presidents of the roads in question are authority for this statement. They let the information out accidentally, not intending it for publication.

Portland, Or., unionists sent \$500 to the striking miners. There is no use talking, but the Western union men are the best givers-up in the whole bunch. —Omaha Western Laborer.

The most decisive move taken yet to end the war between the American Labor Union and the American Federation of Labor will be made this week in the National Convention of American Federation of Labor at New Orleans. The war between the American Federation of Labor and the American Labor Union, then the Western Federation of Miners supports the Labor Union, of which it is the parent body. It is to be hoped that a compact can be agreed upon, as unity of labor should extend from all points of the compass, but unless the question of Socialism as a party can be eliminated from the labor movement it is questionable whether a conciliation can be arranged.

A permanent injunction has been ordered by Judge Morrow, of the United States Circuit Court, at San Francisco, against the salt trust, except the Imperial Salt Company, which was not shown to have been a member of the trust. Judge Morrow intimated very broadly that, should his decision be appealed to the United States Court of Appeals, following its reasoning in the red cedar shingle trust, the tile, mantle and grate trust and the coal trust, the court would sustain the injunction. The decision kills the salt trust. An order was made citing the officials of the International & Crystal Salt Company, of Salt Lake, to show cause why the injunction should not be made perpetual against that firm also.

The force of ridicule is exemplified in the defeat of Frank L. Coombs, of Napa County, California, for Congress in the Second District by Theodore A. Bell, Democrat. It seems that Coombs has for years enjoyed the profits of public office without doing anything for his friends in return. In speaking to an Examiner reporter one day before the campaign, Dr. Matthews, a member of the Gage camp, remarked: "Frank Coombs is the 'Gloomy Gus' of politics. He never helps anybody and always gets something." The Examiner took it up and applied the sobriquet to Coombs with such effect that it defeated him.

A case believed to be without parallel in political history was discovered a few days ago, when it was found that the electors of Silver Bow County, Montana, had been casting their votes for a man who had been dead seven days before the polls opened. George Giersen, who died at Seattle on October 28, was a candidate of the Socialist party for County Treasurer, and through an error in the transmission of the news of his death it was overlooked. Another peculiar feature of the case is that the dead man ran ahead of his ticket and was elected County Treasurer on the Socialist ticket.

Commencing with next week's issue of the Portland Labor Press we will publish the first of two articles written by W. O. Powell, international president of the Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' Association, dealing with a little history of his organization. The first article will be devoted to what is known in the East as the "Farming-Out System," and the second article will take up the "Convent System." These systems are absolutely unknown to the people out West, and the articles mentioned make interesting reading.

The Western Central Labor Union in Seattle is taking the initiative against the employment of girls as messengers by the Western Union Telegraph Company in that city. The central body has ample proof that these little girls are being used to carry messages into the "bad lands" and places seeking with immorality and sin, and calls upon the public to assist in stamping out this evil. This company has been guilty of this shameful practice in other cities, but were forced to abandon it by popular indignation.

The sentiment of California on the Chinese question was decidedly expressed in the last election by the defeat of Congressman Kahn in the Fourth District and the election of Adam Anderson, Republican, for Railroad Commissioner. Andrew's opponent, Samuel Braunhart, was defeated because it became known that at one time he had been the agent for a Chinese cigar factory, and the story was used against him in the campaign. This goes to show that the labor vote of California is no respecter of party.

The people of Ireland are calling to the American people in whose veins courses Irish blood to give financial and moral aid to the movement to political destruction of Balfour, the English Minister. It is said that Balfour has gone much further in official brutality than any of his predecessors, and has put an insult unparalleled even in the annals of Anglo-Irish relations upon Ireland.

There is some rumor that in the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which meets in New Orleans November 13, that John Mitchell may be a candidate against Samuel Gompers. This is denied by Mitchell, who is faithful to Gompers, and says that he will not be able to spare an hour away from his engagements for six months. He is sincere, but what he says and wishes may not be accepted as endorsements. There are other serious causes of division. Gompers is said to be for autonomy of crafts in trades unionism. This means that he wants miners, compositors, silversmiths, machinists to be in separate unions of their different trades. Mitchell would form them in a single union. If it were possible for them to be at work together in one industry he is for industrialism. However, Mitchell says upon this point: "I was in favor of industrialism in the mines because it was useful there. Gompers' principle

of autonomy is the right one elsewhere."

