

An Open Letter from G. W. Johnson

To his many patrons and friends of Marion and Polk county. Greeting—This season will close my twentieth year as a clothing and furnishing goods dealer in Salem, and I feel proud in saying that I have a number of customers that tell me they have not in all those years bought a suit outside of this store. Again it gives me pleasure to say that we have never enjoyed a better business than we are having at this time. To our already large stock of clothing and furnishing goods we have added a complete line of the Original Packard fine shoes for men. Our sale in this line has been far beyond our expectations. We believe that we give you a better shoe for the money than any other dealer in the city. Our clothing line will be the largest we ever carried and of the highest grades. While we intend to make a specialty of the higher grade clothing at the same time we will have in stock the medium and cheap grades so that we are always ready to accommodate our customers with any price suit wanted. Our line of fancy shirts was never more complete than now. We carry the famous Lion Brand noted for neat fitting and fast colors. Together with other brands that enable us to sell fancy shirts from 50 cents up. Our hat stock, while it is not all in yet, we have in route from New York a very large lot of the very latest styles so that we expect to be headquarter for late style hats. It would be impossible in this short space to give a detailed description of all the different lines to be found in our stock but remember this, that every line usually carried in a clothing and gents' furnishing store is in our stock. No larger or better selected stock in the city of Salem. We hope to be able to say at the close of this year that 1902 was our banner year, and to make it so will be our greatest endeavor. So come and take a look through our stock. We will take the greatest pleasure in showing you through whether you buy or not.

G. W. Johnson & Co.

257 Commercial Street,
Salem, Oregon

THE PERSIAN QUESTION

FORMER OFFICIAL IN AMERICAN NAVY SAYS IT MAY CLAIM THE WORLD'S NOTICE.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—Discussing in the National Review, international relations on the Persian Gulf, Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., (retired) characterizes the problem there presented as second only to the Chinese question, and as one certain to claim world notice. Comparing the various interests bound up in the Persian Gulf, Captain Mahan says:

"While Russia and Great Britain have now nominally equal interests, Great Britain's ultimate predominance is probable, owing to the necessity of her safeguarding her trade route by way of Suez to India. Germany's interests coincide so closely with Great Britain's that it is reasonable to expect them to work hand in hand, while Russia will hardly undertake an aggressive move on Southern Persia until she has completed the Siberian railway, which will absorb all her available money and energies for some time to come."

BUFFALO BILL'S SHOW

SOME OF HIS PEOPLE VISITED HERE—THE LICENSE PAID WAS SMALL.

Some of Buffalo Bill's cowboys did not leave with the special trains transporting the show on Monday night, but remained in Salem. They left on the 11 a. m. train for Eugene yesterday where the Wild West exhibited yesterday and last night. The men found old friends in this city, and staid over one train to visit them.

The Pinkerton detectives accompanying the Wild West stated in Salem that they had not seen a professional pickpocket or criminal of any kind follow the show for several weeks, that the criminal gentry were beginning to avoid Buffalo Bill's outfit. One of the Pinkertons stated, however, that one camp follower was in Salem, and had been with the show for over 2,000 miles. It was the blind accordion player, and his wife with the hand organ. The officer stated that these people were constantly with the show following it from town to town, and they had gathered up thousands of dollars, which money was loaned out and was bringing in sufficient revenue to the blind owner to support him and his family in luxury.

The Wild West paid to the city of Salem a license of \$15, as a dog and pony show. The license for a circus is some thing like \$15, but the management of the Wild West strenuously asserts that its aggregation is not a circus, as it has no circular rings, and therefore is not subject to the laws governing a circus. It was found, therefore, that the show could only be made to pay a license as a dog and pony show, which is only \$15 per day, instead of the higher rate charged for a circus license. It is likely that the Wild West saves a considerable in the way of license fee throughout the country, as a circus is a usual thing have heavy fees to pay while, as in Salem, the license for dog and horse shows are usually merely nominal.

SUCCESSFUL CELEBRATION

Various Trades Unions of Salem Observe Labor Day Fittingly

THE PARADE A CREDITABLE EVENT—THE EXERCISES AT MARION SQUARE ENJOYED BY AN IMMENSE THROUNG OF PEOPLE—INTERESTING STREETS SPORTS.

