

AMONG THE UNIONS

Masters of Interest to the Workmen of Salem and Vicinity.
By R. A. Harris, Press Committee Salem Central Labor Union.

Always has unions as follows: Joiners, carpenters, printers and federal. Condition of employment is reported fair, and the unions steadily gaining in membership.

"Thank God we have a system of labor where there can be a strike. Whatever the pressure, there is a point where the working man may stop."—President Lincoln.

Capital Typographical Union No. 210, of this city, meets today at usual hour. Some of the boys may get the benefit of the enhanced rate of assessment if they fail to "show up."

Always see that the union label is on the goods you buy wherever possible. Always demand the union card from he or she who would perform any kind of service for you. Ask the clerk and salesman to produce their cards before buying from them. This makes the union grow.

After a strike of nearly two months' duration, 1000 men and girls employed in the glove factories of Chicago returned to work July 21st. President F. H. Roe, of the Glovemakers' Union, announced that the organization had won a victory and that the factories whose employes had struck had signed the union scale.

The first Monday in September is Labor Day. It will be duly observed in Salem. A special committee from the Central Union is at work devising appropriate observances for the occasion. A grand procession of union wage-earners and speeches from citizens in behalf of unionism are features favorably mentioned.

G. Y. Harry, state president, reporting from Portland says: General business condition good. Although there is no extra demand for labor, all men seem to be at work. Organized clerks and carpenters at Roseburg. Grants Pass and Ashland; also typographical union at Eugene. Have four new unions under way. All union labels are pushed by union men.

"For ten years," said Potter Palmer, of Chicago, "I made as desperate a fight against organized labor as was ever made by mortal man. It cost me considerably more than a million dollars to learn that there is no labor so skilled, so intelligent, so faithful as that which is governed by an organization whose officials are well balanced, level-headed men. . . . I now employ none but organized labor, and never have the least trouble, each believing that the one has no right to oppress the other."

A German building contractor in Pennsylvania serves his workers with a glass of cold lemonade or beer if they desire it during the hottest part of the day and don't dock them for the time lost in drinking it. A Chicago department store has upon several occasions given receptions for its salesmen and ladies and their relatives and friends. It has given outings including expenses in appreciation of special merit. This is advertising that means something and that the people appreciate; and it brings returns.

On Friday last, August 1, the wage scale of the Federal Union went into effect. Ten hours, at most, constitute a day's work and \$1.75 is the minimum sum to be received for it. These are regulations at which no reasonable person can object, and it is quite safe to predict that none will object. The making of this scale is the first practical step taken by this union and will cause encouragement to its members, especially to those, if any there be, who are benefited by a slight increase of wages and possible shortening of hours.

Organized labor discriminates vigorously against cheap foreign labor, and in this particular, is a potent factor in the material welfare of the American worker, even though he be a "scab." In fact, unionism is a boon to every honorable American worker. It advocates nothing which is not a benefit to every workman, every operator and the country at large. There are unbecomingly and deplorable details to every organized effort, unionism not excepted, but the real purposes of unionism contain nothing unworthy, nor withhold equal privilege from any man.

We object to inflated figureheads high and low. A man is but a figurehead who superintends any piece of work that any of his workmen could superintend and draw a ten hundred, five hundred, two hundred or one hundred per cent royalty from each worker. A man who contracts work at a given figure and hires labor so he clears several times the wages paid to each man is one of the things unionism will put out of business. Every operator should be paid for the use of his knowledge and equipment but the figurehead must go.

J. F. Welch, reporting from Astoria to the Federation, says: Labor is in good condition and the unorganized workers are more in sympathy with the movement than ever before. Painters gained the nine hour day without strike and the employers now propose to give the eight hour day. Lumber and mill workers, painters and typographical unions were organized during the month. Have laborers, gasoline launch workers and a Federal Union under way. Everything possible is being done for the benefit of the union labels and all A. F. of L. boycotts within our reach are pushed. No strikes or lockouts to report.

