

THE U. P. STRIKE

COMPANY PRESENTS ITS SIDE OF THE STORY.

THE MEN HAVE USED VIOLENCE

Charges Put Forth That Non-Union Workmen and Their Families Have Been Abused—No Chance for the Strikers to Win.

The following special dispatch has been sent out from North Platte giving a view of the railroad strike from the railroad's standpoint, which has not heretofore been put before the public:

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Aug. 25.—What are the facts about the Union Pacific strike which centers here? They have not been printed much except in the form of news sent out by a mass of misinformation, while the reports sent along the line by the strikers "bureau" indicate more "trifling" than there are engines on the whole system. This mass of ridiculous stuff has been eagerly printed by city newspapers whose editors are probably seeking a few dollars or a political profit from every real or fancied calamity.

The strike has been on now for over two months. Because of an expected order to accept "pieces" work 140 men quit and were sent out. Those who did not want to quit were either intimidated or were assured that the company would be compelled to give in. The men have been offered the guarantee of the company that they would make as much under the piece work as they could make before, with additional pay for skilled workmen on the premium basis, but under the advice of walking delegates they refused to give the new system a trial.

RESULTS OF THE STRIKE.
So much for the case of the strike. What are the results? Passenger trains have been two or three hours late, but the passenger business of the road is larger than it ever was before. Open boats to that effect were made. The men have been offered the guarantee of the company that they would make as much under the piece work as they could make before, with additional pay for skilled workmen on the premium basis, but under the advice of walking delegates they refused to give the new system a trial.

For such results as these the strikers have lost their wages for two months, have compelled their union to sustain actually on charity "benefits," have ruined the local trade of the town and by numerous indecent and violent acts have tarnished the fair name of the railroad. The strikers see their former places gradually filled by other men. It would take a most vivid imagination to see any promise of success in the strike. There is no chance that it could be prolonged. In the telegraph news sent from here the strikers have been carefully favored. Acts of violence have not been reported, but outside is ignorant of the real conditions.

CLAIM ACTS OF VIOLENCE.
A workman named Sayers went out with the others to work on charity to stay in. He went to Grand Island and resumed work for the company. He wrote his wife to come to him. She packed the goods and sent for a wagon to take them to him. Being informed by twenty strikers, some armed with clubs, went to the home and threatened the woman. They compelled the woman to go away peacefully. The mayor of the city personally took a drag, loaded the goods and helped the frightened woman to leave. Another man tried to join her husband at Grand Island. She was prevented from carrying a drag and was told that her husband would be killed if he remained at work. There are many other cases of this kind. The strikers have been kept out of print. Scores of strikers patrolled the depot grounds or surrounded trains, using lead threats and obscene language. The mayor and city officers, by law and committed violent assaults, but the local newspaper correspondents calmly announced that "there was no Albert Kunz, a workman, went across a store to buy some shoes. He was ordered not to come into the store. The strikers surrounded the depot. They said, 'You leave town or we will kill you.' All others attempting to get to the stores to make purchases were threatened and intimidated. Last Friday a machinist named Taggart went across a restaurant to get a meal. As he came out strikers were lying in wait. They knocked him down and struck at a cab. Being arrested they pleaded guilty. Saturday evening Machinist Dorr was set upon by five men and was beaten and kicked in the face. He was taken to the hospital and his face bruised. No reports of these or similar outrages were printed. Local newspaper writers claimed that "all was quiet." It was left to wonder how local "lively times" in North Platte would appear.

LESSONS THE TENSION.
Much of the tension has been lessened by the process of conducting the mayor ordering strikers to quit carrying clubs and instructing them to keep away from the company's grounds. The strikers have generally obeyed, and disturbances come now only when workmen attempt to go across to the stores to make purchases. They find it too unhealthful to attempt this, too.

Overlooked Man Returns Thanks.
A curious case occurred at a court at Emporia, Kan., one day last week, when a convicted murderer, who had been sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, delivered an address of thanks as follows: "I am entirely satisfied with the verdict and the sentence, and I am confident that not one jury in ten would have been so lenient with me. I desire to thank sincerely the court for its just and courteous manner of conducting this trial, and I hope that the blessing of God will remain with you all."

Give Lives to Charitable Work.
Quite a number of titled ladies have forsaken the luxuries of their home life to devote themselves to charitable work in Emporia. Two sisters of the duke of Norfolk, Lady Frances Bertie, Lady Edith Denham and many others are thus living out their principles. It is reported to be believed, pleasing the taking of the title, that Queen Natalie of Serbia, who is described as a likely candidate for the religious life.

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strikers here for the most part realize that they are beaten, but they are urged to hold out by demagogues and some newspaper editors who obtain much business from idle men.

The newspapers may be chargeable in part with exciting the men to acts of violence. This is a simple matter. "There are plenty of men in the city who would consider it good sport to thump any Union Pacific guard who presumes to be over-odious, just as soon as he lays off his star, and it is not a desire to create a riot, either. It is just simply a good excuse for a fight which no one would rather fight than eat, etc."

