

## COXEY IN WASHINGTON.

The Original Band of Common-wealers Reach Their Destination

The Montana Contingent Provoke the Action of United States Troops—Attack of the Rock Island—Kelly in Des Moines.

### MARCH INTO WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—When the commonweal army marched into Rockville Saturday night it was greeted with three cheers by the Jones contingent, which had just completed its long march from Philadelphia. At 7 a.m. Sunday the march to the city began. At the District of Columbia line a great concourse of people was waiting to welcome the army. Among others were a score of cavalrymen and several mounted patrolmen, who swung into the line as an advance guard.

It was shortly after 1 o'clock when the army marched into Brightwood park. A man was stationed at once at the gate and a placard was posted up saying that while no admission was charged those who could afford it were expected to contribute. Fully 8,000 persons must have visited the army in its quarters during the day, and total receipts for the day amounted to more than \$300. Mrs. Coxey and Legal Tender, the general's youngest child, reached Washington Sunday afternoon.

### WILL WRECK THE TRAIN.

ADAIR, Ia., April 28.—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad officials declared Thursday evening that they would ditch any train which Kelly or his men might steal on their road. Yardmaster Hamilton, with due authority, distributed an armful of papers in the Kelly camp. They were notices to the effect that the railway company had received information that an attempt would be made to steal a train and warning them that in case of any such attempt they must bear the consequences.

Gen. Kelly, receiving one, said that the railroad need not worry about him or his men, for, though a few men might try to steal rides, tramp fashion, the army would not board a train unless the train was donated or paid for.

### KELLY AT DES MOINES.

Haggard and Footsore Men March Into the City Under Heavy Escort.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 1.—This city was greatly excited by the arrival of Kelly's industrial army and there were fears of an outbreak of some sort. The men had marched 27 miles Saturday night without food and were held by the police 5 miles out of the city in a driving rainstorm all day with no provisions or shelter. The action of the authorities aroused much indignation among the laboring people, and when at 5 o'clock the army finally marched up Grand avenue to the camp on the east side of the town, wet, haggard and weary, their pitiable condition aroused sympathy almost as great as that which was theirs in Council Bluffs.

The city officials rented a big building  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles northeast of the capital, which had been built for store-works, and officially decided to contribute the building as barracks and one day's rations as the city's portion. The chief of police was instructed to put on a force of extra policemen and cooperate with the sheriff's deputies in preserving the peace.

Several carloads of policemen and deputies assembled at Valley Junction, just outside of the city limits, to halt the army and bring it through Des Moines under guard. As fast as the marchers walked into Valley Junction they were halted and corralled, and then moved to Walnut creek east of the junction.

The food given by the city had been taken to the stove works, 7 miles away, and not a mouthful was given to the hungry, weary men until the afternoon, when enough food for one company was sent down by the citizens' committee in charge of Gen. J. B. Weaver.

The men were halted twice for rest on the march across the city, and it was after 7:30 o'clock when they marched into the stove works. Many of them threw themselves on the floor utterly played out, but a good supper brought back strength and spirits.

### Strength of the Army.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 2.—Nearly 5,000 persons drove or walked out to "Camp Kelly" on Monday. Among them was President Aylesworth, of the Drake university, who led a class of his students. At his request Gen. Kelly formed the men in companies and the collegians took the census of the army, putting each man through the catechism which had been prepared. The census showed that the army was 1,575 strong. Nearly 200 recruits joined on Monday.

### Rescinds Its Action.

CHICAGO, May 2.—The council Monday night rescinded its order to the chief of police directing him to keep the Kelly "army" out of Chicago.

### STOPPED BY TROOPS.

The Entire Hogan Army Under Arrest at Forsythe, Mont.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 27.—Word was received by the Northers Pacific at 1 o'clock yesterday morning that troops from Fort Keogh took a special train and went to Forsythe, where Hogan's men on board the stolen Northern Pacific train had stopped for the night, and placed the entire army under arrest and secured possession of the train. No mention is made of a fight and it is supposed that no blood was shed.