The streets of Salem were well thronged with an enthusiastic and interested people yesterday who had come from all directions to witness the grand parade and other festivities which took place in celebration of Labor Day, which for the first time in the history of the State was legalized by proclamation and for the first time in the history of Salem was observed upon such an extensive and elaborate scale. It is very gratifying to note that no accident, with the exception of that which Mr. J. W. Baker suffered with his horse before the parade started, occurred to mar the pleasures of the day and the promptness and precision with which each event was brought off reflected great credit upon the committees on arrangement and management.

The parade, which was the principal feature of the day's observance, was formed on High street with the right resting upon Chemeketa street and promptly started to move at 1:30 o'clock with the Elks' Union Band in the lead and proceeded upon the line of march through the principal business streets as previously arranged and announced in the columns of the Statesman.

The parade was about four blocks in length and was composed of the seven organized labor unions in the city, making a total number of about 250 in line—a very creditable showing considering the comparative youth of the union organizations in this city. The approximate number of members of each organization in the parade yesterday follows: Retail Clerks, 50; Barbers, 30; Painters and Paperhangers, 40; Typographical Union, 30; Carpenters, 50; Federated Trades, 40; Cigar-makers, 5; and Pressmen, 2. It was a very well organized parade and each union made a splendid appearance.

The great crowd of people followed the parade to Marion Square, where seats had been placed for their accommodation and comfort, to listen to the excellent program of music and addresses which had been prepared for their entertainment. The exercises at the Square were presided over very ably by Hon. J. D. Lee, superintendent of the Penitentiary, who opened the program with a few well selected and appropriate introductory remarks and announced the features of the program in the order of their performance. Following an excellent rendition of music by the Elks' Union Band, Hon. Frank J. Davey was introduced and delivered a powerful and inspiring address upon "Labor and Labor Unions," the people's appreciation of which was generously demonstrated in the applause accorded him at frequent intervals during the address. Mr. Davey's address is reproduced in full in another column of this issue.

Hon. E. H. Flagg, the next speaker, was also greeted with a storm of enthusiastic applause upon introduction, and he handled the labor subject quite ably and eloquently and held the attention of his audience well and was frequently interrupted with vigorous and spontaneous demonstrations of approval. A brief synopsis of Mr. Flagg's address follows:

"Trades Unions are not a new thing. They have existed for centuries and have at last won the good will and esteem of the great majority of thinking people throughout the world. The first one we have any knowledge of was organized at the building of Solomon's Temple, and we learn that even at that early date labor troubles were characterized by acts of violence; but these acts of individuals did not discredit the aims or motives of the organization. An institution that has existed for centuries and has done a vast amount of good and very little harm appeals to-day for your support and countenance. "A trades union is not a striking machine. It aims to elevate labor, to transform the raw material of an unskilled apprentice into a finished workman, to educate its members to care for the sick, bury the dead and relieve the necessities of the worthy indigent. "The Typographical Union, of which the speaker claims to have been a member for over a quarter of a century, a member of this work, maintains a comfortable home for superannuated members of their craft, assessing themselves a stated sum monthly for the support of the same. "One of the most important present aims of the trades unions is to place upon the statute books laws that shall do away with the employment of child labor in the cotton mills and elsewhere. Over 20,000 children of tender age are employed in the cotton mills of the South, at wages ranging from 9 to 20 cents, and that trades unions will never cease to agitate until this horror is done away with. A law against child labor should be placed in Oregon's code."

Attention was called to the strike in Pennsylvania, where the capitalists have monopolized one of the necessities of life (coal) and now that a dispute has arisen between the employers and employes, the former anxiously refuse to arbitrate, and thereby, the speaker claimed, demonstrate the injustice of their cause and should be held responsible for the violence that has occurred, as it is impossible for the leaders of labor, however much they may desire to preserve the peace, to absolutely control the actions of hundreds of thousands of men who are engaged in a just struggle against a giant monopoly.

