

The Yamhill County Reporter.

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LOCAL NEWS.
Don't forget the Thanksgiving ball. Ed Warren returned to Corvallis Wednesday.
Cheat seed for sale. Inquire of T. D. Henderson. 44w2
Remember the society entertainment at college Nov. 16.
Have you seen J. P. Irvine's cash price list for November?
Mr. and Mrs. Justin Gray have removed to Vancouver.
C. S. Clark, the North Yamhill editor, was in the city Saturday.
W. S. Kirk and Lia Parker were up from Newberg on business Monday.
Mr. and Mrs. Jarrett Todd of North Yamhill were in the city over Sunday.
The dancing club will give a grand ball on Thanksgiving evening. A great time is expected.
John Stafford will deliver his fall stock of trees at Campbell building on main street, Thursday, Nov. 8th. First-class trees of all kinds at lowest prices.
An eight day, mantel, striking clock, with alarm for \$5, without alarm \$4.50, at Wm. F. Dielschneider's, the leading jeweler of Yamhill county.
J. W. and G. A. Newton will have a sale of stock and implements on the 17th at the place of H. P. Newton near St. Joe.
The Philergian society of the college is making great preparations to make its entertainment Friday, Nov. 16, a success.
J. P. Irvine has the best baker that ever struck the town, and you can get that nice bread cheaper than you can make it.
There was a large attendance at the stock and implement sale of W. A. Howe, at Carlton last Saturday.
Married, in Carlton, by Rev. W. E. McCutcheon, Neise Pearson and Ida Anderson, all of Yamhill county, Oregon.
Several hackloads of Rebekahs went from this place to Sheridan Saturday and established a lodge of their order. It will be known as Crystal lodge No. 63, and starts with 23 members.
All persons indebted to R. Jacobson will please call and settle as we have waited patiently, and now are obliged to make collections to meet obligations.
Frank M. Boyer, formerly in the brick and tile business at this place, was taken to the insane asylum from Washington county on Saturday. Ill health and worry over hard times are given as the causes.
Died, of diphtheria, near this city, Nov. 3d, 1894, Ellenor Redmond, aged three years, ten months, and four days, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Redmond. A funeral service was held at the cemetery Sunday afternoon by Rev. Joseph Hoberg.
Prof. Lewis' "Nights of Enchantment" proved quite entertaining to a number of people last week. His jugglery and sleight-of-hand performances were very skillful, but the mildair posings of the young lady were a little tiresome, especially when the frame work gave way.
\$4.50 will buy a brand new banjo, \$5 will buy a good violin, \$5 will buy a fine guitar at C. Griesen's. 45-2
Prof. W. Gifford Nash of Corvallis entertained a number of invited guests with piano recitals at the home of Dr. Callbreath Tuesday evening. Prof. Nash is a graduate of Leipzig, and will endeavor to organize a class in this city.
W. M. Wardle, who ran a barber shop here six or seven years ago, and who has been located at Sherwood the past two years, has returned and is opening a shop in Griesen's building, north side of Third. He is married and lives in S. F. Stagg's house in the east part of town.
A union temperance meeting was held at the opera house Sunday afternoon by the different C. E. societies of the city. Frank Weed, from the Baptist society, presided. Speeches were made by Messrs. Coshov, Williams, Dodson, Thompson and Weed, interspersed by singing by the various societies.
The following officers were chosen by Knowles Chapter No. 12, O. E. S., at an election held Monday evening: Mrs. Susie Talnage, matron; J. C. Cooper, patron; Mrs. Walter Durham, associate matron; C. H. McKinney, secretary; Mrs. A. D. Simpson, treasurer; Mrs. Mary Glenn, conductress; Miss Ina Cooper, associate conductress.
Mr. Smith of the lumber firm of Little & Smith was a caller Wednesday. He states that his mill has cut about 900,000 feet during the season, the most of which was sold to fair advantage by reason of a big contract with Chas. Ladd early in the spring. Timber is about exhausted on the present site of the mill and they are looking about for a new location. The present tariff law, Mr. Smith says, makes the outlook for Oregon lumbermen anything but encouraging, but they live in hope of better things.
Miss L. L. Hamley, representing Portland hospital, was in the city Monday soliciting contributions for the institution. How well she succeeded we are not informed, but it was a most worthy cause that she presented. The Portland hospital is sustained under auspices of the M. E. church, and an average of 35 patients are constantly cared for. Through its kindly offices the sick and the lame are afforded the most skillful medical and surgical treatment, with moderate charges. Charity patients are given board, room and treatment for \$7 per week and others pay from \$1.50 to \$3 per day for private rooms, with privilege of a trained nurse at \$5 per week. Trained nurses for service outside the hospital are furnished at \$2 per day. Persons of benevolent turn of mind who can find no better trustee for their lands or money left behind than the Portland hospital.

