

TRAIN ROBBERY FOILED.

Attempt to Hold Up the Oregon Express Near Grant's Pass.

THE ENGINEER PAID NO HEED TO THE DANGER SIGNAL.

But Pulled the Throttle Wide Open and Leaves the Would-be Robbers Behind—The Supreme Court Denies the Writ of Mandate Asked for by Chairman Cornwall of the Republican State Central Committee.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

GRANT'S PASS (Or.), Dec. 14.—One of the coolest attempts at train robbery ever attempted in this State was completely frustrated to-night about dark, five miles east of this city.

As the northbound overland Southern Pacific train pulled out of Woodville, a small station nine miles from here, two masked tramps were seen by the trainmen to attempt to board the train, but for some reason failed to make it, and were left behind.

The suspicious action of the men was plainly noticed by the trainmen, and comment was made among them about the affair. The train pulled out, and when about four miles further on a red light swung across the track, and three men with it plainly indicated the intention of the would-be robbers.

Engineer McCarthy pulled the throttle wide open and left them behind. The men all turned back and were armed, but further than this no description can be obtained of them.

It is supposed the intention was for the two men to board the train at Woodville, and when the men ahead were sighted to cut the train in two, taking the express car ahead with the engine and locomotive.

No indications of any attempt to wreck the train could be found.

GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST.

Cornwall's Writ of Mandate Denied by the Supreme Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—The Supreme Court to-day made short work of the effort of the Republican State Central Committee to have certain San Francisco precincts rejected by the Election Commissioners.

A formal answer and demurrer to the application for a writ of mandate was entered by the attorneys who represented the Election Commissioners and the Democratic party, and after the argument yesterday this was submitted to the court.

Promptly at 10 o'clock to-day Supreme Justices Beatty, Harrison, Garoutte, De Haven and McFarland took their seats. Few of the attorneys who took part in the argument yesterday were there.

Mr. Estee's legal partner, was there, and so were ex-Judge Paterson and T. C. Coogan, representing the other side.

Everybody gave the court the usual rising greeting, and then Chief Justice Beatty promptly brushed the big case off.

"In the matter of P. B. Cornwall's application for a writ of mandate," said he, "Justices Fitzgerald and Van Fleet, if not disqualified, were there. It is a delicate case, declined to participate in the discussion and in the consideration of the case. The other Justices have considered it, and in view of the decision made by counsel for petitioner yesterday that all of the tally lists in all of the precincts in question here have been certified since the election, the Registrar, if not before, we are of the opinion that the demurrer should be sustained. The court, of course, has had no opportunity to examine the certified writing, but will do so, if we can find the time, shortly, stating the grounds upon which our decision rests."

"And is this writ denied?" asked Attorney Coogan.

"The petition is dismissed," responded Justice Beatty.

This disposal of the matter apparently before the courts. The gossip is that the Republican attorneys will now prepare for a contest before the Legislature.

M. M. Estee, Republican candidate for the Governorship, still maintains that if the votes in San Francisco were honestly counted he would have a plurality in the State. He favors continuing the contest before the Legislature, where a recount will probably be had.

ABANDONED AT SEA.

Sailors Leave a Vessel Which Was Slowly Sinking.

HOGUAN (Wash.), Dec. 14.—The barkentine John Worster, Captain A. Hanson, coal laden from San Francisco, was abandoned Tuesday afternoon forty miles off Gray's Harbor. The crew of ten men, who had been four days at the pumps, were picked up in a distressed condition by the barkentine North Bend and brought here.

STATEMENT OF SURVIVORS. SEATTLE, Dec. 14.—A special to the Post-Intelligencer dated Aberdeen, Wash., says: Following is the sworn statement of two sailors on the barkentine John Worster, which was abandoned on December 7th, in a gale of wind, off Cape Foulweather, on the Oregon coast, she began to leak. On December 8th, after she had sprung a leak, we started for Cape Flattery. The wind hailed to the west, and we had to head the ship to the southward to keep her on the sea. The sea washed over her, and the mate was washed against the leeway and fractured his leg. One man hurt his back and was disabled for duty. The second mate fractured one bone in his arm and was otherwise injured. We heaved off bags overboard from the ship.

