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KNIGHTS TO STRIKE

And the Typographical Union Will Follow Them.

LET THE CORPORATIONS ANSWER

The Situation in California—Pullman Goes to Europe and Leaves the Strike to Settle Itself.

Statement From Debs.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Engene V. Debs, president of the American Railway Union, has issued a long statement in justification of the great strike of which he is the central figure. The article is addressed to the public, and reads in part as follows:

"The Pullman employees who struck May 6 last did so entirely of their own accord. The officers of the American Railway Union used all their influence to pacify the employees, and advised them repeatedly not to strike, but to bear patiently their grievances until a peaceable settlement could be effected. The truth of this statement the employees themselves will bear witness to. But the grievance of the employees, men and women, had become so aggravated, so galling, that patience deserted them, and they abandoned their employment rather than submit longer to conditions against which their very souls rebelled. The Pullman company, as it is understood, owns the town of Pullman, owns the home of the employees, controls the light and water and other necessities of life, and wages are so adjusted to living expenses that in a large majority of cases the employees are scarcely able to support their families. At the time they struck the employees were in arrears to the Pullman company \$70,000 for rent alone. Wages had been repeatedly reduced, but the rent and all other expenses remained the same.

"The employees from the beginning have been willing to arbitrate their differences with the company, but the company arrogantly declares that there is nothing to arbitrate. If this be true, why not allow a board of fair and impartial arbitrators to determine the fact. Committee after committee waited upon the officials of the Pullman company, but all their advances were repelled. Up to this point the trouble was confined to the Pullman Company and its employees and how then did the strike extend to the railways? Let the answer be given in accordance with the facts.

"The day before the order for the men to decide to pull Pullman cars went into effect, the managers' association, representing the principal western railways, met and adopted a series of resolutions, declaring in substance that they would uphold the Pullman Company in its fight upon its employees, that they would haul Pullman cars and would stand together in crushing out the American Railway Union. It will thus be seen that the railway companies virtually joined forces with the Pullman Company; went into partnership with them, so to speak, to reduce and defeat their half-starved employees. In this way the trouble was extended from system to system until a crisis has been reached.

"What can be done to dispel the apprehension that now prevails and restore confidence? The American Railway Union, by whose authority, and in whose behalf this statement is made, stands ready, and has from the beginning stood ready, to do anything in its power, provided it is honorable, to end this trouble. This, it can be stated, is the position the organization occupies. It simply insists that the Pullman Company shall meet its employees and do them justice. We guarantee that our employees will accept any reasonable proposition. Let them agree as far as they can and where they fail to agree, let the points in dispute be submitted to arbitration. The question of the recognition of the American Railway Union or any other organization is waived. Let the spirit of conciliation, mutual concession, and compromise animate both sides, and there will be no trouble in reaching a settlement that will be satisfactory to all concerned.

"It has been asked what sense there is in sympathetic strikes. Let the corporations answer. When one is assailed, all go to the rescue. They stand together; they supply each other with men, money and equipments. Labor, in unifying its forces, simply follows their example. If the proceeding is vicious and indefensible, let them first abolish it. In this contest labor will stand by labor. Other organizations will not be called out, but they will go out, and the spectacle of Mr. Pullman, fanned by the breezes of the Atlantic, while his employees are starving, is not

calculated to prevent their fellow wage-workers from going to their rescue by the only means at their command. Let me repeat that we stand ready to do our part toward averting the pending crisis. If the corporations refuse to yield and stubbornly maintain that there is nothing to arbitrate, the responsibility for what may ensue will be upon their own heads and they cannot escape its penalties."

Friendly Labor Organizations.

CHICAGO, July 5.—President Debs and the directors met representatives of the Chicago Typographical Union this afternoon, and were informed that if it could be shown that any good would be done by such a move, every union printer in the city would strike in sympathy with the American Railway Union. They only await the proper showing and a request from the union officials to strike. At the afternoon conference it was arranged that a meeting of the leaders of all national labor organizations of the country, including the typographical union, should be called. The chiefs of a number of the national organizations will be here tomorrow, and it has been arranged that a meeting of the representatives be held at 10 o'clock in the morning for the purpose of discussing the situation and ascertaining whether the members are desirous of being called out before any conference to settle the trouble shall be held. It was given out by the directors today that unless a change occurred tomorrow morning a general strike of all labor organizations in sympathy with the Union and its friends would be ordered by tomorrow evening. At the meeting of the labor chiefs tomorrow it is likely that a monster meeting of strikers and sympathizers will be called, the time and place to be agreed upon at the morning meeting.

The Telegraphers.

