THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. XXII., NO. 100. SEATTLE, WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1892. EIGHT-PAGE EDITION

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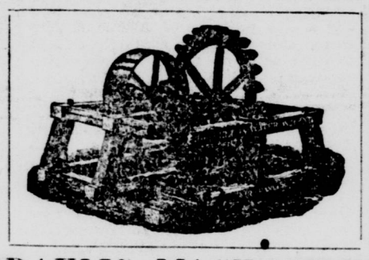

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RIOTING AT BUFFALO.

A Striker Fatally Wounded by a Militia Bullet.

WHILE STONING NON-UNIONISTS

Chief Arthur Says Engineers Have Nothing to Do With This Fight.

Lackawanna Switchmen Quit, but Their Places Are Soon Filled—Railroad Men Say the Strike Is Broken—Brutal Assaults on Non-Union Workmen.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 23.—Chief Arthur, of the Locomotive Engineers, has returned from Canada. He said it would be impossible to have a conference with the labor leaders at Buffalo, as he is too busy. It is his personal opinion that the brotherhood will not interfere with the strike, as it had definite contracts with all railroad companies to run their locomotives on certain conditions, which have not yet been violated.

BUFFALO, Aug. 23.—Attacks were made by strikers on pickets and non-union switchmen this afternoon. An attack made on the picket lines of the Twenty-second regiment stationed at Tofft Farm by forty strikers will probably result fatally to one of their number. A crowd was engaged in throwing stones at John M. Guicken and Charles Cable, non-union men who were working in the Tofft Farm yard. Lieutenant Charles R. Austin and Sergeant William Conrow, of Company C, ordered the stone throwers to disperse. They refused to do so, and were fired upon by order of Lieutenant Austin. Striker Manhar was struck by two bullets. One took effect on the left elbow, while the other passed through the abdomen to the right of the kidneys. The injured man was taken to the emergency hospital. His condition is extremely critical. The coroner has been notified to be in readiness to take the man's ante-mortem statement should signs of failure occur. O'Laughlin, Dunn, Madigan, Cotter and other members of the crowd were arrested, charged with rioting. The private who did the shooting was also detained by police. The officer of the company to which the detained private belonged protested against the arrest of his subordinate and demanded his release. At the same time he informed General Doyle of the arrest, and General Doyle ordered the company and battalion if needed to set the soldier at liberty.

Allen L. Richardson, a non-union switchman, was thrown from the top of a boxcar in the Erie yards by a striker at 6 o'clock this evening and badly bruised. Thomas Cable, a non-union man, while working in the Lehigh yards at East Buffalo, was set upon by four strikers and badly injured. Two of the strikers jumped on his stomach, while their companions held the victim down. The injured men are at the emergency hospital.

Reports sent out from here early this morning, to the effect that a conflict took place between strikers and troops, in which several were killed and others wounded, are without foundation. There was no disturbance of a serious nature last night except firing by skulkers, which was replied to by soldiers, but no one was shot. Reputable newspaper men in this city are instituting an inquiry as to who constructed the news. Today Messrs. Donovan, Purcell and Robertson, of the state board of arbitration, attempted to learn from Grand Master Sweeney when, or if ever, he was going to order out the switchmen now working within the jurisdiction affected by the strike. Sweeney practically refused to give the arbitrators any information.

Joseph Heimerle, recording secretary and treasurer of Buffalo Lodge, No. 3, Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, and one of the leaders of the strike, was arrested today for interfering with Lehigh Valley passenger trains. Upon being searched a 38-caliber revolver was found in his pocket. Heimerle furnished bail and was released.