BILLINGS, Mont., April 27.—A few minutes before noon the stolen train of box cars ran slowly into town. The Coxeyites were overtaken by the special train of the marshals just as they entered the limits of the city. After their arrival it was learned that the marshals' train overtook the Hogan contingent just as they were pulling away from Columbus (formerly known as Stillwater), and attempted to arrest the progress of the train bearing the 500 unemployed men who are in possession of the train. The leaders in charge

of the unemployed would not yield to the demands of the marshals to give up the train and instructed their men to go ahead, which was done. The two trains came on slowly during the forenoon until this city was reached, when a stop was ordered, and the conflict between the two bodies was the result.

### IN UNCLE SAM'S HANDS.

Train Stealers Must Face Most Serious Charges.

FORSYTH, Mont., April 28.—Seventy-five deputy United States marshals arrived Thursday afternoon and the Hogan contingent was turned over to them. The train, escorted by troops, started for Helena that evening.

The prisoners will be arraigned in the United States district court without delay on the charge of the theft of the train and disobedience of an injunction.

### A GENERAL TIE-UP.

Failure of All Efforts to Settle the Great Northern Strike.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 30.—All efforts to settle the Great Northern strike have failed, and President Debs, of the American railway union, shortly after noon Friday issued orders for a strike on all the Minnesota divisions of the Great Northern. This completes the strike from St. Paul to the coast.

### Wages of Railway Employees Reduced.

TOLEDO, O., April 28.—A 33% percent cut was made Thursday in the wages of the 1,500 employees of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway. Orders to this effect have been issued from the general offices here in this city. The cut will affect all grades of employees from the top down. This action is caused by the present big strike among the coal miners.

### In the Coke Regions.

CORNELLVILLE, Pa., April 30.—The coke strikers have adopted peaceful plans for the future. There is an exodus of foreigners from the regions, the leaders saying they have become tired of the constant struggle against starvation. A number have left for the old country.

### AN OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

COLUMBUS, O., April 30.—On Friday afternoon at the national headquarters of the United Mine Workers was prepared an official bulletin to the mine workers of the country. Miners were enjoined to "remember the resolution of the convention that none go to work until a general settlement is made." Then followed a greeting and detailed reports of the number of men out. The greeting advised that no attention be given newspaper reports, and encouraged the strikers.

### NEW LABOR UNION.

Movement Looking Toward a Consolidated Organization.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—In response to a call issued by Joseph R. Buchanan, of New York, formerly a prominent member of the Knights of Labor, a half hundred representative trade unionists met here in Woodman's hall for the purpose of considering a proposition to form a new national trade organization to absorb the Knights of Labor, the American Federation of Labor and all kindred organizations. A permanent organization was effected by electing Mr. Buchanan chairman.

It was decided to issue a call for a conference between the Knights of Labor, American Federation and other national and international organizations to take such steps as will lead to an agreement for united action of labor forces in the industrial and legislative fields. The chairman was authorized to issue the call, choosing the place of meeting, the conference to be held September 15, 1894.

### STARVATION IN MICHIGAN.

Several Hundred Iron Mountain Laborers Threatened Bloodshed.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., April 30.—Poor Commissioner McClinton had his resignation to Chairman McNaughton of the county board Friday afternoon. Five hundred idle workmen had met and unanimously passed a resolution giving him two hours to leave the city or suffer the consequences. Everyone who marched through the streets was given an order for two dollars on the poor commissioner good at any store. During the afternoon 300 orders were issued to married men. Single men cannot get orders and are getting boisterous.

A conservative estimate places the number in the city absolutely without food at 2,500. Friday night fully 600 men gathered in a building in Chapin location. The men are nearly all Italians and Finlanders, with a sprinkling of Swedish, Cornish and Austrians. Scores of deputy sheriffs are on duty.

### DROWNED BY HUNDREDS.

Terrible Accident in Roumanian Town—Report That 200 Were Killed.

BRAHILOV, Roumania, May 1.—A terrible accident occurred here. While the pier was crowded with persons in holiday attire waiting for the steamer which was to convey them to Galatz, on the Danube, the pier gave way and threw hundreds of persons into the water. It is estimated that not less than 200 were drowned.

### Many Cattle Drowned.

CONNING, Ia., May 1.—A destructive waterspout visited the northwestern portion of the county on Saturday evening. Reports received show that great damage was done to pastures and plowed grounds. George C. Calkin lost twenty-three head of cattle by drowning. The water rose higher in the small streams in the vicinity of the storm than for forty years.