"On December 11th the wind again hailed to the westward, with heavy squalls and two days. The ship was got so deep in the water that we were almost unable to get to the pumps. We prepared the boats for lowering, but the sea was too heavy, and we decided to stay

WORKINGMEN'S COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the Federation of Labor Convention.

RED-HOT FIGHT OVER THE POLITICAL PROGRAMME.

President Gompers Vehemently Denounces a Charge that Officers of Labor Organizations Use Their Positions to Secure Political Elections and Appointment—Branding It as a Cowardly Attack Upon Organized Labor.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

DENVER, Dec. 14.—A red-hot fight broke out in the Convention of the American Federation of Labor to-day over the "political" programme submitted by the last previous convention to various unions. John F. Tobin of the Boot and Shoe Workers asserted that the Presidents, Secretaries and other officers of the labor organizations use their positions to secure political election and appointment.

Objection came at once from a dozen men, including President Gompers and Secretary Evans. Mr. Tobin remarked that such show of feeling was all the proof he wanted that his shot had hit the mark.

President Gompers denounced as a lie the general charge, which included him, and defied Tobin or any other delegate to point to a vulnerable place in his career as to honesty. He charged that it was a cowardly, covert attack upon organized labor.

On the assembling of the convention Mr. Gompers announced that John Burns had informed him that he would be necessary to cancel his engagements at Cincinnati and Detroit, as he must have an occasional day of rest.

The matter of adopting a joint label for the shoe workers was brought up by the majority and minority report. As one of the three organizations uniting on the label is affiliated with the Knights of Labor, the matter was deferred till the Committee on Conference reports.

A letter from Governor Waite was read. It was characteristic document, touching on the administrations of Presidents Harrison and Cleveland in calling out the Federal troops for the settling of labor disputes.

At 10 o'clock the political programme which was submitted by the last convention to the various unions, to be acted upon by them and then by the federation, was taken up. It was as follows:

WHEREAS, The trades unionists of Great Britain have, by the light of experience, adopted the principle of independent labor politics, as an auxiliary to their economic action; and whereas, such action has resulted in the most successful economic and, whereas, such independent labor politics are based upon the following programme: 1, Compulsory education; 2, Direct legislation; 3, A legal eight-hour working day; 4, Sanitary inspection of workshops, mines and homes;

5, Liability of employers for injury to health, bodily or mental, by the contract system; 6, The abolition of the sweating system; 7, The municipal ownership of street cars and gas and electric works; 8, The nationalization of the telegraphs, telephones, railroads and mines; 10, The collective ownership of the means of production and distribution; 11, The principle of referendum in all legislation; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this programme and basis of a political movement be adopted by the American Federation of Labor, with the request that their delegates to the next annual convention of the American Federation of Labor be instructed on this most important subject.

The preamble was stigmatized by Mr. Strasser as bold misrepresentation. This brought Mr. Morgan, author of the platform, to his feet in a very spirited rejoinder.

Mr. Strasser moved that the preamble be stricken out. It was claimed that the labor unions of England had no political organization.

Mr. Tobin of the Boot and Shoe Workers stirred up a storm when he asserted that there was a political organization among laboring men, and that the President and Secretaries and other officers of the labor unions used their positions to secure political election and appointment.

Objections came from a dozen men, including President Gompers, Secretary Evans and other federation officers.

Mr. Tobin remarked that such a show of feeling was all the proof he wanted that his shot had hit the mark. He was followed by T. J. Morgan.

When he had finished President Gompers took the floor and denounced as a lie the general charge which included him, and defied Mr. Tobin, Mr. Morgan or any other delegate to point to a vulnerable place in his career as to honesty. He charged that it was a cowardly, covert attack upon organized labor. He was mad clear through and his words were very bitter.

Others followed in a milder vein, but the display during the ten minutes occupied by Tobin and Gompers showed the nature of the fight on the tapis between the supporters and the opponents of the socialist plank.

