

STRIKE CALLED OFF.

Union Pacific Announces Peace With Boilermakers.

After nearly a year's strike of the Union Pacific boilermakers, the contest has been settled satisfactorily to the company and the men, on the basis of the following telegram sent by Mr. Harriman to John McNeil, grand president and organizer of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers, while Mr. Harriman was hurrying home from the West over the Lake Shore Railroad on May 15:

"Rather than permit a condition to be brought about whereby men's homes would be broken up and their families, wives and children be permitted to suffer through no fault of their own, I will recommend to Mr. Burt, president of the Union Pacific, and suggest to you for consideration the following:

"The sympathetic boilermakers' strike on the Southern Pacific and other lines to be called off; Union Pacific strike to be called off; matter of piecework to be left to the men themselves, and those already employed and to be employed hereafter by the Union Pacific, and piecework not to be further extended on the Union Pacific, and to be abandoned at the end of four months, if so determined upon by a representative of the company and the men; if they cannot agree, it to be referred to other representatives not directly engaged in managing the road or the strike; the piecework system not to be extended on the Southern Pacific or other lines, except after conference and agreement with the boilermakers; no discrimination to be made against former employees on the Union Pacific when places are to be filled, and no discrimination to be made on account of their accepting temporarily the piecework or not, and any adjustment thereafter to be determined between the representatives must be as heretofore provided.

"In lieu of this, call off the strike, both sympathetic and otherwise, as stated, and refer the whole Union Pacific controversy in its present condition to arbitration to be agreed upon. On account of present conditions, important that I see you all in New York not later than Monday next. Please arrange."

Mr. McNeil replied to Mr. Harriman's telegram, agreeing to recommend his suggestions for a settlement, and after a conference of several days at the company's offices in New York the matter was finally adjusted on the basis of the telegram. Thus a satisfactory understanding has been reached, and the rights of all the parties interested have been protected, including the rights of the company and its new employees and of the old men who are to return to the employ of the company, and it is thought probable that the method here established will be conducive to lasting and beneficial results and that it may be made a basis of settling any differences in the future.

This seems not to affect the strike of the machinists, however. P. J. Conlan, first vice-president of the Machinists' International Union, says that the strike settlement effected in New York included only the difficulties between the boilermakers and the railroad company. The machinists, he said, had not reached any agreement with the Union Pacific, and the machinists' strike therefore was still on.

BAER MUST ANSWER.

A vigorous effort is to be made by the Interstate Commerce Commission to compel President Baer of the Reading Coal and Iron Company and the Reading Railway, and officials of other anthracite coal-carrying roads to answer certain questions and produce certain documents which they refused at the recent hearing before the commission in New York. The particular documents, the originals of which are demanded by the commission, are alleged contracts among the coal-carrying roads, limiting the production of coal.

After considering the refusal of the officials to present the contracts to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the members of the commission requested Attorney-General Knox to direct General Burnett, district attorney for the Southern District of New York, to present the case to the United States Court and ask for an order to compel the officials of the coal-carrying roads to appear before the commission, answer the questions and produce the documents. This request was made May 8. The same day Attorney-General Knox gave the necessary directions to General Burnett.

In co-operation with the attorneys for the complainant in the case of William R. Hearst, General Burnett has prepared the petition to be presented to the Circuit Court. It was received by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It is understood to be the determi-

nation of the Interstate Commerce Commission to insist upon an order from the court to the officials of the road to answer the inquiries which they declined by the advice of counsel to answer at the recent hearing, and to produce for the commission's examination the books and contracts which they heretofore refused to produce.

If necessary the commission will carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States.

DENVER TROUBLE SETTLED.

The strike at Denver, Colo., which for several days practically paralyzed the business of the city, involving nearly 10,000 men and women, and threatening to force into idleness twice that number of union members, was settled at 7 o'clock P. M. on May 21, through the efforts of a committee from the Chamber of Commerce and one from the local Typographical Union. Though both sides made concessions, the victory seems to be with the laboring men.

The agreement entered into between the general executive committee of organized labor and the executive committee of the Citizens' Alliance, whose membership embraces nearly all the employers of labor in the city, concedes the right of employees, as well as employers, to organize; permits employers to choose their employees, regardless of their membership in unions; forbids the discharge of employees on account of their affiliation with unions; provides for the arbitration of the present differences by a board to consist of five each of employers and employees directly involved in the present trouble with, if necessary, an eleventh man, who has not been so involved, the findings of this board to be binding upon all members of the Citizens' Alliance and upon all unions represented by the general executive committee; all strikes, lockouts and boycotts are declared off; the men out are to be reinstated as rapidly as their services can be utilized, and all suits for injunction are to be withdrawn.

DEFEAT THE PRICE OF SUCCESS.

It has already been published in this paper that 2500 laborers in San Francisco had received an increase of 25 cents per day, and 4000 carpenters had gained 50 cents more per day and Saturday half holiday, without a strike. This is indeed substantial victory, but this kind of progress has not been made without great sacrifice and cost. Two years ago the Golden Gate City was involved in an industrial struggle that exceeded in proportion anything seen before and since on the Pacific Coast. It was then that the idea of a Manufacturers' Association first took root. A tremendous aggregation of capital combined to forever destroy every vestige of unionism in San Francisco. A fierce battle raged for weeks, resulting in the capitulation of the combine and the success of industrial independence.