THE A. P. A.
An Official Address by Supreme President W. J. H. Traynor.
(Published by Request.)
To the Members of the American Protective Association, Greeting:
Many of the leading daily and other newspapers of the west have asserted or implied that the recent strikes at Pullman and elsewhere received the countenance and support of this body.
The falsity and dangerous tendencies of such statements rendered it incumbent upon me to immediately prevent them from becoming general, or permitting any false impressions respecting the mission of our order to obtain credence.
With this end in view, I, on July 7, ordered the following promulgated through the order:
CHAS. T. BEATTY,
Supreme Secretary,
Saginaw E. S., Mich.:
Telegraph immediately to all State Councils:
"Transmit to all subordinate bodies: While maintaining your own legal rights, perpetuate our time-honored name as 'most loyal of citizens' by scrupulously respecting all property and rights of others during present trouble for which congress is criminally responsible."
W. J. H. TRAYNOR,
Supreme President American Protective Association.

While it is true that the American Protective Association is not a labor organization de jure it becomes so de facto when the demands of labor are just, honorable and American, as opposed to those of capital when they are unjust and burdensome to the nation.
Inversely the association becomes the supporter of capital and the opponent of labor when the latter seeks to impose unjust conditions upon the former, or pursues a course which is opposed to the general welfare of the people.
The constitution and ritual of our noble and loyal order would not permit me to shirk such conclusions, even though prejudice, or—if such a thing were possible—my own inclinations should be opposed to them.
While the fundamental principles of the American Protective Association aim at the entire separation of church and state and the removal of ecclesiasticism from the politics of the nation, it by no means follows that the objects of the organization are bounded by such narrow limits. It would be a mere waste of patriotic labor to remove from ecclesiastic hands the power which they at present exercise over the affairs of state, and yet leave it in the hands of those who appear to be bent upon the conversion of the republic into an immense oligarchy, and the depreciation of labor to the condition of serfdom.
I would, therefore, lay down the proposition that wherever and whenever a point involving a principle of justice affecting the national well-being is raised, no member of the A. P. A. in consonance with his obligation can conscientiously avoid the issue. He who passively permits an act of injustice to be perpetrated is as culpable as the active aggressor.
In the light of such a proposition it behooves us—more especially at the present time, when culpable maladministration and political mismanagement have brought the nation to the verge of revolution—to carefully investigate the causes and not only their effects but their probable effects upon the republic. At the same time, as well, we cannot too carefully measure our own duties in connection therewith, nor neglect to observe any of those precautions which will keep our organization pure and effective.
The last proposition being the most important, as one upon which the future well or woe of the country chiefly depends, it would be well to examine our relative sources of weakness and strength, that we may better remedy the one and increase the other.

SOURCES OF WEAKNESS.
Never, perhaps, within the whole range of human or national history was anything like the American Protective Association created and maintained, either for numbers or for its bearing upon the affairs of the nation and the shaping of its future.
Rapid growths are usually weakly, and although the A. P. A. has proved a remarkable exception to the rule, it would be strange if, within the vast recruiting grounds of the organization there were not some weak spots that need fortifying—some undesirable elements that need eliminating—some prospective dangers to be warned against.