P. J. Maguire denied that the action of the English laboring men politically was based on the platform given in the political programme. He read an extract from an English newspaper which charged John Burns with acting as a decoy for the Liberal party. He denounced the attempt to force the Federation into a political party when each member had been assured upon joining his union that its pledges should not conflict with his political views in any particular. He said the 1,200 labor leaders of Great Britain are greatly outnumbered by their American brethren in similar positions.

At 12 o'clock the previous question was called. The roll was called, and the roll-call resulted in the striking out of the preamble by a vote of 1,365 to 801.

A vote was then taken on the plank without a dissenting voice. The convention decided to consolidate planks 2 and 11, making the plank read: "Direct legislation through the referendum." It was adopted.

Delegate Strasser offered an additional plank demanding the repeal of the objectionable laws regarding seamen. Delegates favoring the plank moved the motion an attempt to change the numbering of the planks so as to sidetrack their favor.

Discussion on this subject was unfinished when, at 12:20, recess was taken. On the resuming of the convention N. R. Hysell of the mine-workers moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions in regard to the decision of Judge Woods and the imprisonment of Davis and Bowen.

Moran and Thomas Trassery were appointed. Mr. Strasser asked permission to withdraw his amendment to the "political

GUILTY OF CONTEMPT.

Debs and Other A. R. U. Leaders Sentenced to Jail.

THE FORMER FOR SIX MONTHS, THE LATTER FOR THREE.

Defendants Held Responsible for the Work of the Blue Island Mob—Boycott of the American Railway Union a Conspiracy in the Restraint of Interstate Commerce, and Members Joining in the Movement Criminally Responsible Each for the Acts of Others.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—"Guilty as charged" was the finding announced to-day by Federal Judge William Woods against Eugene V. Debs of the American Railway Union. The same finding was reached against other American Railway Union leaders on trial with Debs.

The court held that the same protection given to commerce on the rivers can be extended under existing law to commerce on railroads. Referring to the contention that the Act of July 2, 1890, was directed wholly at trusts and not against organizations of labor in any form, Judge Woods pointed out that workmen, if they conspired with capitalists to prevent the moving of Pullman cars, would be guilty of conspiracy, and it would be absurd to say they would not be equally guilty if they did the same without the aid of capitalists.

In summing up the facts in the case Judge Woods said: "As officers of the American Railway Union, you are in question that the defendants had practical control of the strike, guiding as they close the movements of the men actively engaged. Under the conditions of last summer, when there were many idle men seeking employment, it was impossible that a strike which aimed at a general cessation of business should be carried on by the country could succeed without violence, and it is not believed that the defendants entered upon the execution of their scheme without having determined the fact and without having determined how to deal with it. The inference, therefore, is a fair one, aside from direct evidence to the contrary, that the defendants intended that this strike should differ from others only in magnitude of design and boldness of execution, and that they intended to employ the same means of intimidation and violence, so far at least as found essential to success, would not be omitted. For that much the striking workmen, acting on the promptings of self-interest, without instigation or digestion, or even in spite of admonitions to the contrary, may ordinarily be counted on.

As yet no clew to the perpetrators of the horrible crime which was sent out occasionally by the defendants, but it does not appear that they were ever heeded, and I am not able to believe that the evidence in this case shows that it was intended or expected that they should be.

I am able and quite ready to believe that the defendants, who did not favor, but deprecated extreme violence, which might lead to the destruction of property or of human life; but the chief aim of the defendants was to secure the good will of the public. To that end the warnings against acts of depredation or visible destruction of property, it may be believed, were given. But the defendants did not understand, and this court cannot believe that it was intended to forbid intimidation and the milder forms of violence which are necessary to involve the destruction of property or severe injury to persons, and which for that reason it seems were assumed to be unobjectionable to the public interest of organized labor in a contest with an alliance of rich and powerful corporations.