Today a train load of Western freight was shunted into the Lackawanna yards from the Lake Shore yards. Soon after about 125 switchmen quit. Superintendent Seabert, of the road, was asked if the strike would impede passenger or freight traffic. "No, it finds us fully prepared; we have men to take places of those who quit. Trains will move as usual," he said. The freight train the switchmen objected to was believed by them to be from the Lehigh. This was a mistake, as the officials claim it was ordinary Lake Shore freight. Trains were running as usual an hour after the strike. Two hours later, for similar reasons, it is said, the switchmen in the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg yard went out, adding fifteen more to the idle switchmen. The telephone wire between Superintendent Seabert's office and the yardmaster's office was cut this afternoon, thus preventing communication between the head offices of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. Shortly after the tie-up the switchmen waited on Superintendent Seabert and offered their services to protect the company's property. Seabert replied that he did not think the company would require guards, military or otherwise, and thanked the men for their offer.

The board of moderation and arbitration has decided to begin an investigation into the cause of the switchmen's strike tomorrow. The summoning of witnesses has already begun.

Grand Master Sargent, of the firemen's organization, said this morning that he had no plans for today. He is awaiting the arrival of the executive officers of the other railroad unions, whom Grand Master Sweeney has invited here to a conference.

Just after midnight last night strikers began throwing coupling pins at a squad of soldiers. The soldiers were ordered to fire if the throwing did not stop. It stopped. About 1 o'clock this morning a man giving the name of William Moran was taken to the emergency hospital with a bullet wound in his leg. His story is that he was challenged by a soldier on Hamburg street and that after having some words with the soldier started to walk off, whereupon the latter fired five shots at him. Moran also had a scalp wound, which he said was inflicted by the soldier with the butt of a gun.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Vice-President Webb, of the New York Central road, returned this morning from Buffalo. Speaking of the strike situation, he said:

The strike, in my opinion, is broken. It cannot extend eastward. There is a slight chance of Grand Master Sweeney ordering a strike in the West, but even that is a slim chance. The men acted rashly and hastily and have lost the fight. The sooner they recognize that the better.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The crews on all the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western coal trains who reside in this city were told this morning that there was no work for them to do, and they were sent back home. The switchmen, of whom there are fifteen in this city, are all idle today.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—E. E. Clark, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., grand master of the railway conductors, arrived in this city this morning. He said:

I am on my way to Buffalo in response to the invitation of Grand Master Sweeney of the Switchmen's Union. So far as I know the order has no grievances to right. I think the demands of the switchmen were just but I strongly condemn the recent lawlessness.

Clark was joined here by Grand Master Wilkinson of the order of railway trainmen, of Galesburg, and both left for Buffalo at 3 o'clock.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 23.—One of he most treacherous acts yet committed by the strikers or their sympathizers took place last night. A loaded freight train was pulling out, bound for Buffalo, when the switch just east of Lewiston avenue was thrown. The engine and four cars had already passed, so the train broke in two and the rear and greater portion sped towards the bridge on the Michigan Central track. As soon as the gate man saw the train coming he made a hurried effort to open the gate, but before he could do so the cars dashed into it and he was struck and two of his ribs were broken, his hand hurt and he was otherwise injured. The train was running eighteen miles an hours, and when it came to a standstill it was all on the bridge. After the collision a switchman had his lantern kicked out of his hand by a bystander. The collision of the train with the the gate might have resulted in its precipitation off the bridge approaches.

Grand Master Sweeney, in a recent interview, gave this statement of the cause of the strike:

This trouble dates back for some time, when the Lehigh Valley posted a bulletin that in order to comply with the state law it would be necessary to pay the men on an hourly basis. The men took the matter up as it was found that the new arrangement was unsatisfactory to them. They were satisfied with the old scale, which was $60 and $65 a month for day work and $65 and $70 for night work. Perhaps I should explain that the work is graded. The man in charge of the engine, who is called the yard conductor, got $65 for day work and $70 for night work, while his helpers, or switchmen, get $60 for day work and $65 for night work, and they worked eleven hours a day. Now the men want the old scale and ten hours a day. They made a conditional request. They asked for the old scale and ten hours on condition that if they worked ten and a half hours they should receive only ten hours' pay, but if they worked more than the half hour they should receive an hour's wages, at the rate of 23, 25 and 27 cents an hour, and less than half an hour was to count for nothing. This condition was in favor of the road because the yardmasters had the matter in their own hands and could work the men half an hour over time right along and not pay them for it. However, the men were willing to stand this. The adjustment asked by the men was a very reasonable one. They simply asked to be put on the same basis as the men in three of the largest yards in the city, the Delaware, Lackawana & Western, the Nickel Plate and the Lake Shore. A committee was appointed, and every means possible adopted to have the trouble settled without resorting to extreme measures. The Erie and Buffalo Creek roads were included in the request. Nothing could be done with the officials, however, though the committee went to the highest of them.

