

THURSDAY



September 3. — Reliance bests British yacht for third time and America's cup will stay in the new world another year. — Troops ordered to Cripple Creek district. — Alaska Boundary Commission assembles in London. — Sultan on tenth anniversary of accession declares he desires welfare of his people. — New Russian revolution party favors violence. — Fourteen thousand troops to go into practice camp at Fort Riley, Kansas. — Jealous Denver woman slays another woman. — Rome, N. Y., prisoner fatally injured by falling out of cot. — Montana condemned murderer suicides. — British Columbia government insists its railroads shall employ only white labor.

Oregon. — Two Baker City infants win prizes at Asbury Park (N. J.) baby parade. — The Dalles merchants try to stop steamer line rate cutting. — Eugene prisoner picks jail lock and escapes. — Douglas county pioneers hold reunion on Indian battlefield. — Jewish Academy established in Portland. — Portland Y. M. C. A. spends \$7000 in fixing up. — Fourteen cents a pound paid for chittem bark at Albany.

Base Ball. — Pacific Coast League: Portland 7, Oakland 3; San Francisco 10, Sacramento 7; Los Angeles 12, Seattle 6. Pacific National League: Butte 18, Salt Lake 9; Seattle 6, Spokane 0.

Go to Martin's Feed Store for So-Boss-So Killy. Cows will give 20 per cent more milk. Protects horses as well.

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of an order of the Honorable County Court of the State of Oregon for Washington County, made and entered on July 27, 1903, authorizing license, and directing me, as guardian of the person and estate of William L. Curtis, an incompetent and incapable person, to sell certain real estate belonging to said ward, I will, on Monday, Sept. 7th, 1903, at the south door of the court house in Hillsboro, Oregon, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., of said day, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash in hand on day of sale, all the following described real estate belonging to the estate of said William L. Curtis, and lying, being and situate in Washington County, and particularly described as follows, to-wit:

First Tract—All of Block 2, except Lot 11, and all of Block 3 in Curtis' Addition to the City of Forest Grove, Oregon.

Second Tract—All of that part of William Stokes and wife Donation Land Claim, No. 61, in T. 1 N. R. 3 W. Will. Mer., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the SW corner of the N. half of said claim, running thence N. 8 deg. 48 min. E. 48.4 feet to the SW corner of Josephine M. Robb's land, thence N. 89 deg. 26 min. E. 509.5 feet to a stone, the SE corner of said Josephine M. Robb's land; thence S. 0 deg. 15 min. W. 487.6 feet to the S. line of N. half of said Donation Land Claim, and thence W. 582.1 to the place of beginning, containing 6.07 acres.

Third Tract—All that part of the Donation Land Claim of William Stokes and wife, No. 61, in T. 1 N. R. 3 W. Will. Mer., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone, the NE corner of the Curtis Addition to the City of Forest Grove, Oregon, said beginning stone being 472.7 feet E. of the NW corner of the S. half of said Donation Land Claim, No. 61, running thence S. 0 min. 15 deg. W. 716.5 feet to a stone, the SE corner of said Addition; thence E. 2.6 feet, thence N. 0 deg. 56 min. E. 716.5 feet; thence W. 10 feet to the place of beginning, containing 10-100 (10) acres.

Said sale will be subject to confirmation by said Court.

