

Portland Labor Press



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THE BOYCOTT.

The Councils of labor should move cautiously in the matter of applying the boycott, for, while this instrument of warfare is a powerful and efficient weapon when justly and opportunely called into action, it often is brought into disrepute and its virtues turned into ridicule by injudicious application of its use.

When a central labor body contemplates calling into action this extreme means of enforcing labor's demands, it should first be fully prepared to back up to the last spark of organized energy the purpose of the boycott, it should know, unquestionably, that every union and every individual member is in sympathy with the move and that the noblest and most harmonious fight will be waged to accomplish the end for which the boycott has been instituted. If there be any doubt, whatever, as to the justification of the boycott or the unsoundness of the faith in its effectiveness, it should never be applied under such circumstances, for, once brought into ridicule or demonstrated to be ineffectual through failure of unanimity of observance by the rank and file of union men, organized labor will have lost its last and most effective piece of artillery in the mighty struggle being waged between capital and labor.

CAPITAL UNITES.

With W. H. Corbett as president and C. M. Gunn secretary, the United Metal Trades Association of The Pacific Coast was, last week, organized for the ostensible purpose of resisting "unreasonable demands of unionism."

The combination includes every firm engaged in the iron industries from Los Angeles to Seattle, and, doubtless will form a pretty formidable organization for the defeat of labor's just demands.

The unions comprising the iron trades of this country are made up of men whose conservatism is too well known to permit of the pretenses of the capitalistic organization's being accepted by any intelligent citizen. The unions have, so far, made no unreasonable demands; they have signified their willingness to arbitrate the dispute between themselves and the employers, but the good offices of the Peace Association have been spurned by the corporation and arbitration, on their part, haughtily rejected.

If their cause were a just one, why refuse to submit to an uninterested tribunal of investigation?

The new organization wears the unquestionable appearance of a union destroyer rather than that of self-defense.

SATAN HORRIFIED!

It was formerly thought that the title of the prince of devils was the symbol for all that is terrible in crime and malice, but such an idea must now give way to the fuller synonym of black and hellish wickedness—Harry Orchard.

In the trial now proceeding in Boise, Idaho, where three members of the Western Federation of Miners are on trial for their lives, charged with complicity in the murder of Ex-Governor Steunenberg, this hydra of iniquity occupies the conspicuous place of the star witness, while his shocking testimony fills the very atmosphere with sulphurous damnation of his reptile soul.

An incarnate demon, blacker than the blackest inhabitant of hades conceived in the poetic imagination of Milton or Dante, is this murderous liar, Orchard, sitting in an American court of justice belching forth a torrent of self-convicting evidence almost inconceivable to a mind not far degraded below the level of a human vulture.

Already Orchard has recited the committal of crimes by himself which fairly congeal the blood in our human veins. His placid effrontery in making known to the world the frightful career of murder, theft, arson, bigamy, falsehood and the numberless atrocities confessed against himself, is more than human understanding is capable of grasping, and why the court should tolerate in its presence so damnable a character is inexplicable to us.

What can the court hope to establish through the testimony of such a fiend? Is it thought that any human jury would build a foundation of evidence against a fellow-being with anything coming from the sordid tongue of such a beast of awful crime as the serpent calling himself Orchard? No, surely not! Then why allow him to pollute the pure air of blessed nature with such shocking recitals?

Why not attach a rope to his accursed neck and allow the men, whose lives he endeavors to swear away, hang him to the nearest telegraph pole?

We have no intention to endeavor to create undue sympathy for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone; let them be fairly tried for the crime of which they are charged, but, for God's sake put away from human view that prince of darkness—Orchard—whose sins far exceed in enormity the total wickedness of hell and earth.

SUNDAY CLOSING.

The spirit of moral reformation has taken possession of the district attorney's soul and he manifests its influences upon his official authority by the issuance of an edict to the effect that all saloons or liquor shops must bar their doors against the thirsty importunings of the tippler from 12 o'clock midnight on Saturday till 5 o'clock a. m. on Monday. This means, of course, that all places where intoxicating beverages are sold within the limits of his jurisdiction, the district attorney resolves shall suspend business during the time intervening between the house above mentioned; the edict to take effect on Saturday the 15th inst.

Section 1974 of Bellinger and Cotton's Codes is the instrument of authority for Mr. Manning's action, and he has, accordingly, notified all saloonkeepers of his determination to enforce the law.

Robert Stevens, sheriff of Multnomah county, declares (so it is reported) that he will "go the district attorney one better" and enforce the provisions of Section 1968 which reads as follows: "Section 1968. If any person shall keep open any store, shop, grocery, bowling alley, billiard-room or tiffing-house for purposes of labor or traffic, or any place of amusement on the first day or the Lord's day, such persons, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not less than \$5 and not more than \$50. Provided, that the above provisions shall not apply to theatres or keepers of drug stores, doctor shops, undertakers, livery stable keepers, butchers or bakers."

There are other places than saloons, then, which we may expect tightly closed on the Lord's day if Mr. Stevens means what he says.

Our position in this respect is that every law on the Statute books, while it remains so, should be rigidly enforced, and if the district attorney and the county sheriff make an earnest endeavor to carry out the law, they may rely upon the hearty support of the union men and women of Portland and vicinity to back them up in their enforcement of the law; but it

must be a general, impartial enforcement, not a ruse to help some special interest gain an advantage over his less fortunate neighbor.

