

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

Expressions of Some Representative Journals.

The Country Papers on the Strike, the Boycott and the Involvement Thereof.

[San Jose Mercury.]

This demonstration of what public opinion can do when wisely nurtured and sagaciously directed is an example from which other cities can derive a profitable lesson. It shows the right way of dealing with popular discontent. Let the full facts be impartially published and the people be left to form their own opinion concerning them. Then, when the judgment is formed, let a few resolute men give it energy and direction, and it will be a power to be reckoned with.

[Stockton Independent.]

If every time there is a local labor dispute there were capital to employ and workmen to be employed, the business and comfort of the whole people from Mobile to Montreal, from Portland, Me., to Portland, Ore., would be maintained and the public interest would be promoted.

[Woodland Democrat.]

Some of the San Francisco papers are exclaiming the strikers for not permitting freight trains to combine on the ground that this seeming willingness on the part of the railroad company is an afterthought and that it was only induced to do the right thing when it was powerless to do otherwise. That is a mistake for which these papers will have to answer. No matter what motivates the company in this case, the public interest is served by the strike.

[Fresno Republican.]

The only hope of organized labor in this contest now lies, in the opinion of this paper, in an immediate reversal of the policy announced from Sacramento. Public sympathy is the foundation upon which it rests, and public sympathy will be withdrawn from it if it insists upon running that policy. The great mass of the people are entitled to know the railroad companies are willing to move the freight trains the strikers must move them or permit them to be moved, or the public vengeance will be visited upon the corporation will fall upon organized labor.

[San Diego Union.]

The attempt of the American Railway Union to force the country to terms by means of the boycott was highly reprehensible. If the company was the only sufferer it would be deplorable, for its rights should be maintained on account of its financial ability to run at a loss during hard times any more than were it without resources to fall back upon, but the public suffers in consequence of the company on account of the withdrawal of the trains.

[Los Angeles Times.]

While some of the papers published on the coast appear inclined to sanction an inclination to climb on the fence in commenting upon the strike, the Chicago newspapers speak out with no uncertain voice, notwithstanding the fact that Chicago is a great labor center, and that the newspapers there are to a large extent dependent for support upon the laboring classes. Thus, the Chicago papers comment severely upon the unreasonable demands made in closing up factories and workshops because a single firm refuses to pay its car-builders what the work turned out rapidly for the employer. The Herald is still more emphatic, and states that the present railroad boycott is not only without sympathy, but that intelligent people are reacting against it with rapidity that is a criminal outrage of colossal dimensions.

[Oakland Enquirer.]

As might have been expected, the great strike ordered by Sovereign and others is not so general as they intended to make it, and the reason is that the men they have called upon to go have exercised their right to refuse to be able to see any reason why such an order should be issued. They have sense enough to know that for cigarmakers, tailors and restaurant workers to go on a strike, in the idea that it is going to help the Railway Union, is the sheerest folly. In other words, when the head of a labor organization loses sight of common sense, it is time for its members to prove to him that they have not done the same.

[Ventura Free Press.]

President Debs of the American Railway Union holds a unique place in America to-day. He seems to be a dictator without responsibility to any one; a commander, with no army to enforce his commands; a judge, with no law or precedent to determine his decisions; and a sovereign prince, whose jurisdiction is within a sovereign government. He has compelled dozens of railways to break their contracts, either with the Pullman or the Government, thousands of employees to break their contracts with companies against whom they had no grievance, and hundreds of thousands of people to suffer an offense which they did not commit. He has but to speak the word, and the people of any community are cut off from transportation, the food for large cities left on a sidetrack, the fruit is left to decay in the car, the fuel to run machinery is left at the way-station, and the dependent laborer must unwillingly give up his place, although his wife and children have no bread in the larder and no means of supporting life. If the people are to be left to the whims and fancies of one man, wherein are we better off than Syracuse, with her tyrant, or Turkey with her absolute monarch?

[San Francisco Press.]

It has been evident to all from the first that the present troubles that the daily press of San Francisco did not intend to truthfully represent the matters at issue between the Southern Pacific Company and the American Railway Union. It has fastidiously with malice prepense, and without any regard to the distress and ruin the course it indicated would bring about. It has willfully and with a full

conception of its absolute falsity accused the Southern Pacific Company with having arrested transportation, when the fact from the beginning has been patent to all that the Southern Pacific Company has moved every train, freight or passenger, it has been permitted to move.

[Los Angeles Times.]

Does the ownership of property in America lie in an open to the suspicion that he is an enemy of the masses, and one to be looked at askance by the honest worker? It is success to be regarded in this free land as a crime that should be punished, and after the honest earnings of the man, after they exceed certain limits, to be held as the legitimate spoils of all who have been less successful? The question is the people now in purely one of law and order. It is one which determines the right of the individual citizen, and of corporations organized under existing laws, to pursue all lawful methods in their business without interference by others in their lawful pursuits or in their rights of property.

[Willows Journal.]

The so-called strike in this State has about run its race, and as we predicted at the start, the strikers or boycotters will lose. The fight against the Southern Pacific Company has been a disgraceful demoralization; the principle is wrong, demoralizing, un-American, and borders on anarchism and should be fought by every loyal American citizen.

[Stockton Independent.]

The labor unions of the country have taken a step backward, they have bit off more than they can chew. No man should be left to organize. Let them do so to their utmost power, but because they work for a corporation does not give them a right to control that corporation's property. If ownership does not take with it control, then there is little use for man or men to try to accumulate property.

[Fresno Republican.]

The men who are responsible for this boycott, this stagnation of business, say they are perfectly satisfied with the wages paid them by the Southern Pacific Company, but because men three thousand miles away have trouble with their employer, these men here say to the Southern Pacific Company "We will quit work, and you shall not put other men to work in our place." This is not only a strike, but a strike by brute force prevent others from earning an honest dollar.

[Woodland Democrat.]

We ask, is this a fair system of warfare? Yet this is the battle that is being fought. The Government steps in to protect the property of the railroads from destruction. As Debs says: "Strike, quit work, but do not interfere with the property of others. The property is not yours, you have no control over it." If the strikers would follow this advice they would have no complaint against the Government, and they would not be cutting off their noses to spite their faces.

[Fresno Republican.]

Most every business house in Sacramento signed a set of resolutions condemning the strikers and sustaining the position of the Southern Pacific Company and the principle of the strike. The strikers are contending is contrary to law and order and to the best interests of our form of government.

[San Diego Union.]

The attempt of the American Railway Union to force the country to terms by means of the boycott was highly reprehensible. If the company was the only sufferer it would be deplorable, for its rights should be maintained on account of its financial ability to run at a loss during hard times any more than were it without resources to fall back upon, but the public suffers in consequence of the company on account of the withdrawal of the trains.

[Los Angeles Times.]

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COMMERCIAL.

Business Quiet and Prices Generally Steady in the Vegetable Line.

The Encouraging Feeling in Barley Held Out During the First of the Week Not Improved.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13th.

The only change in Vegetables to-day was a sharp advance in Tomatoes. Business was quiet and prices generally steady. Potatoes existing laws, to pursue all lawful methods in their business without interference by others in their lawful pursuits or in their rights of property.

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