

WORDS OF ADVICE.

President Roosevelt Tells How to Conserve Industrial Peace.

Threats of a general industrial war at Omaha, Neb., said to commence on May 1, induced President Roosevelt to give some advice upon the question during an address made in that city April 27, while on his way to St. Louis. He said:

"If I might give a word of advice to Omaha, I should like to see your daily press publish in full the concluding portion of the report of the anthracite coal commission, signed by all the members thereof, by those in a special sense the champion of the wage worker and by those in a special sense identified with capital, organized or unorganized, because, men and women of Omaha, these people did not speak first as capitalist or as laborer, did not speak first as judge, as army man, as churchman, but they spoke, all of them, unanimously signed that report, all of them as American citizens, anxious to see right and justice prevail.

"No one quality will get us out of any difficulty. We need more than one; we need a good many. We need, as I said, the power first of each man's honesty trying to look at the problem from his fellow's standpoint. Capitalist and wage worker alike should honestly endeavor each to look at any matter from the other's standpoint, with a freedom, on the one hand, from the contemptible arrogance which looks down upon the man of less means and on the other from the no less contemptible envy, jealousy and rancor which hates another because he is better off. Each quality is the complement of the other, the supplement of the other, and in point of baseness there is not the weight of a finger to choose between them.

"Look to the report signed by these men—look at it in the spirit in which they wrote it—and if you can only make yourselves, make the community approach the problems of today in the spirit that those men, your fellows, showed in approaching the great problems of yesterday, any problem or problems will be solved. "Any man who tries to excite class hate, sectional hate, hate of creeds, any kind of hatred, in our community, though he may affect to do it in the interest of the class he is representing, is in the long run with absolute certainty that class' worst enemy. In the long run we are going to go up or go down together. Of course, there will be exceptions, small local exceptions, exceptions in kind, exceptions in place, but as a whole, if the commonwealth prospers, some measure of the prosperity comes to all of us. If it is not prosperity, then the adversity, though it may be unequally upon us, will weigh more or less upon all. It lies upon ourselves to determine our own fate."

RIVER DRIVERS WIN STRIKE.

Advices from La Grande, Or., state the strike of the river drivers on the Grand Ronde was settled Saturday by the company granting all the demands of the men. The men are to have full time since the strike began at the regular wages of \$3.50 per day and board, this to include wages and expenses for the six days spent in town while on strike. Manager Murphy has pleased the men by freely accepting their terms and acknowledging that their claims for full time were just. The men struck because at the upper camp water was low and they were laid off every other day and were refused full time. When these men went out all the men on the river, 116 all told, went out in sympathy.

The company tried to get men from other districts, but strike notices were wired all over the country and the operators got no response. Public sympathy has generally been with the men, as they have conducted the strike peaceably, except on the part of a few individuals, and their claim that they could not afford to work on half time seems just.

STRIKE AT CRESCENT CITY.

Business in Crescent City, near Grant's Pass, is tied up by a strike of the lumber mill men. The Crescent City Union of Federated Trades recently made a demand that all its members in the employ of Hobbs, Wall & Co. and Crescent City Mill & Transportation Company receive a raise of \$10 a month. The demands were submitted to the superintendents of the two companies, who sent a representative to the head offices of the respective companies in San Francisco. The mill companies asked till the last of the month to consider the matter, and in the meantime issued a new schedule which raised the wages of certain classes of men both in the mills and camps. But the union refused to accept the proposition of the companies, as well as their new schedule. The union held a meeting and ordered a cessation of work, and since Monday nothing has been doing in the big mills at Crescent City.

The strikers have made ample preparation for the close down. They have purchased supplies of flour, sugar and coffee and all other necessities. Kerosene and candles are now in great demand at Crescent City as the electric light plant has been obliged to close down, not being able to get wood for fuel, having depended upon its supply from the sawmills. As the only two steamers that make the Crescent City port are owned by the two lumber companies, it is likely they will tie them up during the strike. But here again the strikers have made provision for a possible emergency, and are prepared to put on an independent steamer in case the two plying between there and San Francisco are taken off. Dairymen and farmers are allowed to receive and ship products as heretofore, so that all in all the strikers are prepared for a long siege and have matters pretty well in their own hands.