This is practically a quasi-acceptance of Gompers' policy, yet the admirers of Mitchell and the supporters of such doctrine would feel that their ideas would sooner become operative with Mitchell at the head of the American Federation of Labor. It is quite natural that they should support Mitchell and he would make a splendid executive, but he is needed where he is, and Mr. Gompers has done nothing to disqualify him for the position. He is a grand man and a great man, and the destinies of organized labor are safe in his hands. In fact, the present executive board is exemplary and The Labor Press would like to see every one of them, especially those who visited Portland this year, back again in their old places.

"A CONTENTED WOMAN."

At the Baker Theater next week, starting with Sunday matinee, the Neill Stock Company will produce that great comedy success, by Charles E. Hoyt, "A Contented Woman." This is one of the best comedies ever written by Mr. Hoyt, and tells a very interesting story of politics in Denver, Colo. The play was written for the beautiful actress, Caroline Miskel-Hoyt, the wife of the author, and in it she makes a proper and a very interesting story of a woman who tells the story of a popular man in Denver, who is a candidate for the office of Mayor of the city. One day during the campaign he becomes angered at his wife for not knowing how to properly sew a button on his overcoat, and leaves the house. She becomes piqued at this treatment and is easily induced to accept the nomination as the Woman's Suffrage candidate for the office to which her husband aspires. When the returns of the election are all in, it is discovered that the wife has been elected to the office of Mayor of Denver over her husband, and of course feels sorry for him. Finally it is learned that she is not old enough to qualify for the office, a fact that had been overlooked during the campaign. As soon as this becomes known she resigns the office in favor of her husband, and once more they live in the happiness of each other's love.

There is a generous supply of splendid comedy in the bill, which is contributed to by almost every member of the company. Especially prominent in the comedy element are the three politicians—a saloon-keeper, an ex-prizefighter and an Irish contractor, whose peculiar actions in handling an election are excruciatingly funny.

There will be considerable additions to the company for the presentation of "A Contented Woman" and a number of high-class vaudeville features will be interpolated during the performance. The company will be larger than it has at any time so far this season, there being 28 ladies in the cast, as well as the entire male portion of the Neill Stock Company.

The Baker Theater will have its capacity tested every night next week in the one, two and three act play, "The Northern Pacific local officials at Spokane received official notice a few days ago that the wage scale of switchmen is 2 1/2 cents an hour and is already effective. The new wage scale gives the day foreman 30 1/2 cents an hour and the night foreman 2 1/2 cents an hour, and night helpers 27 1/2 cents, and night helpers 20 1/2 cents an hour. This gives the helpers from \$70 to \$80 per month, and foremen from \$80 to \$85 per month, not counting extra time. The same scale goes into effect on the Great Northern system.

A nonunion engineer who lost control of his engine and allowed them to run away, caused a great panic at the Heidelberg colliery in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, Monday, seriously injured nine workmen who were in the cage, tore off the shed at the top of the shaft and tied up the entire machinery of the mine. Only a miracle prevented the loss of many lives.

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SHERIFF'S SALE. In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Multnomah. The Merchants National Bank of Portland, Or., plaintiff, vs. W. S. Newberry and Alaina Newberry, his wife, defendants. Judgment rendered on the 15th day of October, 1900, in favor of the plaintiff, and against the defendants, for the sum of six hundred and fifty-two and sixteen one-hundredths dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent per annum from the 15th day of October, 1900, and the further sum of twenty-six dollars and disbursements, and the costs of and upon this writ, commanding me to make sale of the following described real property, to wit:

All of lot five (5) and the south half of lot six (6) of block numbered two hundred and thirty-nine, in Holiday's Addition to East Portland, now in the City of Portland, in Multnomah County, Oregon. Therefore, by virtue of said execution, judgment order and decree and in compliance with the commands of said writ, I will on Saturday the 15th day of November, 1902, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. at the Court House of the County of Multnomah, in the City of Portland, Oregon, sell to the highest bidder, for United States gold coin, cash in hand, all the right title and interest, which the within named defendants or either of them had on the 28th day of February, 1902, and December 19th, 1905, the dates of the mortgages herein foreclosed, or since paid in and to the herein described real property, or any part thereof, to satisfy said execution, judgment order and decree, interest, costs and all accruing costs. Dated Portland, Or., October 15, 1902. Sheriff of Multnomah County, Oregon. This issue, Oct. 17, 1902; last issue, Nov. 14,

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