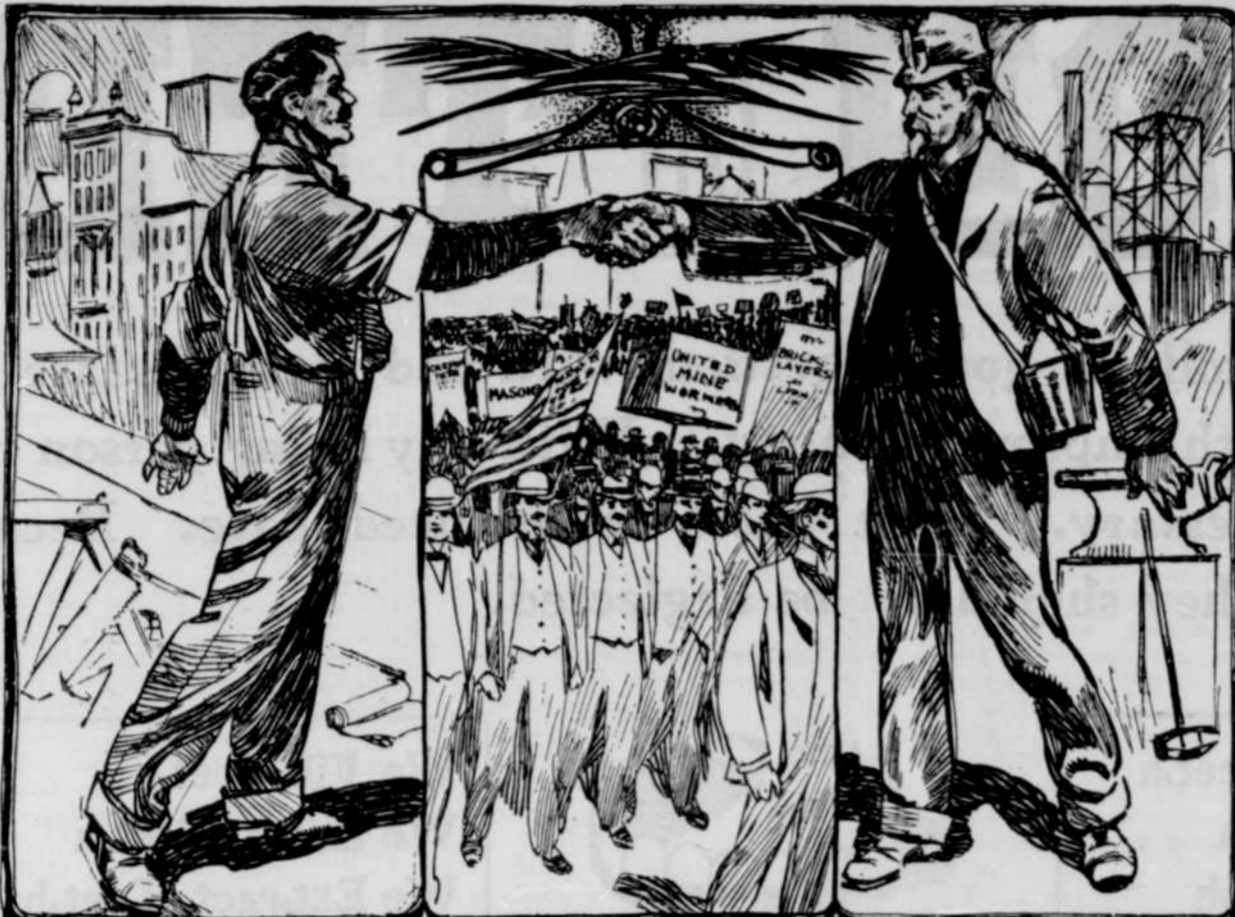
Dated this July 30, 1903. W. K. CURTIS, Guardian of the Person and Estate of William L. Curtis, an Incompetent and Incapable Person.

TIMBER LAND ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Oregon City, Oregon, June 28, 1903. Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Georgiana Howe, of Portland, county of Multnomah, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office her sworn statement No. 6185, for the purchase of the northeast quarter of Section No. 14 in Township No. 1 south, Range No. 6 west, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish her claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Oregon City, Oregon, on Monday, the 7th day of September, 1903.

She names as witnesses Hiram W. Scott, Henry W. Scott, Oliver M. Scott, Raleigh Walker, of Dilley, Oregon. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in his office on or before said 7th day of September, 1903. ALGERNON S. DRESSER, Register.

Labor's Grand Army Under the Union Banner



Here come the hosts of labor, marching on to nineteen four— Two million union men in line, and half a million more. There'll be when twelve months come and go. We have the right of way, And we'll add five hundred thousand with every Labor day.