PRISONERS NOT ILL-TREATED.

The Cœur d'Alene Rioters Have no Cause for Whining.

CŒUR D'ALENE, Aug. 23.—Frank B. Crossthwaite, of the department of justice, arrived last evening from Wallace, Idaho, where he has been investigating the reports of inhuman and brutal treatment of imprisoned miners there as telegraphed to the attorney general by the officers of the central labor organizations. As a result of that investigation he said that the reports made were based upon inaccurate and exaggerated statements made to the Silver Bow trades and labor assembly of Montana. He continued:

Immediately upon receipt of the reports by the attorney-general he directed me to proceed at once to Wallace and investigate as to their truth or falsity. I have followed instructions, and I find that the prisoners have had an abundance of good food and pure water, and that the places needing it are disinfected daily, and that the prisoners are allowed to exercise all day in the open air without restraint, except the presence of the military guards. I have given the prisoners opportunity to speak in person, and the conditions as they exist do not warrant the reports put in circulation. Regarding Peter Breen, who is especially referred to in the reports, I will say that he is held on a requisition form Governor Willey, of Idaho, on Governor Toole, of Montana, and hence is not a United States prisoner, but he stated to me that he has no complaints to make of the general treatment he is receiving. The report of the military board convened by General Carlin to investigate is the same as to the facts as found by me. The fact that twenty-three of the prisoners who had been released on their own recognizance came into court yesterday at Wallace and surrendered themselves to be returned to prison would seem to argue that there was no truth in the reports of inhuman and brutal treatment. It has been learned on the best of authority that statements that brought about this investigation were made by W. T. Reeves, of the counsel for defense. On August 14 an Anaconda paper published statements made by Reeves to labor organizations at Butte, upon which the matter was brought to the attention of the federal government.

Mob Outrage at Homestead.

HOMESTEAD, Aug. 23.—About 12:30 o'clock Nicholas Rattigin, who has a house in Homestead, attempted to move his effects to a company house near the steel works. About 100 strikers gathered near the house, and by jeers, throwing tin cans, stones, etc., frightened away the people moving, and Rattigin was threatened with assault. About fifteen deputies were called, and succeeded in holding back the crowd. There was much excitement, and a company of militia got under arms, ready to march in case of further trouble.

The Miners Must Stay in Jail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The petition for habeas corpus by Attorney Reddy in behalf of the twelve miners now in jail at Boise, Idaho, for contempt of court, arising out of the recent Cœur d'Alene troubles, has been denied by Judge McKenna. The latter will be taken before the circuit court of appeals.

Hodcarriers and Bricklayers Strike.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 23.—Five hundred hodcarriers and as many bricklayers are on strike, and work on 500 houses has ceased. The strike is caused by a difference between the carriers and bricklayers as to whether work shall begin at 6:30 or 5 o'clock a. m.

The Wisconsin Saw Mill Strike.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Aug. 23.—No saw mills are running yet, and the attitude of the companies is positive. They will not run at all all the rest of the season if they have to start up on the ten-hour system. It is barely possible one company may yet yield.

SULLIVAN-CORBETT FIGHT.

A large delegation of the sporting fraternity of San Francisco and Portland will leave those cities on the night of the 28th over the Union Pacific via Ogden and Denver to attend the three great pugilistic events at New Orleans. Those desiring to go from Puget sound points can join the excursion from Portland by leaving Seattle at 9:25 on the morning of the 28th. For further information, rates, etc., call at the Union Pacific ticket office, 705 Second street. A. C. Martin, agent.