In this bitter though beneficial war organized labor learned a lesson. Experience proved a splendid teacher. It taught the wage earners of San Francisco that organization in name only was inadequate—that it was necessary to work together and stand as a unit. Another thing it learned, which organized labor all over the country would do well to observe: "Arbitrate first and strike afterward."

Too many times young unions fail to exhaust every effort for adjustment of differences by conciliation. If the committee from the union waits upon an employer and receives a rebuff the members are prone to report back that they had been insulted and could make no progress. Herein often arises a spirit of retaliation when cool judgment should obtain.

Hence it is many times necessary that organized labor should suffer some losses in order to be shown the way to success, as has been experienced in San Francisco.

There is yet another element that causes trouble in the ranks of organized labor, and that is selfishness. There are some who believe and agitate that in considering concessions the union has no right to consult the means and the ability of the employer to pay. When this spirit of individual selfishness becomes obvious the employer concludes if it is a proposition of personal aggrandizement he might as well keep as much of what he has as he can, and accordingly rejects any approach for an advance.

The industrial problem will never be solved by a battle of words or iron. Organized capital will always exist, and so will organized labor. The reasonable and consistent policy for both forces is to deal with each other through the organizations or their agents. Let it be done in a business-like manner, each recognizing the rights of the other; and if an agreement cannot be reached at once continue to confer until some satisfactory covenant has been arranged.

The idle threat made by a few that in time trades unions would only live in history can best be accomplished by the removal of the system that makes them a necessity.

At the present time there is no immediate indication of their demise. In fact, organized labor in the past 12 months has taken on the healthy growth of a half million new members. Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation of Labor, declared that the total membership of that organization had reached 2,000,000. During March he received over 200 applications for charters from new unions, the largest record for any month. Five years ago there were 56 central bodies connected with the Federation; today there are 520 such bodies. At the former period there were also but 58 international organizations, while today their number is 111.

MR. THOMPSON'S BENEFIT.

Next Wednesday evening a benefit performance will be given at the Marquam Grand for Benjamin P. Thompson, the letter carrier and civil war veteran who was stricken blind last week. His is a most distressing misfortune and the benefit should be attended by everyone able to pay the sum of 50 cents for a ticket. Everything has been contributed for the entertainment, and it is expected that a comfortable sum will be raised sufficient to establish Mr. Thompson in some enterprise that he can maintain.

As the government provides no pension for letter carriers, and as Mr. Thompson's affliction is not due to his service during the war, he is cut off from any income whatsoever. A splendid program has been arranged for the evening of July 3, and besides being of much interest the feeling that one has contributed to a deserving enterprise will amplify the pleasure.

To obtain these tickets people may apply to any letter carrier or the tickets can be had of B. B. Rich's stores, Laue-Davis Drug Company, Martin & Rowe's Pharmacy or Woodard, Clarke & Co.

It is estimated that there are close to 200,000 men idle today in the different boroughs of Greater New York as a result of strikes ordered by different unions and the lockout decided upon by material men and contractors in their fight against the unions. Work on most of the big buildings and in the sawmills and brickyards is practically at a standstill.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Pursuant to a judgment and decree rendered in the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Multnomah, dated May 15, 1903, in favor of Alfred Niblin, plaintiff, and against Myrta E. Reed and W. H. Reed, defendants, and in compliance with a writ of execution duly issued thereon, and to me directed, said execution bearing date May 25, 1903, I will expose and offer for sale and sell as the law directs, on Saturday, the 27th day of June, 1903, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M. at the east door of the county courthouse, in the city of Portland, said estate and public auction, subject to redemption, to the highest bidder for U. S. gold coin, cash in hand, all the right, title and interest of said defendants in and to the following real property, to-wit: That certain tract of land bounded by commencing at the railroad limits on the south side of the O. R. & N. railway track in the west line of section 26, township 1 north of range 4 east of the Willamette meridian, and running thence east 10 rods, thence south 16 rods, thence west 10 rods to the section line, thence north 16 rods to the place of beginning, containing one acre of land, and including all the land formerly owned by W. H. Reed and Myrta E. Reed in said tract up to the said railroad limits on the north side or line of said acre tract, subject, however, to the county road of said north side.

Also a tract of land bounded by commencing at a point in the north line of the railway limits on the north side of the O. R. & N. railroad track, 440 feet east of said west line of said section 26, township 1 north, range 4 east, and running thence along the north line of said railway limits eastward to the land formerly owned by Frank Hubbard at a point which is situated 55 rods easterly from said section line, thence north to the Columbia river, thence westerly following the meander line of said river to a point north of the place of beginning, and being in the east line of the parcel of land sold to John Carlson by the sheriff of Multnomah county, pursuant to an execution in a foreclosure suit against W. H. Reed, thence south along the west line of the said tract of land so sold to said Carlson to the place of beginning.

To satisfy said execution, decree and judgment for \$1046.00, with interest thereon at 7 per cent per annum from August 10, 1901, until paid, and the further sum of \$125.00 and costs of \$11.00 and interest and accruing costs. Dated, Portland, Or., May 26, 1903.

W. A. STOREY,
Sheriff of Multnomah County, Oregon.

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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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of an execution, decree 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 23rd 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. Bunschuh, defendants, in favor of said plaintiff, for \$4878.39 U. S. gold coin, with interest thereon from April 25, 1902, 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 dates of plaintiff's mortgages foreclosed 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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