THIS is certainly a great year for labor, especially for organized labor, and, as has ever been and always will be, the unorganized have shared extensively in the benefits. Without stopping to discuss the many reasons why the year 1903 has been a good year comparatively for the workingmen of this country, it must be admitted by all well informed and fair minded persons that to the increased and increasing power of organization much is due. It was union labor that asked for and secured advances in wages, reductions in the hours of labor and other improvements in the conditions surrounding employment.

Whatever may be the criticisms, just or unjust, made against the unions of labor, every one must agree that recognition of the rights asserted by labor has grown with the growth of unionism among the wage workers. Not only have the unions made phenomenal growth in numbers and potency during the last three or four years; they have also grown in favor with the classes from which they get no recruits, the classes which until within a very short time were either antagonistic to the aspirations of the unionists or coldly indifferent. Unionism has actually become respectable in circles where it was formerly either denounced or treated with silent contempt.

What has caused this remarkable revolution in the minds of so many? With the greatest respect and kindest feeling for those who have changed their views on the subject of unionism, I assert it as my opinion that the change has in most cases been occasioned by the augmented power of the unions. The increased importance of the unionist in the field of industry has first attracted, then interested; interest has developed into investigation, and investigation has brought knowledge of the real aims and policy of unionism. Thus have been wiped out the prejudices that were rooted in ignorance. Still there are some who think their more favorable attitude toward the unions is due to great changes in the unions themselves. "More intelligence is shown in the leadership," "There is less of the revolutionary spirit manifest," and similar sentiments are often expressed by those who dislike to admit that their former opposition to unions was unjust and unreasonable. While the work of organizing and conducting the unions has become more businesslike as a natural result of increased experience, the personnel of leadership is not appreciably superior to that of a dozen years ago, and the changes in policy since that time have not been fundamental or of considerable importance. As a matter of fact, most of the leaders of today were the leaders then.

You may turn where you will to find the reason for the new feeling of friendship for the trades union movement, you will not find it until your eyes rest upon that procession of 2,000,000 brainy, brawny and brave toilers marching shoulder to shoulder on this September day, 1903.

The records of the American Federation of Labor, the national clearing house of the American trades unions furnish a most interesting story of the growth of the movement. For many years the struggle to federate the various national and international unions was beset on all sides by impeding forces, and there were many discouragements confronting the brave and able men who had undertaken the task, but they persevered, and most of the active leaders of today are those who have won through bitter trials the right to bask in the sunshine of the greatest federation of workingmen the world has ever seen. The American Federation of Labor in its present form was organized in 1886. Its membership at that time was less than

800,000, and its increase during the next ten years was uneven, some years showing scarcely any increase at all, and the advances that were made often showing a deplorable lack of stability.

In 1886 the Knights of Labor had a membership of close to a million, and as its jurisdiction covered the same field as the federation there was a fierce rivalry between the two organizations, with the advantage on the side of the knights, not only because of its larger membership, but because its form of organization was then exceedingly popular, not alone with the laborers, but with those who believed the labor movement should attempt more than the regulation of wages and the hours of labor. But the knights began to decline in the winter of 1886-87, and through the mistakes of the leaders of the order, on the very question of trades unionism, before the beginning of the year 1888 the Knights of Labor had lost so heavily in membership and influence that it became only a question of time until its short lived supremacy in the American labor movement would be at an end. I do not mean by this that the Knights of Labor ceased to be an organization of influence, but that its membership was disastrously depleted and that because of its blunders the opportunity came to the American Federation of Labor to make of itself the great American labor organization.

The rapid and substantial growth of the American Federation of Labor during the past six years has been the marvel of the industrial world. Some of the statistics of those six years, as gleaned from the official reports and from interviews with Secretary Frank Morrison, are interesting and instructive. The membership of the federation consists of international trades unions, central labor unions and trades assemblies, state branches and local trade and federal labor unions. The following figures will show the increase in the various departments of the federation during the past six years:

International unions—1897, 55; 1903, 110. Central bodies—1897, 51; 1903, 573. State branches—1897, 10; 1903, 28. Local trade and federal labor unions—1897, 444; 1903, 2,214. Totals—1897, 560; 1903, 2,925.