The unions of Salem are pledging each other a steadfast support in all matters of common concern, and this covers all matters concerning all the unions in their capacities as such. We are told there is soon coming a few cents of practical unionism and the members intend to stand by their pledge in view of the universal good which has come of unionism as a means to secure justice to the wage-earner everywhere. The first difficulties to be encountered here will doubtless be those cases of a certain very few craftsmen who will refuse to affiliate with the union of their craft. A little

later, the working card will be asked for and the man who does not carry it will do no business with union men and women and their sympathizers generally. Since unionism in its greatest sense is protection for and the promotion of efficiency in every department of labor and service, it is a mystery how any man who lays claim to any degree of proficiency in his line will boast a disregard for and wilful opposition to unionism. To join the union they would only be benefited. To persist in remaining out they will soon bring trouble on their own heads. Can they afford to do it?

A workman who is made to feel that his work is appreciated will invariably do much more to cause it to be appreciated. The employer who treats his workmen as friends instead of slaves will do more business and will know why, while the one who actually treats them as partners rather than servants has learned the "key-note" of the widest possible success. The employer who meets and greets his employees and is ever kind and courteous is certainly noteworthy at this time, while the one who is found actually planning for the welfare and enjoyment of his workers as well as himself, has attained the top notch of modern business sagacity.

L. E. Dole, reports from North Bend as follows: Employment good. All are working at good wages and everyone pretty well satisfied with the exception of the men in the log camps, who work from eleven to fourteen hours per day without being paid overtime. Condition of organized labor is very good all over the state. Longshoremen received an advance of 70c per day from the union first organized, making their earnings \$2.50 for ten hours work. Now they get \$2.50 per day of nine hours. Organized ship carpenters, engineers, longshoremen, logmen and saw mill men. Have five new unions under way. All non-union goods are refused by union men. There are no strikes nor lockouts to report.

The brain and heart of unionism everywhere deeply regrets the rioting and fighting among the union and non-union miners in Pennsylvania. Expressions of sincere regret come from labor leaders in every direction. Fights and riots are absolutely no part of unionism and the element who find it hard to control their tempers under pressure should consider that nothing so completely paralyzes their cause as to give way to their tempers and indulge in riots. The rioter is the arch-enemy of the union though he be in good standing and ever so proficient in his calling. The "rat" and "scab" furnish the natural resistance upon which the forces of true unionism gather their strength and march steadily forward, but the rioter is the example of inherent error, the germ of disruption and destruction within the body politic of unionism. So well is this fact known that in many notable cases the enemy have carried the day by bribing susceptible and unprincipled persons to incite trouble and rioting. Well authenticated cases have been found where unprincipled operators have furnished the incentive to riot and rapine in either money or liquor. Very little is generally heard of such cases, however, as the public press, as a rule, unquestionably favors the side of the capitalist and helps to heap the blame upon those helpless to do right but carry it. Let us hope that the inciting causes may even be truthfully set forth and the blame placed where it belongs. The strike, likewise the boycott, are sustained by able and eminent authority, and they are weapons which in the hands of discreet and conscientious workmen can win any just cause, but the beginning of the riot is the death blow to public sympathy and the worst obstacle in the way of attaining the worthy ends sought.

J. H. Buck, reporting from Baker City, says: This section is being rapidly organized. New unions have been formed as follows: Lumbermen at Hilliard, millmen at Ferry, cooks and waiters at La Grande and clerks at Pendleton. The following unions are under way: Millmen, teamsters and Federal Labor of Elgin, waiters and carpenters of Pendleton. Waiters of Baker City went on a strike because of the Chinese labor employed, and after thirty-six hours were conceded all demands. Federal Labor Union secured nine hour day on all building jobs without strike. Building trades are reported good throughout Western Idaho and Eastern Oregon. Work is also lively in the timber and mills. The condition of labor is improving and the workers are awakening to find that organization is a necessity. General agitation is being made by all for the benefit of the union labels.