The Northern Pacific railroad affords unequalled advantages for a quick, safe and comfortable journey to all points East, South and Southeast. Trains run through to Chicago without change, and connect at St. Paul and Chicago with all the first-class lines for the South and Southwest. Be sure your tickets read over that line. I. A. Nadeau, general agent.

THE CANAL THE ISSUE.

James Hamilton Lewis Leads for the Governorship.

BUT MAY NOT BE NOMINATED.

The Platform Not Unlikely to Be Hostile to King County.

Pierce County Has a United Delegation, While King County Is Divided—Some Seattle Men Fighting Tacoma's Battles—Hazzard to Be Re-Elected.

OLYMPIA, Aug. 24.—[Special.]—At 1:30 this morning it is announced that a combination has been formed to carry through the anti-canal resolution and beat Lewis. Pierce county has joined hands with the forces of Shaw and Bialock in Southwestern and Southeastern Washington to put this plank into the platform:

We heartily condemn the course of Senators Allen and Squire and of Representative Wilson in advocating the Lake Washington ship canal to the exclusion of the many necessary improvements of rivers and harbors in this state.

A caucus of these three forces will be held in the morning to determine the candidate for governor. Bialock will probably be the man to receive the undivided support of the combination. The counties claimed for the deal are Adams, Asotin, Chehalis, Clarke, Cowlitz, Franklin, Garfield, Klickitat, Lewis, Mason, Okanogan, Pacific, Pierce, Skamania, Walla Walla, Wahkiakum and Whitman. Bialock contributed 55 votes, Shaw 76, Pierce county 31 and about 35 scattering are also claimed. Godman, of Dayton, is in the deal for congressman, and Warner, of Whitman, is left wholly in the cold. Henry Drum will not be mentioned for governor. Though James Hamilton Lewis still declares that his support is firm, and that he can hold the convention by a narrow majority he is evidently keenly disappointed at the formidable consolidation of opposition to him and the probability of its victory. Said he:

Pierce offered me her support and the nomination were I willing to compromise on the canal, but my answer was that I owed every political honor I had received to King and I could not desert my people now.

The perfection of this triple alliance is regarded as the great political stroke of the convention. Curiously enough L. D. Ross and the others who have been declaring that the canal was their dearest hope and that they wanted to beat Lewis for governor in order to secure the great prize, are rejoicing in the movement which is not only to defeat Lewis but to denounce in bitter terms a public improvement demanded by Seattle citizens regardless of politics.

OLYMPIA, Aug. 23.—[Special.]—It looks tonight as if a resolution for the Lake Washington canal would be beaten by the Democratic state convention, and as if James Hamilton Lewis would be carried down by the defeat of his county. Most of the delegates are now on the ground. Many of the King county friends of Lewis came early in the afternoon and more in the evening. But few anti-Lewis men were among the arrivals, and so the current, which for twenty-four hours had been turned against Lewis by the efforts of D. H. Gilman, Percy W. Rochester, L. D. Ross, W. H. White and others began to set the other way. The arrival of Lewis at 6:15 roused much enthusiasm among his supporters. The Spokane delegation and one or two others went with King to meet him at the wharf, and when he came to the headquarters at the Olympia hotel he was heartily cheered. Later in the evening some Thurston county Democrats came with a band to serenade him, and he made a brief speech of thanks and acknowledgment. Cheers were then given for Lewis, for Thomas Carroll, of Pierce, and for the Democratic national ticket. Franklin K. Lane, of Pierce, responded in behalf of Carroll, who was sick in his room.

During the afternoon there had been some caucusing, but the excitement really began after dinner, when all the delegations were practically complete and definite action was possible. No apparent interest has yet been taken in any question but the Lake Washington canal plank and the nomination for governor. On the minor offices there has been little or no discussion. Since the convention does not meet until 1 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, nothing will probably be done tomorrow except to form a temporary organization. Some think that the nominations can be reached by night, but it seems unlikely that the committees will be ready to report by that time, so there may be another day of dealing and trading.