New York, July 5.—A morning paper says: "A story was circulated last night to the effect that the members of the grand lodge of the Order of Commercial Telegraphers had been called together hurriedly to hold a special session in conjunction with the grand officers of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, the meeting to take place in Philadelphia. The object is said to be to bring about an understanding between the two orders on the railway strike, and in case of the railroad men being called out the commercial men are expected to follow. In Chicago nearly 500 commercial telegraph operators are allied with the American Railway Union, and in other parts of the country a similar union has been formed. A circular letter has been issued to all commercial telegraph operators warning them to keep away from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and other Western points where labor troubles exist. Should the railroad operators go out, there is not the slightest doubt but that the commercial men will follow. This, together with the existing troubles, would cripple the entire country, and in such an event it would seem as though there was but one step to be taken by the government for the protection of the public at large, and that would be to assume control of the telegraph lines at once. A diligent search was made throughout this city last night and resulted in finding but one officer of the grand lodge of the order of commercial telegraphers. That gentleman declined to be interviewed on the subject of the Philadelphia meeting, but admitted that some of the executive committee were out of the city."

Trouble Crossing the Bay.

OAKLAND, July 5.—From before 6 o'clock until after 10 this morning thousands of people who live on this side of the bay and do business in San Francisco stood on the shores waiting for transportation. The regular ferries were all stopped. To make the blockade complete three ferry-boats temporarily running on the Creek route grounded in Oakland Creek and stuck fast. They were not floated until late in the forenoon. The last Oaklanders to reach San Francisco arrived there at 10:30, after having made their way to the old Ferry landing in Alameda, where the company finally landed a boat.

At 11 o'clock this morning 300 strikers marched to the mole, the avowed intention being to kill two locomotives which the men killed last night, but which were fired again this morning through the assistance of the United States marshals. The strikers crowded by the deputy marshals, and unresisted ran the engines on the switches, blew out the steam and let off the water.

Malaria in any of its Forms.

Chills and fever, congestive chills, can be prevented or cured by the use of Simmons' Liver Regulator, a purely vegetable medicine, superior to calomel and quinine.

THE CARS BURNED

The Damage Over a Million and a Half Dollars.

DEBS MAKES A SENSIBLE APPEAL

More than 2000 Cars Burned, and Many of Them Loaded with Valuable Merchandise.

Incidendiarius Rampant.

CHICAGO, July 6.—With flaming torch, lawless hordes of firebugs are at work at a score of points in the south half of Chicago. Fires are raging in every direction among the numerous railroad yards, hundreds of acres and tens of thousands of dollars' worth of merchandise have gone up in smoke or been carried off by the now frenzied mob of rioters. Incidendiarius is rampant, alarm after alarm has followed in quick succession all day, and tonight at 11 the glare reflected from the heavens shows the disorderly pastime continues unabated. From early morning until this hour, midnight, reports of fresh fires followed each other with rapidity, being confined, however, principally to railroad rolling stock and buildings, against which thus far the greatest part of the mob's fury has been directed. Early this morning a blaze started among some overturned cars at Kensington, quickly communicating to other tracks filled with long lines of cars, and many containing valuable merchandise. These were soon raging furiously, fanned by strong winds. There is, at this point, a total of 80 cars wiped out.

At the stock yards one blaze after another was reported and from the outlying districts came urgent calls for engines and police protection. But with the falling shades of night came the climax of the fiery festival. In the Panhandle yards, from 55th to 63d street, 80 stock cars are on fire. The tracks contain 1000 to 2000 cars. Half of them are loaded. They will be a total loss. No water being at hand the fire must burn itself out. The Panhandle station at 63d street was also fired and destroyed. The Grand Trunk yards at Elston is a sea of flame. Five hundred box cars are supposed to have been burned and efforts to check the flames have been futile. While directing the movement of the 11th battalion at 51st street, Fire Marshal Fitzpatrick was seized by the thoroughly frenzied mob of firebugs and thrown into a pond, from which he was rescued by the police more dead than alive. Everything at this point will probably be a total loss. At Hyde Park, near the world's fair grounds, the ashes of 40 cars are smoldering and word has just come in that after numerous efforts the mob succeeded in firing the Illinois Central shops at Burnside.

At the stockyards tonight about 50 toughs, some of whom are railroad men, were skulking from point to point, and started a large number of fires. Their methods were thoroughly unique. Loading several hand-cars with buckets of waste and oil, they would glide around among the cars in the darkness, lighting wads of stuff, which would be thrown into the open doors of the cars as they passed by. Fires sprang up on every hand, and no organized effort on the part of the police seemed to be under way to intercept them. This is the banner district of the city, if not of the entire country, for all-around toughs, and it is as much as a man's life is worth to interfere with them.