The speaker closed by expressing a hope that the time would soon come when laborers and mechanics, farmers and business men, would all be united against the great monopolies that are attempting to control the country. Hon. L. H. McMahan and Hon. John A. Jeffrey, both of whom were scheduled to deliver addresses were obliged to

disappoint the audience, Mr. McMahan, though present, being troubled with a distressing cold. The intervals between addresses were very entertainingly filled with chess exhibitions of music by the Elks' Union Band. Before the closing number on the program was rendered, however, the cry of "Geer! Geer!" arose and Governor Geer, who had selected an obscure seat on the stand was obliged to respond. He only spoke a few words, however, of his enjoyment and appreciation of the addresses to which he had listened attentively, and said that he had been spoken, was in sympathy with the laboring class and in hearty accord with the organization movement as a protection and, in closing, said that he regarded the question of labor and capital as one of the leading and most important questions now before the American people, yet he had no fears nor doubts as to the solving of the difficult problem between the laboring classes, with complete and systematic organization, and the employers. At the close of his brief speech, Governor Geer was applauded loud and long.

The street sports, which took place upon Commercial street, between Court and State streets, immediately after the conclusion of the exercises at the Square, were highly interesting and exciting and each event was carried out with a promptness and dispatch and without hitch or dispute that was very pleasing to the throng of spectators. The events, the winners and the corresponding prizes follow:

Pipe race—H. Mills, first, smoking set; H. S. Clark, second, box unrolled cigars.

Slow Bicycle Race—25 years (free for all)—Monti Lesley, first, bicycle lantern; Edward Vlesko, second, cyclist.

Fifty Yard Dash (boys under 15)—Frank Wick, first, Life on McKinley; Claud Ramsey, second, pocket knife.

Sack Race—Frank Needham, first; sack of flour; Chester Walling, second, can of coffee.

Girls' Race—Carrie Doe, first, picture of Abraham Lincoln; Dottie Smith, second, one case soda water.

Fat Men's Race—G. S. Welch, first, Union-made hat; C. F. W. Brown, second, one bottle Riesling.

Men's Race (100 yards)—C. W. Emmett, first, one ham; J. W. Holman, second, pocket knife.

Tug-of-war—Carpenters' Union, one box Schiller cigars.

Shoe Race—H. S. Clark, first, pair union-made shoes; W. E. Gregory, second, case soda water.

Consolation Race (free for all) cash prizes—C. W. Emmett, first; Willie Prunk, second.

Consolation Race—four cash prizes—Roland Southwick, first; Albert Ashley, second; C. Vaughan, third, and Wm. Stanton, fourth.

The prize pig was carried away by William Ramden, of North Salem.

The prize for the best appearing union in the parade, the set of state flags, was awarded to the Painters and Paperhangers' Union.

R. L. Penton, a painter, carried off the prize for the tallest man in the parade, a pair of suspenders, and Mr. Young, a clerk in Stockton's store, being the shortest man in the parade, carried off the bottle of fine wine. The committee not having been able to decide as to which man having taken part in the parade is entitled to the load of wood donated by the Capital Lumber Co., being blessed with the most children, that prize is still held for a claimant.

Last Night's Dance.

The day's celebration was brought to a close very fittingly by a grand ball which was given at the Army last night and which was attended by a large and respectable crowd of young people. The list of prizes for this event was disposed of, as follows:

Waltz—first prize—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bathie; second, box of candy and china vase; Mr. Leroy Davis and Miss Ethel Burkholder.

Two-step—first prize—diamond ring and quart of champagne, Claud Townsend and Miss Lillian Hunter.

Best lady waltzer—Mrs. Walter Bathie, pair of gloves.

Best lady two-stepper—Mrs. S. G. Rundlett, pair of shoes.

Best appearing couple throughout the evening—box of Corona cigars and silver cake stand—Miss Maud Morrison and Mr. Fred Du Rette.

Labor Day in Portland.

Portland, Or., Sept. 1.—Associated Press dispatches from all parts of the United States indicate that Labor Day has been celebrated more generally than at any time in the history of organized labor. The celebration generally took the form of parades, picnics, athletic sports, etc. Business houses all over the country were closed to enable their employes to participate in the holiday. In Portland there was an immense parade of Trades Unions, followed during the afternoon by a great celebration on Multnomah field.

NIGHT BEFORE BATTLE

ARMY OF DEFENSE IN READINESS TO REPEL THE ATTACK OF THE FLEET.

NEWPORT, R. L. Aug. 29.—The night before the battle finds the army of defense in the several forts along the coast, between New Bedford and the east entrance to Long Island Sound practically in readiness to repel the attack of the hostile fleet under Admiral Higginson.