A. L. U. ORGANIZING EMPLOYERS.

The attention of our readers is called to the action of the Federal Labor Union, of Pocatello, Idaho, which is chartered by the American Labor Union and working under the authority of its constitution and officers.

Some time ago the retail clerks of Pocatello formed Local 560 under the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association, which was composed of wage-earners only. After building up their organization and deciding to establish early and universal closing hours of the stores, most of the merchants conceded the same. However, there were a few merchants who refused to abide by the rule. These same merchants were admitted into the Federal Labor Union, under the American Labor Union, and thereby aided in opposing the just demands of a band of wage-earners.

It is also a fact—we glean from a letter recently from the Pocatello Clerks' Union—that some of these merchants hold office in the Federal Labor Union, and that Mr. Dan McDonald, president of the American Labor Union, has been apprised of the action of his local Federal Labor Union, but has so far refused or failed to remedy this matter.

If this is to be the policy of the American Labor Union and its officers, to organize the employer against the wage-earner, to oppose the wage-earner's efforts for better conditions, it is but little wonder that the rank and file of the trades unions of this section is opposed to co-operating with the American Labor Union. Such work as this can not continue long. The rank and file of bona fide trades unions will not tolerate it; they will rise up in their might and sweep the American Labor Union from the face of the earth and refuse to be further imposed upon by McDonald and his satellites.—Retail Clerks International Advocate.

WHEN LABOR FALLS OUT.

The strike of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, which is aimed at the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters, presents a situation which every true friend of labor must deplore. Aside from the losses entailed upon employers and employees and the widespread disturbance of industrial conditions, this conflict between rival organizations must work primarily to the injury of their members. But the interests of the public can never be safely ignored, for upon the sympathy and confidence of the public labor must rest its hopes of proper recognition. To attain that respect it must show itself capable of sound counsel and sane conduct.

Arbitration has come to be accepted as a cardinal principle of the labor organizations in the adjustment of their differences with the employers. The more reason, then, why in case of disagreement among themselves they should stick to the National policy of conference and compromise. For their mutual advantage, for the most selfish reasons, if for none other, the two organizations of carpenters should get together and agree upon a plan of harmony. Merely as a matter of self-preservation, their members must see that this is the wisest course, and the truest friends of labor everywhere will seek to impress this important truth upon them in the hope that their quarrel will proceed no further.—New York Daily News.

TOO MANY NOW.

The Carpenters and Joiners Union, No. 1349, of Eugene, report that the town is over-run with laborers, and those who contemplate going to Eugene for work should consult with the members and unions of that city. There are plenty of resident mechanics to do what work there is in Eugene, and those who are unknown have to suffer for lack of employment. For the benefit of union men generally, who might be thinking of going to that city, the Carpenters Union sends out this notice.

AFTER CHEAP LABOR.

Hawaii is being used by the Japanese as a means to evade the orders of the Mikado regarding immigration to the mainland of the United States.

So anxious were a number of Japanese to go to San Francisco this week that they engaged the services of several attorneys to force the agents of the Pacific Mail Company to sell them tickets. The agents refused and claimed they had been advised that the steerage quarters were taken. Previous to the application of the Japanese for tickets a large number of Portuguese and Porto Ricans had secured passage. The Japanese declared that the company was discriminating against them. Attorneys went to the agents and tried to force the sale of tickets, but transportation was refused. The Japanese announced that they would secure transportation on the Alameda, which leaves next week for San Francisco.

This movement of Japanese to the mainland from Hawaii is done in defiance of an edict by the Mikado. No restriction was placed on permits for laborers to Hawaii. Representations have been made to Japanese in the Hawaiian Islands that higher wages were to be secured in California than they received on the plantations, and, furthermore, agents of the Alaska packers have been busy securing Japanese help for the Alaskan canneries. A party of 50 Japanese left on the last trip of the Alameda for San Francisco, and from there started for Alaska.

The Japanese Consul has endeavored to stop his countrymen from leaving Honolulu for the mainland. He has succeeded quite well in doing so, but the agents of the Alaska people, it is understood, secured the services of attorneys to induce the Japanese to go to America, and the result was that the party of 50 left last month. That there will be any extensive movement of Japanese to the mainland is improbable. Those who have departed were largely recruited from the ranks of the surplus population in Honolulu.

VANCOUVER HAS HER SHARE.

