THE GAZETTE.

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FRANK CONOVER.

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VIGOROUS METHODS DEMANDED.

The events of the past week must show to the world that freedom has been grossly abused. Because liberty was one of the fundamental principles upon which our government was framed it has attracted to this country the oppressed of all lands. After enjoying the advantages of our free American institutions for a time, they soon become socialistic and even anarchistic in their views. They declare that the rights of the laborer, who may be dissatisfied with the remuneration he is receiving, is paramount to all others, and that any rights of which the merchant, capitalist, manufacturer or private citizen is possessed, are at all times subservient to his will. It matters not to the average strike leader, who is generally a foreigner, how far-reaching the results of a strike may be; how much business is suspended or interfered with; how many poor laboring men are forced into idleness and how many children are forced into starvation, so long as their supposed or real grievances are listened to and their demands granted. We are now suffering from the greatest strike ever known in this country and in the name of liberty the people are calling upon the government for some action, prompt and decisive. Thousands of our citizens who have heretofore been considered law-abiding and liberty-loving people have become socialists and anarchists.

In Chicago the depredations of the mob are almost on a plane with the scenes of the commune in France. U. S. troops and the militia have been on duty for days and many rioters are dead and others dying from the effects of shots fired by the soldiers. It is unfortunate that it became necessary to resort to such methods but the infuriated mob were bent on burning the city and nothing but a volley of shot from the soldiers would daunt them in carrying their plans into effect. It might be found upon careful investigation that the employes of Pullman had some greivances and were entitled to some concessions at the outset, but strikes, especially such an one as this, will result in no good. The means employed to gain their point does not commend itself to the thinking public and therefore little or no sympathy has been accorded them.

Debs must recognize by this time that 100,000 strikers are not easily handled. His appeal "to conduct themselves as law-abiding citizens" is meaningless. The strike was ordered, and, as a consequence, a howling mob exists in several cities, bent on the stoppage of business and the destruction of property, over which he has no influence or control. This is only the inevitable result of such proceedings. When men are out of employment and encouraged in the belief that because men are wealthy, the wages demanded should be paid, no matter what conditions exist for not complying with their demands, anarchy and bloodshed are sure to follow.

Since the matter has gone further than was expected Debs attempts to shift the responsibility for the murder and riot for which he is alone to blame, and undertakes to make it appear that the railroad managers have hired a band of stabbers and incendiaries to burn and destroy their property in order to injure the cause of the strikers. Debs is no fool and must have known when he ordered the strike that it would culminate in violence, and his attempts to disclaim responsibility for the acts of the mob, is looked upon by intelligent and dispassionate observers as twaddle of the silliest kind.

Strikes seldom, if ever, occur without resulting in suspension of business, violence, anarchy, crime and bloodshed. This being true, the dignity of the state and the welfare and safety of her citizens demand the employment of more vigorous methods in their suppression. When a strike is ordered troops should at once be dispatched to the scene in sufficient numbers to quell the mob and permit no violence. Anticipation of the worst and immediate action upon the part of state executives will prevent riots and the loss of lives. As an evidence of this the action of Governor Flower at the time of the Buffalo strike in 1892, might be cited. He anticipated serious results and without delay sent a large force of national guardsmen to the scene. Their numbers were sufficient to control the mob and prevent violence and the strike was soon broken.

Other means than strikes should be resorted to in the settlement of differences between employes and employers. In this instance members of the American Railway Union are guilty of conspiracy against Pullman; against the railroad companies that haul his cars; against the state of Illinois and every other state in the union and even against the government of the United States. This is a penitentiary offense, and the leaders of the present strike and those who have resorted to violence should be vigorously prosecuted and punished. Anarchy should not be allowed to run riot. Men should learn that governments are formed and laws enacted for the purpose of preventing crime and the protection of society. When it fails to accomplish this then it has lost its power and anarchy reigns supreme.