The committee to receive and entertain the Gompers-Morris party have made an important discovery of a very likely condition of affairs in Salem. Prominent hotels employing Chinese cooks and therefore not to be considered as proper places to patronize in this connection, are said to be helpless in the matter. It is said they are unable to get white or American cooks, but would gladly do so if possible. Union labor is a strenuous promoter of the American working man and a bitter opponent of cheap foreign labor. It is not unlikely that the unorganized and "scab" condition of affairs here has made it impossible for white professional cooks to receive pay enough to permit them to play here. Let them know how that they are wanted, that Salem is a union town. Unions and all union sympathizers should continue to patronize the places which come nearest the union's ideal, not as a punishment to the others, but as an incentive for them to act and that at once, in the matter of replacing all foreign (especially Chinese) labor with white labor and union labor if possible.

THE PRUNE INDUSTRY
ACREAGE DECREASING AND ORGANIZATION OF GROWERS FOUND UNSATISFACTORY.
The prune industry is on the wane. While acreage in other fruit lines is being rapidly increased, prune planting

if anything, is on the decrease. Low prices, partial crop failures and the disorganization of the California Association are the main causes, says the Portland Telegram.

Prune growers in many districts are turning their attention to other kinds of fruit raising. In the past year the coast crop has reached the figure of 22,000,000 pounds, but it will never be so large again, unless the conditions change so that there is more profit in the industry.

There seems a good prospect, however, of fair prices for the fall crop of prunes. No price has yet been fixed, but most dealers and growers believe that five and six cents will form the basis for this season's crop. That is a good advance over 3 1/2 cents, the best price paid for the larger sizes last year. But the conditions are much more favorable this year. About all of the old crop is worked off the market, and the prospective crop is more limited than usual. In Clark county, Washington, it is estimated the crop will reach 20,000,000 pounds, just half of the usual yield. The crop in Oregon is estimated at 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 pounds, as against 22,000,000 pounds last year. The California crop was 60,000,000 pounds last year. No reliable estimate has been made to Portland dealers of the probable quantity for this season.

It was the hold-over crop of two years ago in California which "shot the market all to pieces" last year, to use a slang phrase expression of the situation. That hold-over crop, however, enabled Oregon growers to get a fair price two years ago. It was due to the work of the California Association, which fixed the price at a certain figure and refused to sell below that figure. The Oregon growers took advantage of the situation by slightly shaving the price of the Association. They sold at a fair price, but the hold-over California crop acted as a boomerang last year, by being a dead weight upon the market, so that the Oregon growers were no better off in the end. All hands are now worse off than formerly, for the stand of the Oregon growers has wrecked the California Association, and all growers alike are now at the mercy of dealers. It cannot be denied that the Association did considerable good in its time, but at no one time did it have enough percentage of the entire crop to fix arbitrary prices such as it tried to do. It made several efforts to get the Oregon growers to join issues by organizing an Oregon Association, but several meetings were held in Portland for that purpose, and steps even taken so far as to form a preliminary organization, but the plans fell through by default of the necessary percentage of growers being obtained.

There is no mistaking the fact that the disorganization of the California Association is a pretty heavy blow to the prune-growing interests of the coast, and growers instead of increasing their prune acreage are turning the land into other kind of fruit. All other kind of fruit lines have made considerable gains the past year, but the prune business has decreased. Possibly the partial failure of crops, especially of the Italian variety, for the last couple of years has helped to paralyze the industry. But the fundamental fault, as most of the progressive growers admit, lies in the lack of a good, strong organization—one that would be in a position to control a percentage of the output and stop the ruinous policy of cutting each other's throats in marketing the crop.

INGRAM AT LIBERTY

BRAVE PRISONER WHO SAVED THE LIVES OF GUARDS LEAVES THE HOSPITAL.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Frank Ingram, who was shot by Convict Merrill on June 28th, on the occasion of the outbreak of Tracy and Merrill, and who lost his leg in an attempt to save the shop guards from the murderous fury of the rebellious convicts, has been sufficiently restored to leave the hospital, and he yesterday left the prison for the first time in ten years, and came down town. During the afternoon he received the congratulations and received the congratulations of his friends at his recovery and pardon.