Strikes are the order of the day—almost of the hour—in British Columbia just now. What with railwaymen, carpenters and coal miners out, the last straw seems to have come in the threat of the mill employees to lay down their tools unless their demands are conceded. Late April and early May has always been a bad time for labor troubles, and the province is not escaping the prevailing epidemic.

Curiously coincident with the mill employees' demands has come the announcement that the shingle mills may close down. The owners of the latter say the step may have to be taken "because of overproduction and scarcity of cars," but the men say the statement comes suspiciously soon after the Millworkers' Union has been organized. This latter body, formed last week, embraces all the workers within and about lumber and shingle mills, and it has just made a demand on the owners for shorter hours and increased pay.

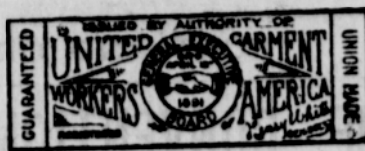
May 1 was naturally chosen by the men as the right day to submit their demands formally. Every man who belongs to the union—from the logger to the sawfiler—stands for a nine-hour day. In some cases increased wages are asked. The Japanese, of whom many are employed, have joined their white brothers in labor. Most of the Mikado men get from 90 cents to \$1.50 a day of 10 hours; they now ask for a flat wage of \$2 per day of nine hours. The owners say they cannot afford to raise the wages, and a big struggle seems imminent.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution and order of sale issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for Multnomah County, to me directed, and dated the 28th day of April, 1903, upon a judgment and decree of foreclosure rendered and entered in said court on April 25, 1903, in the case of Charlotte M. Thurston, plaintiff, vs. Alexander Fargher, Ida L. Fargher, now Ida L. Ross, Horatio A. Fargher and Emma Fargher, his wife, George Sorenson, John Kiernan, Mrs. J. J. White and A. Bundschuh, defendants, in favor of said plaintiff, for \$4878.30 U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon from April 25, 1903, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and the further sum of \$200, attorneys' fees, and \$49.30, costs and disbursements, and in favor of the defendant, Horatio A. Fargher, for the sum of \$5275.00, with interest thereon from May 1, 1895, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, and \$15.00 costs and disbursements, commanding me to make sale of the following described property, to-wit:

Those certain premises situated in the County of Multnomah and State of Oregon, and described as follows, to-wit: Lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4) and five (5), situated on the south side of Spring street, in Portland Heights, in the City of Portland, Multnomah County, State of Oregon. Now, therefore, by virtue of said execution, decree and order of sale and in compliance with the commands of said writ, I will, on Wednesday, the 3d day of June, 1903, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. at the front or east door of the County Courthouse, in the City of Portland, in said county and state, sell at public auction, subject to redemption, to the highest bidder for U. S. gold coin, cash in hand, the above described real property and all the right, title and interest which the defendants or any of them had on the date of plaintiff's mortgage foreclosure in said cause, or which they or any of them have since had or now have therein, to satisfy said execution, decree and order of sale, interest, costs and all accruing costs. W. A. STOREY, Sheriff of Multnomah County, Oregon. Portland, Or., April 30, 1903.

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NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has filed with the Clerk of the County Court of the State of Oregon for Multnomah County her final account as administratrix of the estate of Jesse Eaton, deceased, and by an order made and entered on the 4th day of April, 1903, by said County Court, Friday, the 15th day of May, 1903, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., was fixed as the time and the courtroom of said County Court in the City of Portland, Or., was fixed as the place for the hearing of said final account and objections thereto, if any there be. MARGARET EATON, Administratrix.

Date first publication, April 9, 1903; date last publication, May 7, 1903.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Nancy B. Atkinson, deceased, in accordance with the order of the County Court of the State of Oregon, for Multnomah County, will offer for sale and sell at private sale, for cash, subject to the approval of the court, from and after the 1st day of June, 1903, at his office, at room 302, Chamber of Commerce building, in the City of Portland, Multnomah County, Oregon, the following described real property belonging to the said estate to-wit:

Undivided one-third of lots 10, 11, and 12, block 11, in the town of Grant's Pass, Oregon.

FRANK M. WARREN, Administrator.

First date of publication, May 1, 5t

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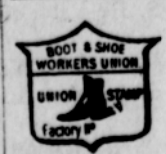
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