Such is the unhealthy sentiment expressed by some papers. No person is to be held responsible for the incipient termination of the strike, but the responsibility for the bad features of the situation while it lasts will not be hard to place. One feature of the strike is the incubation of false reports at regular intervals to the effect that the company is about to surrender, or is asking for conferences for the purpose of compromise. These are fabrications and are calculated to give false hopes to the strikers and are eagerly printed by the unfriendly newspapers. When such reports are made to be false as they invariably do, the papers do not feel prompted to make corrections, but anxiously await the next batch of fabrications. The Omaha papers furnished by the Omaha papers this morning, which says: "The strike may soon be settled, however. General Manager Dickinson of the Union Pacific returned to his office yesterday from out on the line, sent word to the car men that he desired a conference with a committee of their body. This committee meets Mr. Dickinson tomorrow," etc.

SAYS REPORT IS NOT TRUE.
This report is not true. Mr. Dickinson was in North Platte all day yesterday and is here today, and that the whole story is a fabrication, as are several other stories that say that the company has called for conferences for the purpose of compromise. He says that the shops are gradually filled along the line and that the new engines will be here on time to help handle the autumn business. He says that the position for a moment since the beginning of the trouble. So it seems that Omaha is deceiving North Platte and other points in the state. The Omaha and between the strikers' reports, and at both places the individuals never arrive at the real truth.

Paper Hunting.
One of the most exciting of all riding games is paper hunting, or following a trail made of scraps of paper. It can be made as dangerous as a steeply galloping over the fields. The danger is in the fences to be ridden over. There is no limit to the pace but the speed of the leading horse and the rider must be kept in mind. The "hare," as the man on horseback who lays the trail is called, is expected to foil his pursuers, the "hounds," as often as he can by the arts of fox, or by his own ingenuity, only restricted by certain rules of the game.—Country Life in America.

His Idea of a Library.
The late Lord Acton, whose remarkable little book of charity was little known to the public until attention was called to it in his obituary, had in his London house a collection of some 60,000 books, many of them old and rare. Joseph Chamberlain at one time rented the house by the season, and when he left to go into his house of his own some said to him that he must miss that fine library. "Library," replied the member from Brummagem, "I don't call that a library. It doesn't contain a single book of reference."

Utilize the Sun's Heat.
The heat of the sun is being utilized at Los Angeles, California, to create power and to heat water for domestic purposes. At an ostrich farm adjoining the city a solar motor is in operation every sunny day (about 300 days a year) and pumps 1,400 gallons of water per minute. Solar heaters are placed on the roofs of the houses and connected with the water pipes. One heater will supply hot water for domestic purposes for an ordinary family.

First Lesson at Sea.
Admiral Joubert says that when he first went to sea at a cadet he attempted some conversation with the executive officer who received him when he went on board. The officer, one of the strictest disciplinarians in the service, met his advances in this manner: "You are a cadet, sir. You are here to learn. Do not speak to me unless I speak to you. Do not hear only six words from you, sir, while you are on this ship: Port, starboard, yes, sir, and no, sir."

Great Artists Employed.
George G. Barnard is to do the sculptures for Pennsylvania's new state house, at Harrisburg. The artist, who is now in the city of Philadelphia, is to get \$150,000 for his paintings and Barnard \$300,000 for his statues.

Fifty Years a Minister.
The Rev. J. W. Chesley, rector of All Faith parish, Mechanicsville, St. Mary's county, Maryland, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination to the ministry at All Faith, the old parish church, July 16.

Inventor is Wealthy.
Lord Kelvin is the richest of British inventors. He is now receiving royalties on fourteen of his patent applications which have been tried on board the latest Japanese warship.

Veteran British Soldier Dead.
William Cox, a soldier who bore more battles than any other soldier in the British army, died at his home in Ballynahinch, Ireland, recently. Lord Roberts once wanted to give him a commission, but he refused it.

Vast Destruction by Locusts.
The Rocky mountain locust, or grasshopper, in 1874 destroyed \$100,000,000 of crops of Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa, and the indirect loss was probably as much more.

FARM

Harvesting Rice in Japan.
Prof. C. C. Geoghegan: "The harvest season begins in the latter part of October or the beginning of November. The grain is then cut by hand with sickles, tied in bundles, and carried to the border where it is set up to dry. When partially dry it is carried to the farmhouse, where the drying is completed and where the thrashing takes place. This operation consists of tearing the grain from the straw on an iron comb, and afterward the grain is spread on mats and beaten with flails to complete the separation. The next step is to hull the grain. This is done by hand on a primitive quera. The millstones are made of tough clay, into which is imbedded strips of bamboo in the inner rim of the cutting ridges of the millstones, and bamboo strips being packed in a shallow tub. Two of these improved millstones work together, the upper one being turned by hand. The edges of the bamboo, thus grind against each other and offer sufficient friction to remove the hull from the kernel. 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