

FOOLISH PREACHER.

Shows Prejudice Against Trades Unions.

The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman said some things about American workmen from the pulpit of St. Paul's Methodist Church, New York, which he should have been ashamed to utter.

"The average workingman of this decade," declared the preacher, "is trying to do as poor work as he can and is trying to get as much as possible for what he does." And then follows an assault on the labor unions, which, according to Dr. Eckman, "will not permit a man to do his best."

If some workingman was to rise at a labor meeting and say that "the average preacher of this decade is trying to do as poor work as he can," what would everybody of sense think of him? Simply that he was a very foolish workingman, remarkably ignorant on the subject of preachers and burdened with a strong prejudice against them.

The average workingman has a conscience and a desire to excel and succeed, and so far from its being true that the labor unions will not permit a man to do his best, the best workmen are gathered in unions. The "scab" is commonly an inferior workman, often with bad habits added to incapacity.

That the "average workingman is trying to get as much as possible for what he does," is not to be denied. But is that a crime? Is he not justified on business principles in getting the best price obtainable for what he has to sell—his labor?

The more the "average workingman" gets for what he does, Dr. Eckman, the better for you and for everybody, because high rewards for labor mean a high standard of living, of civilization.

Thanks chiefly to the labor unions, which have so many enemies—some in the pulpit, unfortunately, where they should have only friends—wages are kept up and kept rising in this country. The unions maintain and increase not alone the wages of their own members, but the wages of workmen in general, even of workmen who are false to the interests of labor and fight the unions.

The whole country owes a great debt to organized labor, for in battling for its own rights it renders a profoundly valuable service to the entire community.—New York American.

THE MINERS' DECISION.

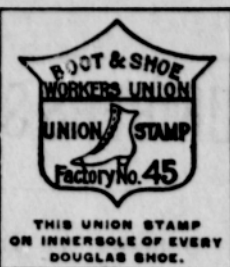
The Scranton convention of the United Mine Workers has taken wise and well-considered action. It elected its district presidents, Messrs. Fahey, Nichols and Dettrey, its representatives on the board of conciliation, and they will return to the duties of that position with credentials which even the most hypercritical of the operators cannot question. Their own position is not essentially changed. Selection by the executive committees of the districts was in all respects as legal as election by a convention of delegates called for the purpose.

The representatives of the miners had a perfect right to resent as an act of bad faith the refusal of the representatives of the operators to recognize and sit with them. That they did not do so, but heeded conservative counsels and confirmed them by vote of a convention, is much to their credit. A different result might have been recorded had the convention been held in Pottsville instead of Scranton, but in changing its place of meeting substantial evidence was given that the men at the head of the Miners' Union have learned from experience that to be patient when one is in the right involves no loss of dignity or self-respect.

It is also a pleasure to commend the manly and unqualified manner in which President John Mitchell spoke on the subject of the obligation resting upon the union to respect and abide by the award of the strike commission and pledged himself and it to accept its terms even if they were not satisfactory. In acting on his advice and formally electing the members of the conciliation board, even while deeming such a formality unnecessary, the miners did well and have won another "moral victory" more substantial than that claimed by Mr. Mitchell as the result of the strike arbitration. Even those who breathed threatenings and slaughter were won over, and the election of the conciliators was without a dissenting vote.

Probably no strike was intended nor at any time seriously menaced, but if the convention had met in the Schuylkill district or Mitchell had taken the dangerous responsibility of counseling a strike as an expression of resentment at the bad faith of the operators, it might very well have been declared. Thus far in the controversy the miners are ahead, and by being so and by refraining from making the mistake of losing their temper they have won popular respect

The First Arbitration Agreement IN THE SHOE TRADE



Between the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company of Brockton, Mass., and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, in existence since November 1, 1898.

Agreement entered into this 26th day of October, A. D. 1898. By and between the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company of Brockton, Massachusetts, shoe manufacturers, party of the first part, and the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, party of the second part, witnesses:

First—That the party of the first part agrees that it will employ as boot and shoe workers in its factory in Brockton, none but members of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union in good standing.