Soon after dinner King county went into a caucus, which lasted about two hours. The main subject of discussion was the attitude of the delegation on the question of the Lake Washington canal. Junius Rochester and one or two others were, of course, in favor of leaving that issue out of the platform, but the delegation as a whole was overwhelmingly for fighting to the bitter end. This fact was generally admitted, that without some strong words in favor of the canal King county would be hopelessly Republican in November. Accordingly the delegation will try for a plank approving efforts to secure federal appropriations for the improvement of the Columbia river and its tributaries, of the Cowlitz, Puyallup, Snohomish, Skagit and Nooksack rivers, Gray's Harbor and the Pacific ocean harbors, for building the Lake Washington canal and for the construction of coast defenses. If the convention will not accept such a plank, then King will ask the weak substitute of a general approval of federal appropriations for internal improvements. Should even this request be refused, King will stand in the last ditch and endeavor to tone down the resolutions undermining the canal. The delegation appointed S. S. Carlisle on the committee on credentials, Dr. A. N. Marion on rules and organization, and F. A. McDonald and Fred Bausman on resolutions, if King can have two men on that committee. The word had been passed along to fight for both the canal and James Hamilton Lewis in the committees and on the floor of the convention. The determination to stand by the canal has united the delegation and roused much zeal among most of the King county men present. There is a shadow, at least, of the enthusiasm that was manifested at the Republican convention when the King delegation took up the cry, "The canal and McGraw," but, unhappily for the Democrats of King county, the convention makes certain the complete defeat of a plank favoring the canal, and almost as certain the voting down of the glittering generality about internal improvements. Some of the delegates from Pierce would like to have the convention flatly describe the canal project as "a piece of Republican corruption and jobbery," but such violent counsel cannot prevail. The general sentiment seems to be in favor of a plank denouncing Senators Allen and Squire and Representative Wilson for urging the Lake Washington canal to the exclusion of other and more important improvements. Pierce county has a fine body of fighters in the field, and King cannot muster the force to beat her on the canal unless some utterly unforeseen combination is made tomorrow.

With the denunciation of the canal, the interesting question arises, "Who can be nominated for governor?" Laying aside the question of the canal for a moment, Lewis is clearly in the lead. His friends claim that he can go in on the first ballot. They say that he has pledged absolutely Clallam county with 6 votes, Columbia 6, Island 4, Jefferson 9, King 30, Kittitas 11, Kitsap 6, Lincoln 11, San Juan 4, Snohomish 10, Skagit 10, Spokane 27, Stevens 7, Whatcom 13 and Yakima 7, a total of 164, or two short of a clear majority of the convention. While these votes might be held to Lewis for governor, they could not be held to a resolution in favor of the canal, for Columbia, Lincoln, Snohomish, Skagit, Spokane, Stevens and Whatcom would be sure to break away. This count, which gives Lewis 164 votes, omits Pierce, which, in case King county surrenders on the canal, would probably be with him, to say nothing of a dozen or more scattering votes which might be picked up from other counties. This strength claimed by Lewis is by no means conceded to him by the supporters of Dr. N. G. Blalock, of Walla Walla, and B. F. Shaw of Clarke, but it cannot be denied that Lewis has more votes than any one of the others, even granting that their combined votes could beat him. It is not impossible that were Lewis willing to stand on a platform denouncing the canal, the nomination of governor might go to him as a tub to the whale of King, but in case of a direct blow at the canal in the platform the main issue in the state campaign would be the canal, or King county against Pierce. The King county delegates believe that under such circumstances Mr. Lewis would not and could not accept the nomination for governor. They argue that were he to run on such a platform he would meet a disgraceful defeat at his own home, but on the other hand a decision to stand by his county in the fight would leave him infinitely stronger with his party there and better able to command loyal support from the Democrats in the future. The leaders of the King delegation still hope they can keep the convention from aiming a direct blow at King, but they admit that if they cannot Lewis will withdraw.

