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KLAMATH FALLS, FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1910

UNION LABOR WINS

LONG, HARD FIGHT

CINCINNATI, July 22.—After six years of constant and bitter warfare with the American Federation of Labor the Buck Stove and Range company of St. Louis has entered into an agreement with organized labor, abandoned the open shop policy, and will hereafter employ only union men.

The adoption of the agreement is announced by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

The agreement marks the end of one of the longest labor fights in America. It has been carried up to the supreme court, where contempt proceedings are pending against the leaders of the federation.

It was in the course of this controversy that the Buck company obtained an injunction forbidding union labor to boycott it or to print its name on the "unfair list" in the Federationist.

The injunction was violated and sentence for the offense was passed against Samuel Gompers, one year's imprisonment; Secretary Morrison, six months, and John Mitchell, nine months.

An appeal against imprisonment was taken to the United States supreme court and a final ruling in the case is expected during the coming winter.

The agreement between the Buck company and the unionists will not affect the status of the contempt proceedings, though the company has agreed to withdraw its attorneys from the case.

The settlement of differences followed the death last May of J. W. Van Cleave, head of the Buck company, who was the leader of the six year struggle for an open shop.

His friends say that he broke down under the strain of the fight.

His successors in power were averse to continuing the warfare, and the agreement is the result.

The officials of the Buck Stove company in St. Louis admitted today that the open shop policy has been abandoned.

"The agreement settling the Buck Stove and Range company fight with union labor is no way affected by the case against John Mitchell, Frank Morrison and myself," said President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, today.

"The only change will be that Buck's attorneys will drop out of the case," Gompers continued.

Gompers said he was greatly pleased with the change in the methods of the Buck company.

The American Federation will aid the striking firemen on the Grand Trunk, he said.

"The men on the Grand Trunk had no course open to them except to strike," said Gompers, "when the railroad refused their demands. Nothing but death can prevent their striking, and death will not come to small men."

Valentine Wins Victory.

To Joseph P. Valentine, a San Franciscan and president of the International Union of Iron Workers, is due the credit of bringing about the peace compact between the American Federation of Labor and the Buck Stove and Range company, which was announced by Samuel Gompers. John L. Nolan, secretary of the San Francisco Union of Iron Workers, is authority for this information. This morning he showed correspondence from Valentine dated prior to July 18th, announcing the commencement of negotiations between Frederick Gardner, who is the principal stockholder in the Buck company. Valentine alone carried on the negotiations in behalf of the American Federation of Labor.

It is the opinion of labor leaders that Gardner was never thoroughly in accord with the anti-union policy of J. W. Van Cleave, former president of the Buck company, who died recently. This belief is strengthened by the action of the company in making peace with the union, while he sat in now on the grave of the open shop.

UNITED RAILROADS

LOSERS ITS SUIT

Federal Judge Refuses to Interfere With Sale of Bonds for the Geary Street Road

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Following to the federal courts for the aid which the state courts refused, the United railroads met with an chilly reception as that given Horace G. Platt in his endeavors to block the work of the construction of the Geary street road, Judge Van Fleet of the United States circuit court, having refused to grant the request of the corporation and prohibit the municipality from continuing with the building of the road. Though he refused to tie the hands of the city, he made out the usual formal order commanding it to appear and show cause why it should not be restrained. The case will be heard next Monday, and in the meantime the supervisors can proceed with the sale of the bonds.

No time is being lost by the supervisors. Setting aside the usual routine of business, the board at its meeting passed the resolution authorizing the treasurer to deliver the 129 bonds bid for and to accept payment for them. By a unanimous vote also the supervisors authorized the further sale of \$121,000 worth of bonds for which offers have been received. They closed by calling for additional bids for \$240,000 more of the securities, setting the date for receiving the bids at August 2d.

The petition of the United railroads was filed in secret Friday evening. Inasmuch as Judge Van Fleet was then on the point of leaving the city he laid it aside and did not take it up until yesterday morning. After several hours' consideration he gave his decision, and the city gained another victory in the long-drawn-out and bitterly contested fight for the municipal ownership of the Geary street road.