As a means of getting started in a financial way, Mr. Ingram has devised a raffle scheme. During his term in the Penitentiary he made a number of very useful articles of fine steel, which he proposes to dispose of by raffle. He has prepared 100 numbers that range from a cent to a dollar, which will be sold. There will be given away six prizes, and Mr. Ingram will be thankful for the generous consideration of the public in his effort to raise a few dollars to help him on his way.

A BIG TIMBER DEAL

M. J. KINNEY'S OPTION ON LANDS IN COOS COUNTY HAS BEEN TAKEN UP.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

PORTLAND, Or., Aug. 2.—The option which M. J. Kinney held on the property reaching inland from Coos Bay, was taken up today and Kinney made the first payment. The property includes 57,000 acres of timber land. The price paid is said to be near \$200,000. The Great Central Land Co. today made the first payment on the land, between Empire City and Marshfield. These transactions are thought to have a connection with the proposed railroad from Coos Bay to Salt Lake City.

WOULD PLEASE AMERICA.

ROME, Aug. 2.—The delay in appointing an apostolic delegate to Manila is due to the desire of the Vatican to please the Washington authorities by sending a Filipino as an American priest, and the Vatican is waiting for letters from the United States. The prelate, who it is thought likely will accept, is thoroughly adapted to the position. Should the plan fall through, the most probable candidate is Mgr. Guidi, now in the office of Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

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A FARMHOUSE BURNED DOWN

The Home of A. G. Roberts, of Crowley, Destroyed Yesterday

THE FIRE STARTED FROM THE KITCHEN CHIMNEY WHILE THE FAMILY WAS AT SUPPER—NARROW ESCAPE FROM BURNING BY A DAUGHTER OF THE HOUSE

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The residence of A. G. Roberts, of Crowley, Polk county, took fire about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and was burned completely to the ground, despite the efforts of Mr. Roberts and his two hired men to save it, entailing a loss of about \$1,500.

Mr. Roberts, who was in the city last evening, said that the fire originated from a spark which issued from the kitchen chimney and which lodged among the dry shingles, while the family was at supper, and was not discovered until it had gained such headway that it was beyond control. Upon discovering the fire, Mr. Roberts ascended the roof and, with the aid of his hired men, did all in his power to check the flames to no avail. The fire spread so rapidly that, when it was seen that their efforts were in vain they turned their attention to rescuing the household furniture, but only a few articles upon the ground floor were saved.

During the extreme excitement of the moment one of Mr. Roberts' daughters, Miss Hattie, aged 20 years, became so excited that she rushed into the house and up the stairway to the upper story, in an effort to save some personal apparel, and her presence was not missed until one of the men, M. W. Anderson, through Mr. Roberts' instructions, placed a ladder against the house and climbed to one of the upper story windows which he smashed in and entered the house for the purpose of saving what he could when he discovered Miss Hattie, almost overcome by the smoke and heat standing in the center of the room in a sort of stupor and it was with the greatest difficulty and exertion that she was rescued from the merciful flames.

MATTERS IN PROBATE

ONE ADMINISTRATOR APPOINTED—A GUARDIAN NAMED AND AN ESTATE APPRAISED.

Upon petition to the Marion county probate court yesterday, Frank Sparger was appointed administrator of the estate of J. G. Enzensparger, deceased, which consists of both real and personal property to the value of \$7000, and the court fixed his bonds at \$4,000.

Luella R. McAllister was appointed guardian of the person and estate of Eva McAllister, a minor, the estimated value of the estate being \$1000, and upon her filing her bond in the sum of \$2000, which was approved, L. A. Dickinson, T. M. Fleming and John H. Payne were appointed as appraisers thereof. The appraisers filed their inventory and appraisal upon the estate, which consists of an insurance policy in the Modern Woodmen of America upon the life of her father, the late Henry H. McAllister in the sum of \$1000.