Second—That it will not employ any member of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, or any other person as a boot and shoe worker, who is objectionable to said Union, either on account of being in arrears for dues or from any other cause, after receiving notice of the objection by some authorized agent of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union or local union or unions.

Third—That it will not hinder or obstruct the collectors of said Union working in its factory in the performance of their duties of collecting the dues of the members of said Union due to the respective local unions.

Fourth—That it will not cause or allow the Union Stamp, which will be supplied to it by the party of the second part, as part of this agreement, to be placed on any goods not made in the factory for which the use of the Union Stamp was granted.

Fifth—That the party of the second part, or its deputy, shall at all times be allowed to visit the factory on business connected with the Union Stamp.

Sixth—That the party of the second part may present to the party of the first part a bill of prices of the local union or unions, which, if it cannot be agreed upon shall be referred to the State Board in the manner provided in paragraph 12.

Seventh—That the party of the second part agrees to supply to the party of the first part, its Union Stamp; and that in making prices with the party of the first part, no additional price shall be made for the use of the Stamp which shall be furnished to the party of the first part free of charge; nor shall any discrimination be made between the party of the first part and other firms, persons or corporations who may enter into an agreement with the party of the second part for the use of the Union Stamp.

Eighth—That all reasonable efforts shall be made by the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union to advertise the Union Stamp in the public press, trade journals, labor unions, labor conventions and otherwise, and to use every exertion to create a demand for the Union Stamped goods among consumers.

Ninth—That they will furnish to the party of the first part when and as often as it may be required, all boot and shoe workers desired by the party of the first part.

Tenth—That the right of the party of the first part to use the Union Stamp shall be in no way affected by any action of a local union or unions, or by the fact that one or more local unions has withdrawn from or been dismissed from the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

Eleventh—Both said parties agree to adjust in an honest and equitable manner all grievances of whatever nature, and all matters of dispute in reference to wages or any other subject, including the true construction of this agreement, that may arise between them, and in case of failure to mutually adjust any dispute or grievance, the party of the first part and the members of the department or departments where such dispute or grievance shall arise, shall join in the manner provided by Statute, in an application to the Massachusetts State Board of Arbitration for a decision on the matters or matter in dispute, and the decision of said Board shall be binding upon the party of the first part, the party of the second part, the local unions and employees.

Twelfth—A general officer of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union may join with the parties to an application to said Board, and should more than one

department be affected by a dispute, the Joint Council to which the local unions, represented in the factory are attached, may also join with the parties to the application. A general officer may act as the authorized agent of the employees in the application in any case to the State Board.

Thirteenth—While this agreement remains in force, there shall be no strike declared by any person or persons for any cause, pretext or excuse whatsoever, in the factory of the party of the first part, nor shall the party of the first part for any cause, pretext or excuse whatsoever, cause a lockout against any of its employees. The party of the first part shall suffer no interruption of business during the decision of any dispute or grievance.

Fourteenth—This agreement shall remain in force for three years from Nov. 1, 1898. Should either party desire to alter, amend or annul this agreement, it shall give a written notice thereof to the other party three months before the expiration of the agreement, and if the parties fail to give such notice, the agreement shall continue in force for another year, and so on from year to year, until such notice is given.

Fifteenth—In case the party of the first part violates the terms of this agreement, directly or indirectly (which may be a matter of dispute to be referred to the State Board of Arbitration), the party of the second part shall have the right to demand and receive from the party of the first part the Stamp or Stamps delivered to it by the party of the second part under this agreement, and to take the Stamp or Stamps wherever the same may be, without being liable to any claim for damages or otherwise. The party of the first part agrees that it will surrender said Union Stamp or Stamps on the termination of this agreement or upon the decision of the State Board that it has violated its terms, and that it will make no contest against the party of the second part upon the question of the ownership of said Stamp or Stamps, but the party of the second part shall be treated and recognized as the owner of the same.

Sixteenth—No person shall have the right to demand or receive said Union Stamp from the party of the first part except the General President of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, or some person duly authorized by him in writing to receive the same, which authorization shall be signed by the General President and bear the seal of the organization, as affixed hereto.