NOT ENTIRELY A PARADISE

Tahiti has been described in books, magazines, newspapers and team-ship circulars in such a manner as to induce the belief that the island is a veritable paradise, and as a consequence many inquiries are received at this consulate with regard to the advantages offered to settlers in those islands. Tahiti, Moorea and other mountainous islands in this colony are indeed very beautiful, and the climate, though warm, is healthful. No fuel is needed except for cooking purposes, and people may live here with less hard work than in the United States, but it should be added that there are practically no openings in these islands for Americans. It is possible now and then to buy land at high prices, but a settler on unimproved property must wait ten or twelve years for coconut trees to yield any profit in copra (the dried meal of the nut), which ranks first among the three principal articles of export from this colony. Of the other two, vanilla is cultivated chiefly in Tahiti, and mother-of-pearl shell is a product of the lagoons of the Taumotu and Gangeir islands. Labor is scarce and is likely to become scarcer when the phosphate developments proceed further on the island of Makatea, 150 miles from Papeete. Even in Tahiti, where labor is better paid than in the other islands, a man gets for ordinary work only 60 cents a day without board and lodging. At such prices a stranded American has to work a good while to make \$40 to pay storage passage back to San Francisco.

With the exception of two mills, which supply the local demand for unrefined sugar, manufacturing is done on a very small scale, and the wages of skilled labor are much lower than in the United States. The mercantile houses already established are in excess of the needs of business. The Chinese do most of the retail business in Papeete and throughout the island of Tahiti. People who are willing to work should not waste time in dreaming of an easy life on five or ten acres in this colony, a day dream which seems to be cherished by an increasing number of persons in the state.

Classical Report.

TIRING OF ARMAMENTS

England Would Like to Stop the Growth of Naval Power

England is tiring of naval expenses, and has made proposals to Germany for a curtailment of sea armaments, says the San Francisco Chronicle in an editorial recently.

It is high time, not only because there seems to be no end to the improvements which make previous ones obsolete, but because growing competition in trade is curtailing the ability of the people to pay the resulting taxes.

If England is to maintain the two-power standard in Dreadnoughts she must add tremendous sums to the naval budget.

As the case now stands, she will have but twenty-five Dreadnoughts three years from now to Germany's twenty-one, while the two-power standard would require her to maintain forty-two.

She is getting behind, and wants Germany to stop catching up.

But Germany, having a naval law in force which requires certain outlay for construction and a certain number of ships, will finish her programme.

This means that England will keep going, and that other powers will have to follow suit. And in the first war either submarines or perfected aeroplanes may send the Dreadnoughts to Davy Jones' locker.

If the governments of the world would look ahead further than next year they would see that the piling of an Ossa of taxes upon a Pelion of debts is certain to make trouble which Dreadnoughts cannot allay.

Increasing national debts for non-productive objects are among the immediate causes of socialism.

The socialistic idea of a universal brotherhood, by which armies and navies would be of no further use in the world, draws vitality from every over-burdened budget for providing agencies of destruction.

If governments want to allay the discontent which socialism expresses, the quicker they seek a remedy for force in an arbitration court of enlarged powers, the better for them.

Oppressive taxes caused the American and French revolutions, and the same cause may be depended upon in future to produce a like effect.

England, by insisting on her two-power standard, or on keeping ahead of her principal rival, is much to blame. If, instead of asking Germany to stop naval ship-building, she would stop herself, something might be accomplished. But the superstition that Britannia must rule the waves keeps her from leading the way to the economy she begins, most acutely, to need.

Better stop all around and agree on the policy of judicial settlements of international differences. By imposing that rule upon their subjects, governments put an end to the settlement of private grievances by force; and the time is not far ahead, unless the governments accept the same standards of civilization for themselves, that enraged subjects may find a way to impose the rule of arbitration upon them, and thus put an end to the disposal of public grievances by force.

A Test for True "Quality Folks."

No observer of men is half so shrewd and accurate as the old-time negro. He knows "quality folks" by sight; searches them out by a mysterious intuition, and never goes wrong. An adventurer may happen along and deceive the master; but the cook and the butler shake their heads and mumble to themselves.

"Dat sho' is one fine gent'man," remarked Uncle March, smacking his lips in pleasant retrospection; "he jes' handed me be glass to ho'p myself; den he looked outer de window whilst I war pourin' my drink." True; the gentleman knew that Uncle March would dislike to appear hogging, and yet would hate to set down a demoster of good whiskey. So the kind-hearted giver turned his head and thus relieved the old negro's embarrassment—an act which was in itself the essence of comprehension and the pink of courtesy.—Everybody's.

A rich brown paint, practically permanent, is made by grinding the bones of mummies with bitumen.

Slightly Confused

Jones "dined out" with an old acquaintance the other evening. "Don't wait for me, dear," he said to his wife. "I may be rather late, but it can't be helped."

At breakfast next morning he was stonily silent; so was the breakfast room clock.

"Marie, dear, there must be something wrong with that clock. I am sure I wound it up last night," he ventured at last.

"No," answered the wife, "you wound up Freddy's musical box in-

stead, and it played 'Home, Sweet Home' till 3 in the morning.

NO MAN

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