It is expected the fleet of Higginson will disappear from the coast sometime tomorrow night, and not be heard from again until the attack is made. The umpires and observers all left for their different positions this afternoon. The date for the commencement of hostilities is at midnight tonight, but the actual warfare will not begin until after midnight Sunday.

Corruption in China.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, cables that, besides heavily taxing the people the Provincial Governors of China are utilizing the indemnity to be paid the foreign powers as a pretext for raising loans, and are corruptly appropriating large sums of money to their own purposes. As an instance of this, the correspondent cites the case of the Governor of Shanghai, who obtained a loan of \$1,000,000 from an American bank at Shanghai on the plea that he was unable to meet the demands of the revenue board. The Governor's application for a loan was accompanied by a particular request that the bank would communicate the Governor's difficulties to the American Minister to China.

WATCHMAN AT WOOLEN MILL

Walked Out of Second Story of the Factory Last Night

AND FELL TO THE GROUND, SUSTAINING SERIOUS INJURIES—NO BROKEN BONES, BUT A BADLY STRAINED BACK IS THE RESULT.

Nightwatchman M. M. Gray, of the Thomas Kay Woolen Mill Company, while making his regular round throughout the building a few minutes after 8 o'clock last night, absentmindedly walked out of the second story front door of the mill, fell to the platform below, a distance of about twenty feet, and sustained injuries the nature of which it is difficult for the physician to determine at present.

Mr. Gray, who has been watchman at the mills for about three years, has among his duties the ringing of the tower bell at every hour during his watch and he had just returned from striking the hour of eight when he ascended to the second floor, and, thinking he was on the first floor, deliberately walked out of the upper door which was standing open.

S. M. Wright, an employe at the mills and who sleeps at the mills upon nights when they are idle, was just returning from his drill, with the Yew Park fire department, of which he is a member, when he heard the fall and hastened to learn the meaning of the unusual noise. A moment later he heard Mr. Gray's cries for help and rushed to his assistance, to find him lying in a limp and helpless heap upon the platform. Mr. Wright immediately summoned a physician from the nearest telephone and set about making Mr. Gray as comfortable as possible. In a few moments Dr. W. H. Byrd arrived and at once made a hasty but thorough examination, which revealed no broken bones, but he discovered a seriously sprained back and a badly jammed ankle and it developed that Mr. Gray had alighted on his left foot and his back received a terrible wrench.

As soon as possible Mr. Gray was taken to his home, at the corner of Twentieth and Lee streets, where he was made as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. So far as the ankle is concerned Dr. Byrd entertains no grave fears, but the exact extent of the injuries to his back cannot be ascertained until something develops.

LABOR AND ITS POSITION

(continued from first page.)

As these three elements not only form the great interested commercial world, but also form the Government and embody in themselves the law, it is highly necessary that commercial problems be made Government problems and that law shall be called into use to settle difficulties and to establish equitable which the commercial powers have failed to do, as it has been our dream they would do.

We must not depend upon strikes to accomplish this purpose of bringing an equitable settlement between the employer and the employed. They cost too much in a great many ways, especially to two elements of the three mentioned, namely, the wage earner and the consumer. I was reading not long since an article on the anthracite coal strike, written nearly a month ago, which illustrates the point. It was then estimated that the loss in wages to the striking miners had been \$12,000,000; also that half a million dollars per week must be raised by the labor unions of the country to support the strikers and their families. During the period of the strike up to that time, it is estimated that coal amounting in value to \$24,000,000, would have been produced and placed upon the market had the men been employed. Another month has passed since then, and added a proportionate loss in every way. It is easy to see that the greater part of all the loss falls or will fall upon the consumer. It is figured by many that the ultimate loss by the strike to the owners and operators of the mines will be slight, the price of coal having been largely advanced already, with the "long and dreary winter" of the Eastern cities still ahead. Think of the immense money loss that has been tallied by this one strike; then think of the awful state of society in the affected regions, the bad feeling, the strife, the bloodshed and the thousand disturbances which should have no place in an enlightened country. I do not mean to say that strikes are unlawful. I am disposed to appropriate as my own the ideas of the bishop of Cremona, Italy, who voiced some plain truths and laid down some wise rules recently when asked for his opinion by his people as to the question—"is a strike lawful?" This question the venerable prelate answers in the affirmative, but with supplementary explanations. He says the workman's labor is his own, even more than the house or field or produce is the property of the master. As the master may refuse to sell at a certain price, or under certain conditions, so may the workman, too. And what one workman may do a thousand can do together.