In case the party of the first part shall be unable from any cause to deliver the said Stamp to the party of the second part, or whoever may hold the office of General President of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, or to the person properly authorized by him to receive the said Stamp, the party of the first part shall be liable to the party of the second part, or to the party who holds the office of General President, in the sum of two hundred dollars, to be recovered by the party of the second part, or whoever may hold the office of General President of said Union, in an action of contract against the party of the first part as liquidated damages.

Seventeenth—In case the party of the first part shall cease to do business or shall transfer interest, or any part thereof, to any other person or persons or corporations, this agreement shall be ended, and the Stamp shall be returned to the General President. And in the event of a change in the membership of any firm who shall have entered into this agreement, this agreement shall be ended, and the Union Stamp returned to the General President, when a new agreement of similar tenor as this may be entered into.

(Signed),

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.,

By W. L. Douglas, President.

[SEAL] BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS' UNION,

John F. Tobin, General President

HORACE M. EATON,

General Secretary-Treasurer.

Our Sole Agents in Portland

GODDARD-KELLY SHOE COMPANY
SHOE DEALERS

SIXTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS

LEE M. CLARK, PRESIDENT
GEO. M. ORTON, MANAGER

PHONES ORE. HOOD 443
COLUMBIA 75

MULTNOMAH PRINTING CO.

WE PRINT

CONSTITUTIONS, BY-LAWS, WORKING
CARDS, LETTERHEADS, ENVELOPES;
IN FACT ANYTHING YOU MAY WANT

107 FRONT STREET
PORTLAND, ORE.

and confidence. The board of conciliation should meet at once and adjust the petty grievances which are perhaps more fruitful of mischief than greater wrongs would be.—New York Times.

The Oldest Tree in the World.

The oldest living thing in the world today is a tree that was discovered in California a few months ago. Its circumference six feet from the ground is 154 feet 8 inches, making its diameter over 51 feet. Its height is not given. Perhaps it has not yet been measured. If its proportions are in the same ratio as other "big trees" of the glacial epoch, it lifts its majestic head 555 feet above the ground. That is the exact height of the Washington monument. The tree and the marble shaft would look well standing side by side, presenting an object lesson in nature and art.

Washington monument's base is 55

feet square, four feet more than the diameter of the big tree, which latter is a sequoia. The architect of the monument followed closely the tree design of the great architect of the universe, except in the shaping of the shaft. Nature never made anything square. Scientists who have been studying for years the ages of the big trees are now agreed that the average rate of growth is one inch of diameter for every 12 years, which would make the new-found monster 1400 years old, older than the creation, according to Moses, and twice the age of Abraham.

Of those big trees only 500 of exceptional size remain, and heartless lumber men are destroying them as fast as possible. And what do you suppose such priceless relics of ages dead and gone are reduced to? Grapevine stakes. They are felled with augers and riven with powder and dynamite. One blast destroys thou-

sands of feet. Never more than half a tree can be utilized, the other half being torn into fragments. When one of the giant falls to the white man's vandalism the shock shivers much of its trunk into worthless splinters. Where is the hand of Uncle Sam?—Maxwell's Talisman.

To the Rear With Them.

The labor union movement is a moral reform, and like every other reform, when it became strong and able to stand alone it attracted a lot of grafters whose only desire was to make an easy living without caring very much for the principles for which they were supposed to be contending. These are the contract breakers who are giving the trouble at present, and it is well to give them a back seat.—Tri-City Labor Voice.

When you want Good Goods, cheap, patronize the Labor Press advertisers.

Lodging, 20 and 25 Cents
Meals, 20 Cents

Board and Lodging, \$4.00
per week, and upward

Oregon Telephone, North 981

Hotel zur Rheinphalz

JOHN MATTHIESEN, Prop.

253-255 Front Street
Corner of Madison

Portland, Oregon

STILL ON THE UNFAIR LIST

W. H. McMonies

REFUSES TO RECOGNIZE UNION LABOR

Leather Workers' Union, Local No. 56

Requests all sympathizers to buy nothing manufactured by above firm

Neustadter Brothers

MANUFACTURERS
of the
UNION MADE



MECHANICS CLOTHING
BEST WARRANTED
In Every Detail Not To Rip

SALESROOM: S. W. Corner Fifth and Stark Streets
FACTORY: Cor. Grand Avenue and East Taylor St.
PORTLAND, OREGON

Twenty Years of Success

In the treatment of chronic diseases, such as liver, kidney and stomach disorders, constipation, diarrhoea, dropsical swellings, Bright's disease, etc.