Judge Woods said the alleged advice of counsel neither justifies nor mitigates a wrong committed in pursuance of the advice. After all that is said about guarding property, keeping the peace and being the first to arrest offenders, no one was arrested and no effort was made by strikers or members of the American Railway Union to preserve the peace or to protect property. On the contrary, many of them were leaders in scenes of violence and disorder. If this strike, like others, was undertaken to be necessary of the blood and bullets, but a conflict between contending interests or classes of interests, in which strategy had to be employed to keep men in line, it was more than a peaceful strike, or more than cessation from work. Had it been only that, the injunction, instead of being issued, would have been in their hands the very weapon they needed to enable them to suppress the violence and disorder in which they say they saw possible danger to the success of their cause.

"It is shown by the testimony of two more witnesses that on the night of June 26th Debs, Howard and Kellier attended a meeting of the local union at Blue Island, a suburb of Chicago, on the line of the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, that he and Howard each addressed the men; that on the next day was inaugurated a condition of turbulence which a witness declared he did not believe could exist, and notwithstanding the efforts of the United States Marshal, by reading the injunction and otherwise, to quell the disturbance, nothing was accomplished until the 4th of July, when Federal soldiers arrived. These things directly followed, and in a large measure, I think it not unwarranted to say, were the result of the advice given by the speeches made and the counsel given to the men by Debs and Howard at the meeting on the night of the 26th at Blue Island. Suggestions were made by the acts of violence or intimidation were contained in many of the telegrams which were sent over the name of Debs, to wit, now, notwithstanding the agreement of their answers to the contrary, it is no longer possible for any of the defendants to deny such measure of responsibility."

Judge Woods concluded as follows: "The right of men to strike personally and the right to advise a peaceful strike, which the law does not presume to be, is not, in my opinion, a conspiracy to do any unlawful thing, and in order to accomplish their purpose the workers were to strike, knowing violence and wrong law nor in morals can they escape responsibility."

"The Pullman cars in use upon the roads are instrumentalities of commerce, and it follows, from the time of the enactment of the Act of July 2, 1890, and from the American Railway Union, that any conspiracy to conspire in the restraint of the interstate commerce, in violation of the Act of July 2, 1890, and from the time that association and all others who joined in the movement became criminally responsible each for the acts of others done

MURDER OF YOUNG WARE.

As Yet No Clew to the Perpetrators of the Horrible Crime.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 14.—There is absolutely no clew to the perpetrators of the horrible murder of young Eugene Ware, drug clerk who was stabbed to death early this morning just as he was preparing to leave the drug store where he was employed, at the junction of Market, Larkin and Hayes streets. The police are at a loss to find the murderer, and his main efforts since the murder have been to identify the young man's past, his associates, both male and female.

The theory has been advanced that the motive for the murder was robbery, but the police are not prepared to accept this view. It is believed that the murderer is a man of the name of Ware, and that he was directly or indirectly

connected with the murder. The police are at a loss to find the murderer, and his main efforts since the murder have been to identify the young man's past, his associates, both male and female.

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THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Spirited Interview Before the House Banking Committee.

PROTEST AGAINST THE TAKING OF HASTY ACTION.

Democratic Members of the Committee Charged With Quietly Agreeing Upon a Programme to Push Through Secretary Carlisle's Bill as a Party Measure—The Pension Appropriation Bill Passes the House.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—There was a spirited interview before the Banking and Currency Committee to-day. Representative Walker of Massachusetts said he understood a programme had been quietly agreed upon by which the currency bill would be considered by the Democrats of the committee to-night, by a full committee to-morrow night, and be presented to the House Monday.

Chairman Springer said this programme was a mere surmise. All the committee had actually done was to agree to a meeting Saturday night, it being understood a final vote on the bill would then be taken.

Walker thereupon moved the committee should not consider such an agreement. "We have been turning over this currency question for the last ten months," said Walker. "At the end of that time Secretary Carlisle comes in with a bill, which he tells us he drafted hurriedly to the stenographer before coming to the committee-room. No man living could have drafted a measure affecting such vast interests as this in so short a time. Yet this is the bill that is to be reported off-hand. This haste is not becoming to us as legislators. There should be full consideration of the question without limit to time."

Walker's motion to reconsider was voted down by a strict party vote.