While there is no body of men so singularly free from these defects which mar the perfectness of most organizations, the fact should be carefully borne in mind that the conditions which governed the growth of the A. P. A. seven years ago have almost entirely changed, and in consonance with the change we must not

be surprised if the incoming members, to a large extent, are not of different caliber and actuated by more or less different motives than the older members. This change is to be observed even now, and it is one which in many places, I regret to note, is not for the better.
The pioneers of the order will remember that known membership in the organization a few years ago entailed upon the member financial ruin, commercial proscription and social ostracism. With these unpleasant conditions of membership before him it necessarily followed that the selfish, and those who join organizations upon business principles, gave the association a wide berth, and only those whose attachment to the republic was a paramount consideration could be induced to become identified with it. The professional politician was most conspicuously absent, for the reason that membership in the A. P. A. meant political ruin. The merchant who goes into societies to "benefit his business," kept away for the same reason in a financial sense. Money kings and monopolists, railway magnates and professional labor agitators stayed away because the field was barren so far as their interests were concerned. Men joined the A. P. A. to sacrifice their own interests upon the altar of patriotism, a most unbusinesslike proposition to the minds of the classes referred to.
It was this constant and untiring sacrifice; these undying altar fires to the genius of American liberty which built the foundation of the American Protective Association, hewn from the wrecks of princely fortunes united with the cement of bitter persecution and proscription.
Since those days conditions have been gradually changing, and with them to a certain degree the class of men admitted to the organization. Yet let me not be misunderstood as asserting that the spirit which animated the pioneers of the order is now absent. Far from it. I believe that true patriots are as numerous and as willing to sacrifice person and fortune upon the altar of their country to-day as they were seven years ago. But that change of conditions which has made the A. P. A. the ruling factor in the politics of the nation, has also changed those conditions which, six years since, made the partisan machine-wire-puller, the professional politician and the corrupt legislator avoid the organization as a monument of political suicide.
This class, hungry for office and the franchises of the association, is now clamoring at your doors, intent upon building upon your foundations of honesty and patriotism their superstructure of political corruption.
I charge you keep your doors barred and bolted against all such. There has been a laxity in this respect in some quarters which, becoming general, would speedily drag the order down to the level of the parties.

Investigating committees should require more than a superficial review to be the politician, so eager to become a member of the order to-day, was not to be found a few years ago, and exercise more than ordinary care in ascertaining his standing as a good citizen; and let it not be taken for granted that the organization is possessed of any supernatural power to convert political rascals into political angels. The strength of the association lies in the fact that the discrimination of its investigating committees has placed only the best

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—Bulletin 10, p. 16, Inland Rev. Dep.