The final account of Eugene O. Smith as administrator of the estates of Claud D. and Conrad G. Smith, deceased, was heard in the court yesterday and there being no objections thereto, he was discharged from his trust and exonerated from further liability.

UNCLE BILLY BROWN

MEXICAN WAR VETERAN, KNOWN TO ALL SALEM, TAKEN TO THE HOSPITAL.

W. H. Brown, better known to many Salem citizens as "Uncle Billy" Brown, who has been ailing for some little time, has become seriously ill with malarial fever, and on Sunday afternoon he was taken to the Salem Hospital, where he will receive the best of treatment.

"Uncle Billy" Brown has been in Salem about 25 years, and is well known to nearly all the citizens of the Capital City. He came here soon after the Civil War closed, and since his arrival has been a good citizen. He is a veteran of the Mexican War and of the Civil War. He was a carpenter by trade, and when age and infirmities came on him and he could no longer follow his trade as of old, a pension of \$12 per month helped support him. Now that he is ill and helpless, his friends—and they are many—will doubtless see that he has the best of care.

SUNDAY-CLOSING LAW

WALLA WALLA VENDED ICE CREAM AND SODA WATER FROM A WAGON.

WALLA WALLA, Aug. 4.—Despite the fact that Walla Walla was a closed town yesterday, ice cream and soda water were sold, and the vendors did a land office business until the supply gave out. An ice cream plant and soda fountain were fitted up on a wagon, with two horses hitched to it. The rig appeared upon the streets early in the morning, in charge of two young men, and for hours a crowd of people patronized the enterprising young fellows until the supply of soda and cream was exhausted, and the concern had to close up. Not an ice cream parlor was open and the only place where refreshments—other than water at the city hydrants—could be had was the drug stores, which were open all day. It is thought here that the plan does not cover the plan of selling from a wagon, except as the city regulates peddling by issuing licenses.

DRY GOODS SALE

Having purchased the stock of the Ladies' Bazaar we have moved the goods into our store next door to the postoffice. The stock in all line goods, and entirely new having been opened only a few months. We bought at a bargain, therefore will sell the goods off at

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS
300 Fine Shirt Waists at Actual Wholesale Cost
200 Underskirts at Actual Wholesale Cost
100 Crash Skirts at Actual Wholesale Cost

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR GALORE
Night Dresses, Chemises, Drawers, Skirts and Corset Covers, all fine goods, at actual w.o. cost.

Hosiery, the latest at actual wholesale cost
Fine Embroideries, Fine Laces, All-over Laces and Embroideries at actual wholesale cost.

CORSETS IN GREAT VARIETY--AT COST.

You are Cordially Invited to Inspect this Stock . . .

Greenbaum's Dry Goods Store
Next Door to the Postoffice

TO THE OLD HOME

If you are going home—to your childhood's home—this year, remember that the NORTHERN PACIFIC leads to everybody's home.

You can go by way of St. Paul to Chicago, or St. Louis, and thence reach the entire East and South. Or, you can go to Duluth, and from there use either the rail lines, or one of the superb Lake Steamers down the lakes to Detroit, Cleveland, Erie, and Buffalo—the Pan-American City.

Start right and you will probably arrive at your destination all right, and to start right, use the Northern Pacific, and preferably the "NORTH COAST LIMITED" train, in service after MAY 5th.

Any local agent will name rates.

A. D. CHARLTON Assistant General Passenger Agent, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Holmdel 5290

Seal Brown Stallion; star, near hind foot white, and a very few white hairs on right front foot; 15 3-4 hands high. Bred by C. F. Emery, Forest City Stock Farm, Cleveland, Ohio. Foaled June 1, 1885. Will make the season, 1902, at the Red Front Barn, corner Trade and Commercial Streets, Salem, Oregon. His colts may be seen at the State Fair Grounds.