The other candidates for governor are: Dr. N. G. Blalock, B. F. Shaw and C. H. Warner, of Whitman. A strenuous but useless effort wss made tonight to throw the support of Shaw and Warner to Blalock. The last mentioned gentleman claims more than 100 votes, which is clearly an overestimate. Shaw has fifty or sixty votes in the southwest counties, and Warner has nineteen in his own county, and perhaps a few more. Tonight a caucus was held to unite the Eastern Washington followers of Blalock and Warner. The votes stood 42 to 19 for Blalock. Neither side would withdraw, and so the matter has been dropped for the moment. If Lewis is crowded out of the race by the canal question, Bialock will stand the best chance for the nomination. Two dark horses are still frequently spoken of. They are Henry Drum, of Pierce, and John McReavy, of Mason. Either would be willing to be taken up as an emergency candidate. For congress, Thomas Carroll, of Pierce, has a clear field in Western Washington, and M. M. Godman, of Columbia, is in the lead for the other side of the state. Warner's standing for governor is thought to bar him out of the congressional race, bnt H. J. Snively, of Yakima is favorably spoken of. If a Western Washington man is nominated for governor, B. B. Glasscock, of Lincoln, will go on the ticket for lieutenant governor, though John B. Slater, of Stevens, and H. F. Smith, of Okanogan, are mentioned. Should Blalock get the gubernatorial prize, there would be a lively hunt in Western Washington for a lieutenant governor. Stephen Judson, of Pierce, might possibly be found at the right time. Harrison Clothier, of Skagit, and J. M. Baxter, of Yakima, want to be named for treasurer. Samuel Bass, of Whatcom, has withdrawn from this race and gone in for auditor, where he now has a clear field. B. L. Sharpstein, of Walla Walla, and W. H. Brinker, of Pacific, were out for the supreme bench yesterday, and tonight E. K. Hannah, of Whitman, joins them, but Hannah's claim will not be pressed until the matter of Warner's success or failure is disposed of. R. W. Starr, of Douglas, is out for attorney general, and B. F. Heuston, of Pierce, is also urged by his friends to stand. J. H. Morgan, of Kittitas, who wants to be superintendent of schools, has a rival in W. L. Adams, of Chehalis. F. J. Parker, of Walla Walla, will not run for state printer, but Z. F. Hickman, foreman of the Seattle *Telegraph*, is ready to do so. Dr. F. S. Lewis, of Clallam, stands alone for state land commissioner. H. C. Willison, of Jefferson, L. D. Plattor, of Spokane, and F. D. Arnold, of Chehalis, are out for presidential electors. J. P. Landrum, of Lewis, is receiving the southwest counties' support for land commissioner.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DELEGATES.

They Must Support the Lake Washington Canal and Lewis.

At the recent King county Democratic convention, which elected delegates to the state convention, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That a ship canal connecting Lake Washington with Puget sound would be a public improvement in aid of commerce and navigation, and is of national importance in the same sense as the harbor improvements at Galveston and Chicago, the Hennepin canal, and numerous other improvements of the same character; we therefore respectfully demand that congress aid in the construction of such ship canal by liberal appropriations, and to this end in view we instruct our delegates to the state convention to use their best efforts in the advancement of this enterprise.

It being the sense of this convention assembled that by reason of the ability, honor and high integrity of our worthy citizen, the Hon. James Hamilton Lewis, he is the strongest man to make the race and fight the cause of the people; and, recognizing the honor and fitness he would bring to the people of Washington as its governor, it is

Resolved, That we do request our delegates to the state convention to do all in their power, consistent with the honorable course of good Democrats, to secure the nomination by the Democratic state convention of James Hamilton Lewis, of the city of Seattle, for governor of the state of Washington.

Arrival of the Lewis Boomers.

OLYMPIA, Aug. 23.—[Special.]—No new delegates arrived in the city until about 2 o'clock. Then the train from Tacoma and Seattle, an hour and a half late, brought in several car loads from all parts of the state. King county was represented by E. F. Blaine, J. F. McElroy, C. A. Rideout, J. A. Coleman, Dr. A. N. Marion, M. J. McElroy, F. H. Shoals, T. J. Hawley, of Kent; Harry Collins, of New Castle;