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class of citizens upon the roll of acceptance. Those who have been rejected are those whose past history as citizens has not been up to the standard required in the order.
Therefore, I say, keep out of your council the candidate whom you would not admit to your domestic circle or trust in your office. I think the rule a safe one and worthy of adoption. It may be accepted as a principle that he who has not succeeded in bettering the moral condition of the party with which he had been hitherto affiliated, is not calculated to be an elevating influence in the A. P. A.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.
While the labor problem from an abstract point of view, does not come well within the province of this order, in its concrete form it ranks equally with politico-ecclesiasticism with which it is too closely intertwined to be readily separated or treated as a distinct issue.
Labor is the heart of this great republic, a blow to which is a blow to the entire nation; to check which is to congest the national arteries.
Weaken the heart and the system becomes enfeebled, patriotism dies, and corruption feeds upon the diseased membranes. The deadly enemy of the nation, then, is that which creates such conditions as tend to the debasing and degrading of labor. Corrupt politicians, elected chiefly by labor and bought up by monopolies and trusts, have been the chief factors in the system which has developed an oligarchy of some three or four hundred capitalists, who not only control the price of labor itself but dictate the market price of every commodity known to commerce. An oligarchy in the American republic is a monstrosity whose fruits are justice and oppression. Therefore it is our enemy, for hand in hand with ecclesiasticism it is cutting off the life of the nation, and prostituting the principles of true patriotism to corporate greed.
We need not hesitate a moment in declaring that its friends are our enemies and its enemies our friends. As a body we have neither need nor right to indorse Mr. Debs or any of his co-labor leaders. We may think his cause a good and honorable one. As individuals we may even affiliate with him in his actions so long as his acts are lawful, while as a body we decry them as inferior to our own.
Because labor unions, keeping within the provisions of the law deem a strike the most direct remedy against the greed and oppression of corporations, it does not follow that the A. P. A. is not in full sympathy with labor, because it considers the ballot the quickest, surest and safest remedy. It is a question of methods, merely.
Mr. Debs' assertions to the contrary, there is no clause in the constitution of the A. P. A. which excludes its members from labor organizations or prohibits them from striking if they choose, or employing any lawful methods to secure their sacred rights.
At the same time the acts of all members of the American Protective Association must be circumscribed by the law, which once overstepped makes the offender a criminal in the eyes of the organization.
I regret to see the time of labor frittered away upon strikes and other abstract treatment of the monopolistic evil, when the end could be obtained much more expeditiously and completely by political union. Labor plays a losing game when it raises its hand against the laws, even though

those laws were made by rascals in the interests of their masters.
ERRORS OF OUR OWN.
And the labor unions are not alone in mistaking the shadow for the substance. Much valuable time has been devoted by our own organization to municipal and county politics that might much better have been applied to national affairs. Sufficient attention has not been devoted to the congressional and senatorial districts, and thus it is we behold the spectacle of Congressman Linton, of the 8th district of Michigan, standing alone upon the floor of congress, the sole active opponent of sectarian robbery. It is a reflection upon every loyal citizen in the United States that only one man could be found in the house of representatives to raise his voice against the plundering of the national treasury of \$400,000 under the guise of Indian appropriations. There must be a majority of such men as Mr. Linton in both houses before the nation can be relieved from the effects of the unjust, unconstitutional and burdensome laws which cumber our statute books.
It is doubtful whether even under the most favorable conditions, the work and results of many years of maladministration could be swept away quick enough to avoid the revolution which is hovering over us black, murky and threatening. We have had a foretaste of its temper at Chicago, in the far west and in the south, not to mention the Pennsylvania troubles.
I believe these are merely premonitions of the coming storm, which it is our duty to avert if possible by consummating a revolution in politics that shall relieve the present tension upon the labor market and forever render the inordinate accumulation of wealth an impossibility.
But, while we sympathize with labor and may as individuals take part in the active fight against its enemies we must not let the excitement of the hour blind our eyes as to who the leaders are. Leaders of any movement in which members of the A. P. A. participate must be, before all things, loyal to the flag of the nation, devoted to its interests, and obedient to its laws. The advocate of anarchy or other lawlessness we can neither endorse nor follow. Nor can we uphold one who directly or indirectly owes his first allegiance to any foreign power. We must necessarily distrust and discountenance any organization or combination which suggests collusion with the papacy or any element thereof. It is no new trick of the priests to engineer a strike in an industry where the protestant workers are plentiful and papists in the minority and, at the conclusion of the strike, for the protestants to be replaced by papists. These are things worthy of consideration before committing ourselves to any particular line of labor policy.
Capital is not always right and labor always wrong, as the daily press would have the world believe. The managing editor sits in the counting house nowadays and the advertisers edit the paper. The advertisers rather than the readers determine the sentiments of the press. We can all the more readily sympathize with labor when we remember how much misrepresentation we as an organization have suffered at the hands of the press within the past six years. It is only since the press has learned to fear us that it has

Concluded on Fourth Page.