Troops are hurrying south. Company after company on heavy marching orders are moving to the turbulent district from the center of the city. The aggregate losses of the railroads will be enormous. Miles of their tracks have been ruined by the fierce heat, hundreds of switch and signal towers with their expensive mechanism are utterly ruined. Thousands of cars and untold quantities of merchandise of every imaginable description have fed the flames and filled gorges and larders of the thieves. Valuable locomotives have been wrecked and disabled, and miles of tangled wires and prostrate poles litter the ground. Telephone, telegraph, electric light and fire alarm wires are now the special object of attacks. The plugging of the fire alarm boxes constitutes a new and doubly dangerous element in the tremendous wave of incendiarism sweeping over the southwest portion of the city, preventing as it does notice being received of the starting of fires, until, with the poor water supply in these outlying districts, a fire has attained such a headway that it cannot be stopped except through lack of further material on which to feed. The maddened mobs, now worked up to the highest

pitch of fury, are paralleling the scenes of the commune, and at this hour it appears as though nothing short of the miraculous can prevent an armed demonstration against them and the sacrifice of many lives.

About 80 cars were burned altogether in the Illinois Central yards, and tonight at 10 o'clock the flames were smoldering, but no further spread of the fire at this point is feared. Much apprehension was felt this evening concerning the Pullman shops. The feeling among the strikers is intense. This evening a committee of strikers made a tour of the works and ordered the watchmen to leave the place or suffer the consequences. Some of these became greatly alarmed and did so, but later being reassured by the company and the arrival during the evening of state militia, they returned to their posts. During the early evening it was said the Pullman plant was adequately manned with guards. The intention of the strikers was not known, but there are those interested who fear incendiary work or the possible use of explosives.

The first detachment of the National Guards reached Kensington at 8:30 o'clock. The train ran around to Riverdale, where a company was left on guard, and then returned to Kensington. Here the town seemed full of people, and there were evidently many strangers. The people lined up along the tracks where the troops were leaving the cars and the citizen soldiers were received with shouts of derision and despairing cries. There was no offer of violence, however, and the troops soon completed their camp arrangements and entered upon the work of guarding the property and preventing riots.

An Appeal from Debs.

CHICAGO, July 6.—President Debs has issued the following proclamation, addressed to all striking employees:

"In view of the report of disturbances in various localities, I deem it my duty to caution you against being a party to any violation of law, municipal, state or national, during the existing difficulties. We have repeatedly declared that we respect law and order, and our conduct must conform to our professions. A man who commits violence in any form, whether a member of our order or not, should be promptly arrested and punished, and we should be first to apprehend the miscreant and bring him to justice. We must triumph as law-abiding citizens or not at all. Those who engage in force and violence are our real enemies. We have it upon reliable authority that thugs and toughs have been employed to create trouble so as to prejudice the public against our cause. These rascals in every case should be made to pay the penalty of law. I appeal to you to be men, orderly and law-abiding. Our cause is just; the great public is with us, and we have nothing to fear.

"Let it be borne in mind that if the railroads can secure men to handle their trains, they have that right. Our men have the right to quit, but there their right ends. Other men have the right to take their places, whatever the opinion of the propriety of so doing may be. Come away from railroad yards, or rights-of-way, or other places where crowds congregate. A safe plan is to remain away entirely from places where there is any likelihood of there being an outbreak. The railroad managers have sought to make it appear that their lines do not operate because of interference of strikers. This statement is an unqualified falsehood, and no one knows this better than the managers themselves. They make the falsehood serve their purpose of calling out the troops. Respect the law, conduct yourselves as becomes men, and our cause shall be crowned with success."

Knights of Labor to Strike.

CHICAGO, July 5.—At noon today it was announced at the General Manager's Association headquarters that information has been received of an order issued today by General Master Workman Sovereign for a strike of all the Knights of labor between Omaha and the Pacific coast. The strike order, it was stated, included employees in all lines of business, not merely those working for the railroads.

A Leader.

Since its first introduction, electric bitters has gained rapidly in popular favor, until now it is clearly in the lead among pure medicinal tonics and alternatives—containing nothing which permits its use as a beverage or intoxicant, it is recognized as the best and purest medicine for all ailments of stomach, liver or kidneys. It will cure sick headache, indigestion, constipation and drive malaria from the system. Satisfaction guaranteed with each bottle or the money will be refunded. Price only 50c. per bottle. Sold by Salpes & Kinersly.

Subscribe for THE CHRONICLE.

ONE VOLLEY IS FIRED

But That Was Enough—Twenty Killed, Twenty Wounded.

MARTIAL LAW IS PROCLAIMED

Regulars Have a Battle With a Mob of Two Thousand at Hammond, Illinois.