But if the workman has already undertaken to labor either in the factory or in the fields for a definite period of time, he cannot strike work before that time has expired without committing an act of injustice, and he is responsible to his master for the consequent damages. "Yet many of you workmen, whom I now wish particularly to address," says the bishop, "have struck work when you were already bound by previous contracts made and accepted. You have done ill; you have acted unjustly. But you will say to me, 'The contracts were too onerous and unjust; we were constrained to make them, and, therefore, we had the right to break them.'"

The bishop allows their right to break them if they were unjust in the first instance. But he points out that nobody is a judge of his own case, and they should have had recourse to prudent

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Harvesters' and Hop Pickers' SUPPLIES

Gloves in great variety, best grade of horsehide, seal and buckskin. Asbestos tanned, which makes them fire-proof and water-proof. Our prices on these goods are now 25 per cent lower than the regular price. We also have a large supply of cheap gloves at 17c, 23c, and 25c a pair.

Ladies' wide rim hats, each	25c
Shirt waists for	25c, 45c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00
(We are selling these goods for less than the wholesale cost.)	
Good socks, pair	5c
Handkerchiefs at	5c
Men's bib overalls	40c
Ladies' shoes, pair	50c
Sizes 1 1/2 to 4, just right for rough wear, only 50c a pair.	
Children's shoes, sizes 13 to 2, heavy goods, pair	75c

GREENBAUM'S DRY GOODS STORE

NEXT DOOR TO THE POSTOFFICE

men of influence, or the magistrates, who would see that justice was done them. Even when the injustice is patent, and their right to strike incontestable, he recommends them strongly to try every means of mediation before striking. Strike is the last arm of defence; it is war, and like war, it brings danger and loss in its train. Families have to suffer while the strike continues, and the rise in wages rarely compensates for the preceding loss.

The strike, then, is costly, wasteful, unsatisfactory in results and demoralizing, therefore it is a form of attempt at settlement which does not appeal to the higher ideas of intelligence and enlightenment.

Regarding a feature which very often becomes prominent in labor troubles and strikes in this country as well as in others, the Italian bishop has this to say, which will apply with much greater force in the United States than anywhere else:

"It is folly," he says, "to think that the actual labor movement can be checked by force. For the force is in the people, who know the power of their numbers in voting and in the efficacy of organization. It is an illusion to suppose that armies can restrain the proletariat, which is an army in itself and furnishes the army of the nation with its recruits. No other remedy remains but the spirit of the gospel and that equality of charity which may be transferred into the most varied forms of labor that meets with a just remuneration."

We have seen in this country how transitory are the truces between labor and capital which have been forced by military power, or even through the sieve of hunger. These labor difficulties will continue to arise at intervals and to disturb the peaceful life of our people until there is established a means of settlement along the lines of justice and equity to which employer and employed must bow and submit.

To institute such a means must be the great work of the labor unions, of which you gentlemen form a part, and it is because of the public belief that your work is making for that end, that you are today enabled to draw around you and in sympathy with you the business people, the professional people, and the agricultural people, whose hearts are beating in unison with your own for justice and fair play.

It is for you to carry on your campaign of education and agitation until the law-making powers recognize their duty in the settlement of the great labor problems of the age, looking toward a conservation of forces, the betterment of conditions and the brooding of contentment among all classes of its people.

The nation and the several states make such promises along the line of education, going even to the compulsory process, as will eradicate, as far as possible, ignorance and vice, thus insuring a citizenship as nearly perfect as may be.

It is just as necessary for the nation and the several states to take such steps along industrial lines as will eradicate injustice and oppression from the experience of the laboring masses, that will insure them fair remuneration for their work, provide a means of comfort and an assurance of steady employment, thus making a citizenship as happy, contented, peaceful and patriotic as possible.

I believe the best means toward this end will be found in a system of compulsory arbitration somewhat similar to that which obtains in the Australian countries with good success. There are many lines of industry which in their very nature will settle their own differences without need of public interference, but there are many others in