Frequently this sort of executive work has been done by men in places of authority. Union men do not approve of such discrimination in the execution of the law, and should it be found that anything of the sort be the result of this moral wave recently laying the consciences of our public officials, they may expect a vigorous protest from the ranks of labor.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

It was a furious campaign, fought out with vigor and skill unequalled in any previous city contest in the history of Portland.

Dr. Harry Lane, the present incumbent, is elected to rule over the political destinies of our fair city for the ensuing two years.

The Republican leaders are unable to explain how it happened that a Democrat should be chosen Mayor of Portland in the face of a party registration vote of over 19,000 as against a Democratic registration of less than 5,000.

Lane's total vote was 8,583, Devlin's vote was 7,942, giving the Democratic candidate a plurality of 641 votes.

The fact that all the other city offices were captured by large Republican majorities makes the case somewhat difficult of analysis. It can only be attributed to the fact that the Republican candidate was openly supported by the great corporations and the Citizen's Alliance, hence, the common people, realizing that their interests would be endangered should the candidate of their common enemy succeed to power, decided to stand by Lane, whose election was bitterly opposed by a combination of forces not commendable to the masses and especially distasteful to the members of organized labor.

There is no question but that the union men of Portland are responsible for Mr. Devlin's defeat, and while Dr. Lane is not their ideal for Mayor of this city, they recognize in him a man who has stood between the people and the greed of plutocracy during the past two years and on several occasions placed his veto upon measures calculated to rob the tax payer and hamper the rights of the honest wage-workers.

Placing his official record in the balance against the probable policy of a man known to be the choice of the "interests," tied up with an element whose reputation is most offensive to law-abiding citizens, the common people said, "Lane is the only reasonable candidate," and, consequently, cast their votes for his re-election.

Considered from an impartial point of view, it must be conceded that partyism is on the wane in Portland politics—a fact all honest electors must be thankful for. Party politics in the government of a city like Portland tend only to mar the best results, and the recent campaign in the mayoralty contest has done much to establish the principle of non-partisanship in municipal affairs.

There being no issue of importance in the campaign relative to the elective officials other than the Mayor, the Republican ticket was strongly supported, all the party candidates, except the Councilman from the First Ward, having been elected with large majorities. In this ward Mr. T. J. Conneanon, a Democrat, was elected by a plurality of 146.

The scurrilous attack made upon Dr. Lane by a filthy sheet in the city, styling itself an independent paper, together with its baseless abuse of the Labor party, did as much, probably, to drive the union men away from Devlin as any other cause figuring in the campaign.

The union men succeeded in carrying one Councilman-at-large, W. J. Driscoll, to victory, and had they been successful in placing their ticket on the ballot, they

would very probably have elected others of their choice as well.

THANKS THE UNION MEN.

Mr. A. L. Barbur, city auditor elect, wishes to thank the union men of Portland, through these columns, for the generous support rendered him in the primaries as well as at the general election on the third inst. He realizes his nomination on the Republican ticket was due to the kindly feelings always existing between himself and the members of organized labor.

Being a man who has served his years at hard but honest toil, Mr. Barbur knows how to sympathize with the "O're worked wights" in the ranks of the laboring class, and it is his especial ambition to maintain the good fellowship that has heretofore marked his relations with the working people.

To the Editor:—

Dear Sir: Here's our last word before seeing you in person. Can you use all or a portion?

Very truly,
J. W. GUILD.

Omaha.—All arrangements have now been completed for the great Northwest Trade Excursion, which the business men of Omaha will make in June. All that now remains to be done is to go ahead and carry out those arrangements. The various cities along the route have been very kind and are showing great interest in their coming, and in many instances have planned elaborate receptions and entertainments for them. The assurance is given that the advertised schedule will be strictly observed. Although scheduled for a trip of only sixteen days, the party could easily spend a month on the excursion, so numerous are the invitations which have been sent the commercial Club. Scarcely a city or town along the entire 5,000 miles of way has written asking for an extension of time. While these invitations are most gratifying and the sentiment expressed by them is greatly appreciated by the managers of the trip, it has been found impossible to comply with these requests. The running time of that train has been figured to a nicety and every moment possible has been allotted to each town which will be visited.

In answering requests for a longer stay, attention is being called to the injustice which would be done the citizens of the next town, if the train is held beyond the time of departure advertised. In making the time table the railroad people laid down certain rules and strict adherence to printed schedule is the most imperative.

as the Omaha men have always done in the past, the Elks' quartette, the finest quartette west of Chicago, will be with the party. There will be numerous occasions at which music will be desired and the Omaha men will be prepared to furnish a first class article in that line. The quartette is composed of J. R. Gerke, first tenor; W. S. Rigdon, second tenor; Dr. Claude P. Lewis, first bass, and C. S. Haverstock, second bass.

Every member of the party is anticipating a most interesting, instructive, pleasant and profitable trip and looking forward to meeting our people.

SYMPATHY.

Sympathy is food to a starving heart.

Sympathy is two hearts pulling at one load.

Sympathy is the staff on which trouble leans.

Sympathy is the cream that rises on the milk of human kindness.

Sympathy in sorrow's hour is like the gentle rain to drooping flowers.

Sympathy is the least the rich may give, the most the poor can offer.

Sympathy is the blossom grown from the costly bulb called personal suffering.

Sympathy is a well-toned instrument that readily responds to notes of weal or woe.

Sympathy is the most powerful human magnet for attracting and holding friendship.

Sympathy is perfect forgetfulness of oneself in true feeling for the unhappiness of others.

Sympathy is love's healing balm spread by pity's tender hand on sorrow's heart wound.—Ex.

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