Ayes—Walker, Brooks and Johnson (Ind. Rep.).

Noes—Sperry, Cox, Ellis, Cobb of Missouri, Walker, Black of Georgia and Springer (Dem.).

Johnson added his protest to that of Walker. He said he had at first agreed to the meeting to-morrow night because he knew the majority had virtually agreed on a bill and was ready to push it through the committee, so it was useless to resist him.

Ex-Representative A. J. Warner of Ohio, President of the Bi-metallic League, addressed the committee. He urged an elastic currency such as Secretary Carlisle's suggestion was as a possibility, as prices rose as fast as currency increased. Mr. Warner said the standard could be raised by expanding the banks the power of expanding the currency. He was amazed that this proposition should be made in this enlightened age, in the face of the financial experience of the world.

A long discussion arose between General Sperry and Mr. Sperry over a question of the currency. Mr. Sperry said the increase would have upon the price of labor.

Mr. Sperry called attention to a statement made by the Treasury Department showing that the circulation in 1873 had been \$71,000,000, whereas in 1893 it was over \$200,000,000. He asked how he reconciled the facts with the decrease in wages.

Mr. Warner replied by challenging the Treasury report of the gold in circulation at the present time. He suggested that \$200,000,000 beyond the facts, and by referring to the increase of population and the increase of the number of banks, which he reconciled the facts with the decrease in wages.

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Mr. Sperry said he did not think the reply adequate, making a motion that Mr. Warner's theory had nothing more to stand on, it must fall.

At 1:15 p. m. the committee took a recess.

The hearing was resumed in the afternoon with A. L. Ripley, Vice-President of the National Hible and Leather Bank of Boston, who was called to the stand to testify the scheme of issuing demand notes redeemable in gold as thoroughly vicious. Under this system banks had no means of getting out of the money market, and the demand of the times, thus compelling them to keep a reserve which at one time would be too large and at another too small, and which would be made because of the need of uniformity, speed and uniform system of redemption considered as necessary, and this he thought could be best secured through the national banks.

Referring to Secretary Carlisle's bill, Ripley said he thought the tenth and eleventh sections were in an extremely extensive counterfeiting unless changed. He also thought the provision for redemption in the case of the national banks would be found to be inadequate. The Secretary's plan in this respect would, if adopted, mark a retrogression in banking. He considered the present system the best that has ever been devised. The committee adjourned, with the announcement by the Chairman that Messrs. St. John and Williams of New York would be heard to-morrow.

House Proceedings. WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The time of the House was consumed to-day with debate on the pension appropriation bill, and although it abounded in charges and counter charges, it lacked interesting details. The bill carries \$14,381,770, and was passed without amendment. The resolution of inquiry calling on the Secretary of State for the correspondence relating to the payment of \$25,000 in the bill in connection with the fur seal case was adopted. The evening session of the House was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills, after which the House adjourned until Monday.

Homicide at Chicago. CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—The body of Charles Miller, hanging head downward from a two-story window at 115 State street, with blood dripping from a wound over the heart, collected a crowd shortly before noon to-day which blocked State street traffic for half an hour. Miller had been shot by Maggie Tiller, who claimed that he robbed her, and she did the shooting in self-defense. In attempting to jump from the window after the shooting, Miller's foot caught, and he hung until the police arrived. He died soon after help reached him.

Race War in Georgia. FORESTVILLE, Dec. 14.—At Canabba, ten miles south from here, last night, Nolly and Dun McCord and Claude Holder (white) went to the house of Calvin Driscoll (colored) to settle an old difficulty. Driscoll escaped, and, raising an alarm, returned with a mob of negroes, who attacked the three white men. The whites were all shot, and the negroes were taken to the house of Wash Freeman, near by, which was soon surrounded by 300 angry negroes. The excitement has not subsided.

An Historic Courthouse Burned. LEWISTON (Ill.), Dec. 14.—Lewiston's historic Courthouse burned down to-day. A defective flue was the cause. Lincoln delivered his famous speech in it in 1858. Most of the records of the court were in session at the time.

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