The President's Determined Action.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Just before midnight President Cleveland issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages of persons it has become impracticable, in the judgment of the president, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States within the state of Illinois and the city of Chicago within said state; and

Whereas; For the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States and protecting its property and removing obstructions to the United States in the state and city aforesaid, the president has employed a part of the military forces of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do hereby admonish all good citizens and all persons, who may be or may come within the city and state aforesaid, against aiding, countenancing, encouraging or taking any part in such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages; and I do hereby warn all persons engaging in or in any way connected with such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before 12 o'clock noon, on the 7th day of July, instant. Those who disregard this warning and persist in taking part with riotous mobs in forcibly resisting and obstructing the execution of the laws of the United States, or with interfering with the functions of the government, or destroying or attempting to destroy the property belonging to the United States, or under its protection, cannot be regarded otherwise than as public enemies.

Troops employed against such riotous mob will act with all moderation and forbearance consistent with the accomplishment of the desired end, but the necessities that confront them will not with certainty permit discrimination between guilty participants and those who are mingled with them from curiosity and without criminal intent. The only safe course, therefore, for those not actually unlawfully participating is to abide at their homes, or at least not to be found in the neighborhood of riotous assemblages. While there will be no hesitation or vacillation in the decisive treatment of the guilty, this warning is especially intended to protect and save the innocent. In testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and cause the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1894, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 118th.

The proclamation practically declaring martial law in the city of Chicago was decided upon after a full discussion in the cabinet meeting. This is the action which General Miles desired from the beginning, as it will give him ample authority in the city.

The following sent from the war department to General Miles this evening, serves in a measure to interpret the intention of the president's action:

"In view of the provision of the statutes and for the purpose of giving ample warning to all innocent and well disposed persons, the president has deemed it best to issue the following proclamation today. This does not change the scope of your authority. You will make this known by Mayor Hopkins."

Serious Fight With Regulars.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The rioting at Hammond, Ind., culminated this afternoon in a conflict between the mob and company B Fifteenth infantry, in which Charles Fleischman was killed, one man fatally wounded and another shot through both legs. A number of people were slightly injured, but were carried

away by friends and secreted, so that it will be impossible to learn the exact number wounded. The trouble began last night. The rioters kept their work up all night, burning cars and disabling engines. This morning they burned a Pullman car. Most of this work was done inside the Illinois state line, and as soon as the Illinois state militia arrived on the scene, the men jeered at the troops. At 9 o'clock this morning a crowd gathered at the union depot. Several freight cars were overturned and the Michigan Central tracks blocked. The sheriff and his deputies were powerless to restrain the mob, and as there was no hope of the Indiana militia arriving until late, an appeal was made to the federal authorities in Chicago. Company B, of the Fifth infantry, was sent out at once. Its presence quieted things for awhile, and the blockade on the tracks was finally raised at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and several trains pulled through.

This seemed to anger the mob, and with an increase in numbers its passions grew to a frenzy. The regulars were greeted with oaths and shouts of derision, and volleys of sticks and stones were showered upon them. The men stood their ground, however, and kept the mob for several hours from approaching the buildings. By 3 o'clock fully 5,000 rioters were assembled. They had been aroused by their leaders to a frenzy that made an encounter with the soldiers certain. Several times they rushed upon the company of troops, but were met with fixed bayonets and driven back. At last, however, the entire body of strikers made a determined rush toward the depot.

"Make ready, fire," was the command, and the 30 Springfield rang out in response.

A second volley quickly followed the surging crowd. The first volley staggered them, and the second stopped them as effectually as if they had run against a stone wall. Several men were seen to fall, but were taken away by their comrades, and the extent of their injuries could not be learned. Fleischman fell in the front rank of the strikers. He was taken to the hospital where he died in a little while. In the rush which followed, scores of woman and children were trampled under foot and a half a dozen women fainted on the tracks at the Russell-street crossing.

The news of the killing spread with remarkable rapidity, and 10 minutes afterward the street in the vicinity was filled with a threatening mob. Major Hartz left his company for a few minutes to assist the firemen and doctors in placing a man in the patrol wagon, and was surrounded by a crowd. "Kill him," "shoot him" down," were the cries of the several excited men, as the mob surged around the major. Hartz, however, did not pay any attention to them, and was not molested. The excitement by his time was intense. Men ran from house to house borrowing shotguns, rifles and other firearms. "To arms," was the cry heard on every side, and fully 3,000 people responded. Matters looked so threatening that a call was sent to Chicago for reinforcements, and two more companies were sent out on a special train. These additional troops were stationed at the scene of the trouble, and effectually cowed the rioters for the time being. Major Hartz arrested four of the leaders of the mob and took them to Chicago with a detachment of troops. While the train was pulling out of the city, a crowd gathered and stoned it, but quickly dispersed on the approach of a company of infantry.

THE STATES TO ACT JOINTLY.

Tonight Governor Altgeld granted permission to the Indiana troops to come into Illinois and wired for the Illinois state troops to co-operate with the Indiana soldiers to suppress the disorder.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at Snipes & Kinersly's.

Feed wheat for sale cheap at Wasco Warehouse.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE