

### THREE SILK TRAINS BLOCKADED AND MAY BE ROBBED

#### Leave Tacoma for New York but Are Stalled in Bitter Root Mountains—Bandits Leave for Scene.

(By the International News Service.)  
St. Paul, March 5.—Silk trains carrying \$12,000,000 in Asiatic silks consigned to New York importers, are lost somewhere in the Bitter Root mountains beyond Missoula, Mont., and eight armed special agents of the St. Paul and Great Northern railroads left Missoula today to search for them. It is feared desperadoes, known to have left Seattle, Wash., Thursday, have in mind the plundering of these trains blockaded by snowfalls in the mountains for six days. The surrounding country, the inaccessible peaks of the Bitter Root and the isolated valleys of the Rockies further west, during this period of the year furnish ideal refuge for professional robbers, who might wish to perpetrate one of the boldest crimes in the history of the mountain railroads for the past 20 years.

#### Shipments Are Insured.

As these shipments of silk are heavily insured both against time delay and actual loss, at enormous percentages, the insuring companies are making desperate efforts to determine their condition.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul coast extension got the first shipment February 22 at Tacoma from a Pacific Express boat from Yokohama. Another train left about midnight February 22. These trains were pushed through the Cascades and Rockies rapidly but ran into the snow storms in the Bitter Root.

#### Desperadoes Leave Seattle.

Help was sent out from the Seattle yards last Thursday and it is feared this information was communicated to well known desperadoes in Seattle who left also that night. The last heard of the three trains was Friday noon. Wire communication has since been broken off. The trains are unguarded.

The St. Paul road called on the Great Northern, which has a number of special agents in that vicinity, for assistance.

### MUSICALS GIVEN TO MEMBERS OF CLASSES

A musicale, complimentary to the women of the Philathea class and the men of the Young Men's Bible class of Taylor Street Methodist church was given at the Sherman-Clay hall Friday evening. The soloists were Mrs. May Dearborn Schwab, soprano; W. A. Graeper, tenor; Lucien E. Becker, and Frank H. Jones, pianists. Following is the program given:

- ORGAN.  
(a) Pilgrim's Chorus (Tannhauser)..... Wagner  
(b) Grand March (Tannhauser); Wagner..... Mr. Becker.  
PIANO.  
Bice Danube Waltz..... Strauss  
(Arabesques by the Bin-Evler)..... Mr. Jones.  
SOPRANO.  
Musetta's Valse Song (La Boheme)..... Puccini  
Mrs. Schwab.  
PIANO.  
(a) Nocturne F sharp major..... Chopin  
(b) Magic Fire Music (Die Walkure)..... Wagner-Breastin  
Mr. Becker.  
TENOR.  
The Night..... Beach  
Mr. Graeper.  
SOPRANO.  
A Song of Sunning..... Goring-Thomas  
Mrs. Schwab.  
PIANO.  
Hexentans..... MacDowell  
Mr. Jones.  
DUET.  
The Night..... L. Millotti  
Mrs. Schwab-Mr. Graeper.  
PIANO.  
(a) Nocturne Op. 9, No. 2..... Chopin  
(b) Polka de Concert..... Bartlett  
Mr. Jones.

### Two Special Trains to the Avia- tion Grounds.

Will be run by the O. R. & N. to-  
day and tomorrow, leaving the union  
depot at 12:30 p. m. and 1:30 p. m. Re-  
member, the 1:30 train will be the last  
train on both days.

A medicine chest so operated by  
clockwork that only the right bottle  
may be removed at a set time is the  
invention of an Arkansan.

### LABOR LEADERS OFFER TO ABIDE BY ARBITRATION

(Continued from Page One.)

committee has refrained from offering any proposition of a settlement, leaving that to the union interested, but we feel that the time has now arrived when we should offer a proposition, and, therefore, submit the following: "That the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company reimburse all employees now on strike to their old positions and that the company then appoint one arbitrator and we appoint one arbitrator, these two to be disinterested parties. Then let the two arbitrators thus selected choose a third party arbitrator and the disputants submit all questions to this board of arbitration, a decision of the majority to be final and binding."

The streetcar strike has paled into insignificance in comparison with the general "walkout" it caused. Unionism is on trial for its life and is waging its bitterest warfare. "Our whole cause throughout the United States is on trial," tonight declared C. O. Pratt, national organizer of the carmen and virtual head of the general strike.

#### National Strike Hinted At.

That the general strike will have a national effect is prophesied by the strike leaders. That a national strike may follow as a logical sequence is hinted at by some of the unionists.

"We have 75,000 men out tonight, and by Monday 125,000 men will have joined our ranks. All these men are not unionized, but they recognize that we are fighting for our rights, and they are willing to aid us," declared John G. Murphy, president of the Central Labor union, to the United Press tonight.

"These figures are untrue. Not more than 35,000 men are out, and a majority of them will return to work Monday morning," was the equally positive declaration of the city officials, who have had the police canvass the entire city.

"Neither party has won the strike, or we would not be fighting now," said W. D. Mahon, president of the Amalgamated Car Men's association. "We have not played our strongest cards. If we cannot win this way, we have others."

#### Police Use Their Full Powers.

"We are preparing to deal with any eventuality," declared Mayor Reburn. "We do not believe the general strike will be serious."

That the city is prepared to cope with mobs was proved today. Ten thousand police, regular and special, afoot and mounted, patrolled every section of the city, putting down disorders with stern force.

The "riot act" was in effect, and it gave the police almost the powers of martial law.

Mounted police rode their horses roughshod into the crowds that congregated in front of the newspaper offices to read the bulletins. No gatherings were allowed. The throwing of a brick was the signal for the clubbing of every man in sight. A dozen cars were stoned by individuals, but collected mobs did not assemble.

#### New Thing in American Strikes.

Never before has an American city faced a general strike, a strike in which the unions are striving with all their might and main to get every laborer to lay down his tools until the demands of organized labor are granted.

"We shall fight with the weapons left us," said C. O. Pratt tonight. "We denied us the right to boycott. They took away from us the right to picket. They refused us arbitration. They deny us the right to gather together; they take away the right of free speech. What is there left for us to do but to withdraw from capital the very thing that has made that capital—our daily toil?"

#### Claim That Nonunionists Aid.

"We are in this fight to win. We shall win. If this general strike in Philadelphia is insufficient, we have pledges of moral and financial support from other sections of the country. Other strikes may follow. We have sought peace throughout, and it was denied us. We were forced into this strike, and we are in it to the very end. The transit company refused to arbitrate—refused everything."

"Tonight 25,000 workers, members of the Hebrew Trades union in all branches, joined us. Not only are union men going out, but unorganized laborers are joining us in a sympathetic strike. We are confident."

#### \$700,000 a Week in Benefits.

This general strike is costing Philadelphia \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000 a day. Big plans that have been forced to close down on the eve of making spring deliveries will lose immense contracts, which, in some cases, they declare can never be regained. There is suffering,

too, among the families of the strikers. Strike benefits do not begin for two weeks. When they do begin it will require \$700,000 a week to pay them.

Women as well as men are going out. Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, a prominent society leader, sent a letter tonight to the committee of ten in charge of the strike, asking the committee to call out the strikers' mothers. These girls have recently been victorious in their own strike, but it took all their savings. They cannot afford to strike now, Mrs. Lewis said. Action will be taken later on her request.

Mayor Reburn and Director of Public Safety Clay announced tonight that no call had been made for state troops and that none would be made unless the situation became "far more serious than it is now or has been."

#### Close Estimates Cannot Be Made.

To obtain a close estimate of the number of men who are out is an impossibility. Each local organization reports direct to its own secretary, and there are 400 locals. More than 100 are not affiliated with the central labor union and make no report to it. Many locals affiliated have not reported.

The building trades, and the textile plants in Kensington are hardest hit. Cramp's great shipyards in Port Richmond; the Baldwin locomotive works, in the central section of the city; the Brillis Car works in West Philadelphia; the Midvale Steel works in Nicetown, and some of the great industrial plants in the country are unaffected. They employ few union men and report that their forces are all at work, running full time. Building operations, it is admitted, are practically suspended in every section of the city, while the big textile mills in Lebanon have but a handful of men at work.

The streetcar company accepted the defiance by placing in service today the greatest number of cars operated since the strike was instituted. The company reported that it had out 1025 cars out of a normal run of about 1500, and that the cars were being well patronized. The policemen who have been riding on the cars as guards were withdrawn in a number of instances.

#### Strike Meeting Broken Up.

Few disturbances marked the afternoon and early evening.

A great outbreak was feared when the strike leaders called out their announced plan of holding a great mass meeting in Independence square.

In invoking the "riot act," Mayor Reburn announced that the meeting must not be held. It was called for 3 o'clock, and for a time the strike leaders maintained that the meeting would be held, regardless of police interference. As early as 1 o'clock a crowd began to gather in the square. Soon afterward 100 of the brainiest policemen in Philadelphia, armed with riot maces, invaded the park, driving all out and keeping the great crowd circulating.

The parade finally gathered Thirteenth and Market streets, marched up Sixth street and passed around Independence square several times. Mounted and foot police in great squads prevented anything like an organized procession. The pavements were filled with spectators.

The striking carmen led the parade, carrying red flags. Though thousands viewed the disjointed parade, in which 24,000 persons took part, there was no disorder. The carmen finally quit walking around Independence square and paraded over Chestnut street to Ninth, to Market and thence to the city hall. At the city hall there was little demonstration. The strikers then marched to Central Labor Union headquarters, where they held a mass meeting.

#### Attacks Upon Streetcars.

During the late afternoon attacks were made on streetcars in South Philadelphia, West Philadelphia and Kensington. These, for the most part, consisted of throwing bricks. Theodor Meek, 19 years of age, was beaten by a policeman and arrested. A mob formed about the policeman and his prisoners, but reserves rescued them and sent the boy to a cell.

About 5 o'clock 5000 persons held up and stoned a southbound Front street car. The motorman and conductor fled but Motorman Hawes seized a switchbar and fought the crowd for 20 minutes. Bricks and stones were thrown at the car was partially wrecked. Hawes kept up his fight until police reserves rescued him, when he fainted and was sent to a hospital. His conductor, who tried to flee, was seized by the rioters and so badly beaten that he, too, had to go to a hospital.

#### 8500 Police on Duty.

The reserves dispersed the crowd and left. The mob reformed and attacked a third car, forcing the motorman and conductor to flee. Reserves were summoned again and this time used considerable force in breaking up the mob, but made no arrests.

It was estimated that at least 8500 regular and special police were on duty during the late afternoon and early evening. Three hundred ex-cavalrymen, recently recruited, were mounted and took the part of state police. Automobiles were kept at the city hall for the transportation of squads of police to places where they were needed.

The streets were packed all afternoon and evening with a jostling crowd of spectators who did not seem to be seeking trouble.

#### Night Attack on Nonunion Crew.

A mob of 8000 men and boys attacked three Frankfort cars at Front and Dauphin streets tonight. The mob wrecked the cars and then attacked the non-union crew, who were roughly handled. W. J. Walters, a conductor; Charles Dill, a motorman, and E. L. Brown, a motorman from Boston, were so seriously beaten by the rioters that they were taken to a hospital. Superintendent of Police Taylor, with 125 mounted policemen, dashed through the mob, scattering the rioters in every direction, beating them down with clubs.

A wagon load of prisoners were taken to the city hall.

#### SAM GOMPERS BLAMES TRACTION PRESIDENT FOR MOB VIOLENCE

(Publishers' Press Leased Wire.)  
Chicago, March 5.—Samuel T. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor today in an interview laid the blame of pillage, carnage, riot and death in the Philadelphia car strike on President Kruger of the corporation which he declared has chosen anarchy instead of arbitration. Throughout the morning, leaders of Chicago labor called on Mr. Gompers at the Kaiserhof and plans were discussed for aiding the Philadelphia strikers. The announced purpose of Mr. Gompers' visit is discussion of \$22,000 fine imposed by the federal court in the now famous case of Danbury Hat Makers, but the labor leader admitted that "anything" might be discussed at the meetings of the Chicago leaders to be held late today and tomorrow.

#### Gompers Scores Kruger.

"There was no necessity at all for the loss of life or the mutilation of limb in the situation that existed between the men and their employers in Philadelphia six weeks ago," he said. "The conditions now existing are due to the attitude of President Kruger of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit company who six weeks ago refused my offer of arbitration on all points remaining at issue between the men and the corporation. I told Mr. Kruger that there was

nothing in the situation, as I viewed it, which should prevent the amicable adjustment of issues under discussion and offered with the authority of my office to arbitrate such matters as could not be adjusted in any other way."

Mr. Gompers had 23 callers during the morning and it was admitted by some that the principal topic of conversation had been the Philadelphia strike and the best methods of affording relief to the strikers.

#### Council Considers Bids.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)  
Lebanon, Or., March 5.—Several bids were received at the last council meeting for the preliminary survey for the

proposed sewer system. Following are the bids: H. G. Fisher of Albany, \$770; W. C. Elliott of the firm of Elliott & Scoggin of Portland, \$425; McClain & McArthur of Eugene, \$425; D. M. Mott of Portland, \$1750 per day, and the Northwest Engineering company of Portland, \$400. The matter was taken under advisement until Monday night.

#### Hog Brings \$75.50.

Eugene, Or., March 5.—Gimpel brothers killed a big hog on Spencer creek Thursday that weighed 755 pounds live weight and that dressed 650 pounds. There is certainly money in that kind of porkers with hogs valued at \$10 per hundred on foot.

### SALEM ELKS CHOOSE A. S. BENSON LEADER

(Salem Bureau of The Journal.)  
Salem, Or., March 5.—At the largest attended meeting ever held by Salem lodge No. 324, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Thursday evening, Arthur S. Benson, who is a son of Judge Henry L. Benson of Klamath Falls and a nephew of Governor Frank Benson, was chosen exalted ruler for the ensuing year. Benson, who is deputy clerk of the Oregon supreme court, has gone through the chairs of the Elks lodge at Salem and served several

years as secretary. Other officers were elected as follows: Milton W. Meyers, promoted from loyal knight to leading knight; August Huelkenstein, loyal knight; Dr. R. D. Byrd, promoted from inner guard to lecturing knight; Ira Hamilton, secretary (re-elected); William Walton, treasurer (re-elected); Henry W. Meyers, trustee (re-elected); B. G. Shuckling, retiring exalted ruler, was chosen delegate to the grand lodge, which meets this year at Detroit, Mich. Past Exalted Ruler Frank Wrightman was chosen alternate delegate to the grand lodge. The Salem lodge of Elks is one of the strongest lodges in the state, with 550 active members.

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## Two Railroads Building

Redmond is located not only in the center of the largest irrigation project in Oregon, but its location, with an eye to the future, placed the townsite on the line of the definite location made by the Harriman system for a direct north and south trunk line, to connect with the Harriman road at the Columbia river and running south through the Deschutes canyon to Redmond. Side by side with the Harriman road from the Columbia river, south, James J. Hill, "The Empire Builder," is rushing to completion one of the finest roadbeds in the Northwest—two hundred and sixty foot right of way through the entire length of Redmond has been deeded to the Oregon Trunk R. R. (the Hill road).

Although no time has been set for the running of trains into Redmond by either the Hill or Harriman road, the race now on, both roads working night and day on their grading, it is safe to assume from the statements of both companies that the whistle of the locomotive will be heard in REDMOND not later than October 1, 1910.

### Business Houses in Redmond

REDMOND is already a fair sized town, and has many business houses, among which is a bank (the State Bank), that has been established for over a year, and another bank (the Bank of Commerce), two good general stores, two barber shops, furniture store, feed store, butcher shop, confectionery store, millinery store, a good hotel, a weekly paper, the Oregon Hub; a first-class livery barn, blacksmith shop, lumber yard, restaurant, harness and shoe shop, two hardware stores, one doctor, one dentist and a lawyer, one drug store, three firms who deal in real estate.

### Schools and Churches

REDMOND has a very good graded school, with 62 scholars enrolled; good teachers and a new schoolhouse. We have two religious organizations—the Methodist and Presbyterian. Both denominations have a substantial building fund and each will erect a church building this coming summer.

### Reasonable Prices

Property in REDMOND is cheaper than any other town in the Northwest, taking everything into consideration. The owners of the Redmond townsite, who are also interested in the great irrigation projects in the Deschutes Valley, believe in disposing of the townsite property at prices that attract buyers and investors; the company relies upon the development of the city for its reward. Splendid returns always follow those who invest where population is rushing. Don't wait till you can ride to Redmond in a Pullman. Invest now. For further particulars, write or call on

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