The following figures show the average total paid membership for the past seven years: In 1897, 265,600; 1898, 279,000; 1899, 350,400; 1900, 550,300; 1901, 789,500; 1902, 1,025,300; 1903, 1,457,503.

In 1897 the income of the federation for the entire year was \$18,600. During the first nine months of the present fiscal year the income amounted to \$173,700.11.

Secretary Morrison says: "There are in the field at the present time thirty-six paid organizers, who are devoting all of their time to the work of settling grievances and organizing the unorganized workers. Besides these we have over 1,100 district organizers. The outlook is satisfactory. The international unions are making rapid headway. The employers are awakening to the fact that organized labor is truly a power, and, fearful of what is sure to follow—that is, a more pronounced desire for shorter hours and increased scales of wages—they are organizing for the purpose of resisting the efforts of the trades unions. The employers' efforts will be futile. The constant vigilance of the officers and members of all the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor will more than offset the employers' hostility, and the great labor movement will steadily march forward."

In the field of strikes organized labor meets with many more successes than defeats. Indeed a complete defeat has become one of the rarest events chronicled in the labor world. I am reminded

right here of a prediction made by Colonel Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, something like twelve years ago. The colonel has long had a high standing with a certain class of economists, and when he assured the world that "the era of strikes has closed" there was great rejoicing. But if the newspapers are to be believed, and the labor men themselves know anything about the matter, there have been several times as many strikes during the time since the colonel made his inspiring statement than in any like period of time since we have had a "labor problem" to deal with.

When Secretary Morrison was asked about strikes he said: "The history of strikes may be stated in one word, success. It is true that in a few spots the members of the unions have not been able to secure all their demands, but such instances are not very numerous. We hear of strikes that are successful, strikes that are partial failures and strikes that are complete failures, but little note or mention is made of the shorter hours and increased wages conceded to our members without strikes or lockouts."

Ah, there is the brightest page in the history of the union movement, the victories that are won without a battle. Here we find the irrefutable evidence of the value of organization, at least to the workingmen. This is the principle recognized by nations—the best way to prevent war is to be ready to fight at all times—and when all branches of labor are thoroughly organized we will enjoy that era of no more strikes which Colonel Wright thought he saw so many years ago—no man can tell how many years—in advance of its arrival.

No one claims that labor organizations are perfect. There is still much for them to learn. They are, however, keeping fairly well abreast of the times.

There has been much ado recently, particularly in New York, over what is called "graft" in union leadership. Certain walking delegates have been charged with bribing employers, of exacting the payment of large sums of money to themselves by the misuse of power reposed in them by their organizations. Of course the enemies of unions have found those charged guilty without trial, and some have gone so far as to condemn the whole labor movement as a game of "graft."

In two or three cases the unions have gone upon record as believers of the bribery charges, but the unions of which the suspected men are members have continued to honor their walking delegates and in every manner have given evidence that they do not believe the charges that have been made. No union man can afford to condone dishonesty in the conduct of organization affairs, any more than in other matters. While it is the duty of every union to support a member falsely accused—especially if the accusation comes from an enemy—it is no less a duty to free the organization from the bad influence of every dishonest man.

Notwithstanding the annoying incidents like the "graft" affair in New York, labor will go steadily marching on and in good time will have the organized power and the intelligence to win its full dues from the industrial struggle. While conditions are somewhat improved over those of a few years ago, there is still room for much improvement, and there is work, and hard work, ahead for the labor organizations. But while we work let us keep our hearts hopeful by singing with the poet:

A Labor day is coming when our starry flag shall wave Above a land where famine no longer digs a grave. Where money is not master nor a work-ingman a slave. For the right is marching on!

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