KIDNEY AND URINARY

Complaints, painful, difficult, too frequent, milky or bloody urine, unnatural discharges, etc.

DISEASES OF THE RECTUM

Such as piles, fistula, fissure, ulceration, mucous and bloody discharges, cured without the knife, pain or confinement.

DISEASES OF MEN

Blood poison, gleet, stricture, unnatural looseness, impotency, thoroughly cured. No failure. Cures guaranteed.

YOUNG MEN troubled with night emissions, dreams, exhausting drains, bashfulness, aversion to society, which deprive them of their manhood, UNFITS THEM FOR BUSINESS OR MARRIAGE.
MIDDLE AGED MEN, who from excesses and strains have lost their MANLY POWER.
BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES, Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, painful bloody urine, Gleet, Stricture, Enlarged Prostate, Sexual Debility, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Kidney and Liver Troubles, cured without MERCURY AND OTHER POISONOUS DRUGS. Catarrh and Rheumatism CURED.
Dr. Walker's methods are regular and scientific. He uses no patent nostrums or ready-made preparations, but cures the disease by thorough medical treatment. His New Pamphlet on Private Diseases sent free to all men who describe their trouble. PATIENTS cured at home. Terms reasonable. All letters answered in plain envelope. Consultation free and sacredly confidential. Call on or address
DR. WALKER, 181 First Street, Corner Yamhill, Portland

Frank Calkins Allan A. Dale

CALKINS & CO.

TAILORS

270 Alder St. PORTLAND, ORE.

COUNTY AND BANK SUPPLIES
GLASS & PRUDHOMME CO.

PRINTERS
BLANK BOOK MAKERS
LITHOGRAPHERS
123-125 FIRST ST. PORTLAND, OREGON

PRINTING &
BOOKBINDING

Largest and best equipped house in the Northwest. Every description of Printing and Special Blank Books to order. Get our prices. Telephone 312.

THE IRWIN-HOODSON COMPANY

212-214 First Street

Nutbrown & Son

Dealers in
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE, STOVES, CARPETS
TINWARE, ETC.

Highest cash price paid for 1d-hand furniture
Ore. Phone Pink 499
119-121 Russell St. Portland, Ore.

TRY NEW TACTICS.

Your ad should be in the columns of the Portland Labor Press. Call up Clay 1661 and we'll talk to you about it.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK—

OF PORTLAND, ORE.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

President.....A. L. MILLER

Cashier.....J. W. NEWKIRK

Assistant Cashier.....W. C. ALVORD

Second Assistant Cashier.....B. F. STEVENS

Letters of credit issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States.

Sight exchange and telegraphic transfers sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco and the principal points in the Northwest.

Sight and time bills drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Hong Kong, Yokohama, Copenhagen, Christiania, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Zurich, Honolulu.

Collections made on favorable terms.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK—

PORTLAND, ORE.

J. FRANK WATSON.....President

R. L. DURHAM.....Vice-President

R. W. HOYT.....Cashier

GEORGE W. HOYT.....Assistant Cashier

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Interest paid on time deposits.

Drafts and letters of credit issued, available in all parts of the world.

Collections a specialty. Gold dust bought.

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED.

Chamber of Commerce Building, Third and Stark Streets.

Head office, 55 Old Broad Street, London.

This bank transacts a general banking business, makes loans, discounts bills and issues letters of credit available for travelers and the purchase of merchandise in any city of the world. Deals in foreign and domestic exchange. Interest paid on term deposits.

W. A. MACRAE, Manager.

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as administrator of the estate of Charles J. Vance, deceased, has filed his final account in the matter of said estate, and that by order of the County Court of Multnomah County, Oregon, made the 1st day of August, 1903, Monday, the 14th day of September, 1903, at the hour of 9:30 o'clock A. M. of said day has been set for the hearing of objections to said final account, and the settlement thereof.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1903.

FRANK H. CURTIS, Administrator.