Claggett & Hatch, Props

TEMPORARY INJUNCTION

The Silverton Power Plant and Lichty's Saw Mill in Court

OWNER OF THE FLOOD DAM ANSWERS THE COMPLAINT ALLEGING THE NECESSITY OF CONTROLLING WATERS OF SILVER CREEK—A NEW POINT RAISED.

Last week the Union Light & Power Co., applied to the second department of the State Circuit Court for a temporary injunction restraining John Lichty from operating a flood dam on Silver Creek, about six miles above a dam which the plaintiff had constructed and was operating for the purpose of supplying power to its electric light plant which furnishes Woodburn and Mt. Angel with electric lights, alleging that, in operating this flood dam for the purpose of floating logs down the stream, the defendant, Lichty, would close the same for a number of hours, in order that it be filled, thus shutting off the flow entirely and likewise the power for the electric plant to the irreparable damage to the plaintiff's business. The plaintiff also alleged that, when the defendant would get the flood dam full of water it would instantly be released causing the water to rush down stream in such a torrent as to threaten destruction to the plaintiff's property, and the lives of its employees. The court allowed the application, and ordered that a temporary injunction be issued to the defendant.

Yesterday the defendant, John Lichty, by his attorney, Geo. G. Bingham, filed his answer to the injunction, denying the material allegations as set forth in the plaintiff's application and for his further and separate answers alleges the following: For his first and separate complaint the defendant alleges that Silver Creek has its source in the Cascade Mountains and empties into Frying river, the country which it drains being covered with valuable timber, which, when cut into logs can only be floated in this stream in its natural stages during the winter freshets. As the bed of the stream is obstructed by large boulders its navigation for logs is very difficult during ordinary years, but, by means of dams provided with sluice ways of sufficient capacity, and so arranged as to permit logs to pass through, water can be raised at all times, except one or two months in the summer, to a sufficient height so that when suddenly liberated it flushes the creek carrying the saw logs to market. He further alleges that he is the owner of 1,400 acres of timber land bordering upon Silver Creek, and that he owns and operates a saw mill and a dam for retaining saw logs at Silverton and that, in order to get his logs to the mill he has constructed a dam 26 feet high, upon his own land, which, when full of water is 25 feet deep, at the dam, about 100 feet wide and backs up in the creek for one-half mile or more.

That the plaintiff is seeking to transfer the power generated by Silver Creek beyond the natural water shed of said Silver Creek to Mt. Angel and Woodburn, to the injury and damage of the riparian rights of the defendant and other riparian owners along the creek, and that all of the inconvenience and alleged damage and injury claimed by plaintiff is on account of its attempted and unlawful and wrongful diversion of the power of Silver Creek beyond the water shed thereof. In this latter allegation the defendant introduces a new point in law which has created no little interest in court circles; and, the developments will no doubt be observed very closely. The irrigation laws of the state provide that water from any stream shall not be diverted from the natural water shed of the stream for the purpose of irrigating any land that is not riparian to such stream and the defendant construes the law to apply to the power which is generated by the water of this stream, Silver Creek, and transmitted beyond the water shed of the stream, namely, to Woodburn and Mt. Angel.

SALEM MILITARY BAND

WILL GO TO NEWPORT NEXT WEEK FOR A TWO WEEKS' OUTING.
The Salem Military Band has accepted an offer to disburse music at Newport and will depart for that popular summer resort on Monday, August 11th, and will remain there for a period of two weeks. The band, with a membership of twenty-five pieces as it will go to Newport, is a splendid musical organization and that it will acquit itself very creditably upon this occasion goes without saying.

"SPANIARDS CELEBRATED."
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 4.—There was a great celebration by the Spanish colony here yesterday on the occasion of the opening of the Centenario Beneficio Hospital in the building formerly used as headquarters by the American officers. The ceremonies were conducted by the Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba. This was the first demonstration of Spaniards here since the Spanish-American war.
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