The governor of California must be a wooden man. While the capital was in the hands of a lawless mob, he permitted himself to remain at a summer resort enjoying himself and by use of the telegraph endeavored to secure from the mob permission to bring his private car over the lines of the Southern Pacific to Sacramento. The duty of the hour demanded his presence at the capital and if it could not be reached by rail, he should have employed other means of transit. Horses are plentiful, and were he possessed of any of the essentials of an executive and alive to the situation, his destination would have been reached on horseback. When once at his post of duty every national guardsman in the state should have been ordered out and he at their head should then march against the infuriated strikers at Sacramento and cause them to disperse. Governors who consider their individual pleasure paramount to the welfare of the state are worse than useless because they in so doing breed discontent and even anarchy.

The [illegible] in leaving teams standing on our streets unhitched, from which so many runaways have occurred during the past two weeks, calls loudly for the prompt enactment of a measure that will tend to lessen the number. Many times small children are left in the vehicle to which the team is attached and in case of an accident they are liable to sustain serious injuries. Besides this the traveling public are in constant danger of losing their lives or sustaining painful hurts from the same source. A law should be passed making it a misdemeanor to leave a team on the street unhitched. Were such a law passed and rigidly enforced it might have the effect of materially lessening the number of runaways which for the most part are the result of gross, and in some instances, criminal carelessness.

Much fault is found with the action of the national guard in some localities, and as a result, there may be an effort set on foot to do away with it altogether. A comparison of the national troops with the militia is unfair to the latter. Not because it is made up of an inferior lot of men, for it is not, but because the discipline maintained in the regular army is more rigid and which makes it more formidable in suppressing riots than the national guard. This fault lies, not so much in the men as in their officers, who are often selected more on account of their popularity than because of their ability and fitness for the positions. Rather than the disbanding of state troops there should be an effort to increase their efficiency.

We need the service of a street sprinkler on Second street at once. The accumulated dust which has been blown hither and thither during the past week has demonstrated to every business man that an attempt to dispense with the street sprinkling service, is foolishness. The damage to goods from the constantly blowing dust will exceed each month the cost of sprinkling during such period. Heretofore this service was performed by the dray company at a very nominal cost, but owing to the increased tariff on the water used, no arrangements have so far been made looking to the use of the sprinkler on our streets this summer. Some steps should be taken to inaugurate the service without delay.

Those residents of Corvallis who celebrated the Fourth in Eugene will long remember the hospitality accorded them by the enterprising citizens of that beautiful and growing city. The kindly feeling that exists between the two towns should be maintained and strengthened as each grows in population and increases in commercial importance as it will prove of mutual benefit in advancing their several interests which to a great extent are identical.

THE FEDERAL PEACE FORCE.

National authority is exerted to maintain order and enforce the laws in two ways, one direct and primary, the other supplementary and secondary. Its two separate and distinct functions ought not to be confused in the public mind, as they often are these days.

National authority is exerted directly, through officers of the federal courts (marshals and their deputies) and through the regular army when civil force fails, to enforce and execute the laws of congress. This is done simply upon representation that it is necessary. Among the federal laws enforced in this way are those to secure prompt and effective passage of United States mail and for protection of interstate commerce. For these purposes, federal authority is original and universal. It exists in all parts of the country side by side with state authority for other purposes, and is exercised when required, without consulting state officers and without in the least invading or superceding their simultaneous jurisdiction.

This is the only way in which federal authority has been exerted so far in the present trouble. Deputies have been employed in many places and regular troops in some, to protect mail trains, to prevent interference with interstate commerce and to guard property of railroads in charge of federal courts under receivership proceedings. Neither troops nor deputies have been employed anywhere for general police purposes, to repress riot, to protect property other than that in charge of federal courts, or to guard trains other than those carrying the mails or engaged in interstate commerce.

All these local police functions belong originally to the states and cannot be exercised by federal power except on application or destruction of the state authorities. It is to this use of the federal power, to enforce state laws when state police agencies have proven inadequate, that constitutional and statutory limitations apply, and to this use only. Before sending troops into a state for general police duty, to maintain the peace or enforce state laws, the president must receive an application from the legislature or, the legislature not being in session, from the governor. Or he must have evidence that the state power is overthrown or paralyzed. Before proceeding in any of these cases, however, he must issue a proclamation calling upon riotous persons to disperse within a reasonable time.

None of these formalities are necessary when troops are used merely to enforce and execute federal laws within the several states. Until they are complied with, however, federal troops must limit their efforts strictly to federal purposes, and not endeavor to execute general police power. This is just what General Miles is doing in Chicago.—Oregonian.

The Salem officers have Jack Enright, alias Texas Jack, on a warrant charging him with larceny in the stealing and carrying away of property belonging to his chum, Henry White. This man Enright is one of a gang of horse traders who committed some thieving depredations in Linn county some two years ago, and who was the only one to escape arrest at the time, the others being captured at Dallas and taken back to Albany. An indictment was duly returned against him there and as soon as Marion county is through with him on the present charge the sheriff of Linn will want him.

ORGANIZED LABOR.

The continual howl about the poor laborer who is being robbed by the corporations, is fast becoming both tiresome and disgusting. The fact is, the American people feel a deep interest in the honest, loyal working man who goes about his business and does his duty faithfully and well, and they sympathize with him sincerely whenever he is oppressed and will bend every energy to improve his condition. But the majority of laboring men, such as are employed by corporations, have lost their individuality by identifying themselves with labor unions and in so doing they become their own worst enemies. Not that labor has no right to be organized, for it has, and should do so for its own edification and advancement. But wherein lies the fault of the present system of organized labor is its antagonization of capital. The interests of the laborer and those of the capitalist are identical and the best of feeling should therefore exist between them. The whole trouble lies in the fact that socialism and anarchy has been propagated by the worst foreign element until its feeling of unrest and discontentment has permeated the mind of nearly every workingman in the country. This feeling has caused the organization, throughout the length and breadth of free America, of labor unions, whose leaders thrive on the misfortunes of their underlings. If the laborers would only see the fallacy of the teachings of their leaders and throw off the yoke that oppresses them they would soon be better off. Individuality and ability would assert themselves. Men would see that such fellows as Debs and Sovereign are endeavoring to forward their own selfish interests rather than of those whom they profess to be serving. Labor would then receive its just reward according to the ability and swiftness of the laborer. Compensation would then be regulated according to the individual merit of each employee rather than according to the present system that allows to each person in a certain class the same wage regardless of his merit or ability.

Mrs. J. H. Horsnyder, 152 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz, Cal., writes: "When a girl at school, in Reading, Ohio, I had a severe attack of brain fever. On my recovery, I found myself perfectly bald, and, for a long time, I feared I should be permanently so. Friends urged me to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, on doing so, my hair

Began to Grow,

and I now have as fine a head of hair as one could wish for, being changed, however, from blonde to dark brown."

"After a fit of sickness, my hair came out in combfuls. I used two bottles of

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and now my hair is over a yard long and very full and heavy. I have recommended this preparation to others with like good effect."—Mrs. Sidney Carr, 1460 Regina st., Harrisburg, Pa.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Of the estate of John W. Keyes, deceased, is hereby given, and to whomsoever else that it may concern, that the undersigned A. B. Newton has been duly appointed by the County Court of Benton county, Oregon, as administrator of said estate. All persons having claims against said estate will present them with the proper vouchers thereof, within six months, from the date hereof, to said administrator, at his residence, one mile northeast of Philomath, in said county, or to me, at the First National Bank of Corvallis, Oregon.

Dated this June 15th, 1894.

A. B. NEWTON,
Administrator of the estate of John W. Keyes, deceased.

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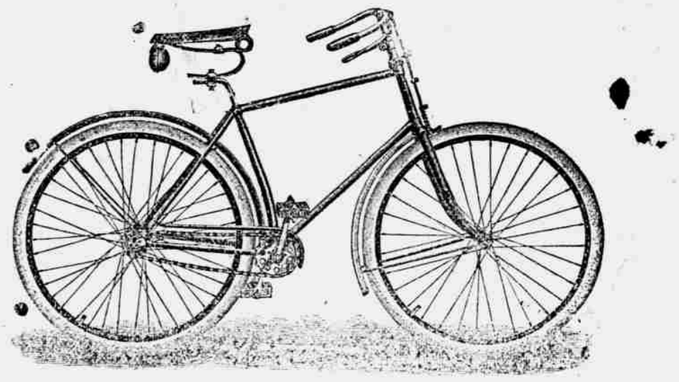

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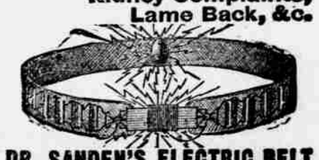

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