### Anarchists Sentenced to Death.

BARCELONA, May 1.—The sentences of nine of the anarchists who were tried by court martial for complicity in the attempt made last year by Pallas upon the life of Capt. Gen. Martínez Campos were announced Monday. Five of the prisoners were sentenced to death and the four others to life imprisonment at hard labor.

By the suspension of a bank in St. Joseph, Mo., the city treasurer is deprived by law of any place to deposit the city funds.

## FELT THE LAW.

Coxey Fails in His Attempt to Speak from the Capitol Steps.

Hustled Out of the Grounds by Policemen—Brown Resists and Is Clubbed and Locked Up—Parade Through Washington.

### STOPPED BY THE POLICE.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Gen. Coxey's commonweal army marched through the streets of Washington to the capitol building on Tuesday, arriving there about 1 p.m.

The route of the procession was down the Fourteenth street road to Mount Pleasant, thence along Fourteenth street proper to Pennsylvania avenue to the Peace monument, and around the capitol grounds.

The commonweal moved at a funeral pace, and it was three-quarters of an hour in reaching Mount Pleasant, a subrise of the city.

The parade reached the city limits at 1:20. It was not permitted west of Fourteenth street. This was at the instance of the president, who thought it inadvisable to hazard a possible demonstration by some crank in front of the white house or treasury building.

Coxey wanted to pass these two points, by Maj. Moore firmly insisted on the Fourteenth street line of march.

At 12:10 the procession turned from Fourteenth street into the famous Pennsylvania avenue, which leads to the capitol. Thousands of people lined the avenue, but there was little confusion, owing to the excellent police precautions.

When the army reached the capitol at 1 p.m. the immense crowd on the eastern front of the capitol saw Coxey, bareheaded, proceed to the steps of the east portico and mount to the first platform about five steps. Here were stationed Capt. Kelly and other officers of the police force. They met the general before he had time to turn his face to the gathered multitude and he was politely informed that he could make no speech at that place. Coxey said firmly:

"I wish to enter a protest."

"No sir," firmly said the captain, "you can take no action here of any kind." The police were courteous, but very firm.

Coxey then, bareheaded as he was, said: "Well, then, I wish to read a protest."

"It cannot be read here," said the officer.

Coxey showed no inclination to yield and he was unceremoniously hustled off the steps into the middle of the broad plaza in front of the capitol. He made no physical resistance but protested all the while and the crowd gathered around him and obstructed the way somewhat, but it was not a hustle of resistance but seemed more like curiosity. The police did not use their clubs; no one was struck and the immense crowd was handled in the kindest yet in the firmest and most effective manner. All who came expecting some serious trouble, and there were not a few, were disappointed. Peace reigned throughout the whole demonstration.

The episode then certainly closed for the day, and the affair of Coxey lasted not over ten minutes. He was taken by the police to the edge of the crowd without any difficulty and entered his carriage. Capt. Kelly said: "Where do you go now, Mr. Coxey?"

"To our new grounds in southeast Washington," the industrial leader said. He then gave the army the order to march. The police authorities again showed their courtesy in furnishing him a suitable escort, and the weary, disappointed "Wealers" again started on a hot tramp for a new resting place.

Meanwhile in another part of the grounds another scene was being enacted. Just as the head of the army turned along the south front of the capitol grounds, Maj. Moore, who headed the procession, fearing that the Coxeyites would attempt to enter the grounds at that point, turned his horse and rode back to where Marshal Browne was. Browne turned and pointed straight ahead, signifying that he would not enter the grounds.

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Just north of New Jersey avenue Browne halted the men and called Coxey up and turned the command of the army over to him, leaving his horse in the charge of his attendant. He told young Coxey to keep the commonweal where they stood and to wait until he came back. Instead of waiting until he reached the entrance to the grounds, Browne clambered over the coping, and, breaking into a run, dashed alone in the direction of the capitol. The enormous crowd, composed entirely of the rougher class of Washingtonians, followed him, dashing over the bushes and destroying all the shrubbery in their path.

For a few minutes the police could do nothing at all with the crowd, but rode aimlessly about clubbing anyone who happened to be in the way. Browne dashed on until within 100 feet of the capitol, where he was arrested by Officer Stramline. The officer says Browne assaulted him, but Browne himself was clubbed and pretty roughly handled by four officers, who grabbed him at about the same time. Browne was led down First street with an officer holding each arm and mounted police riding alongside.

As they turned down toward the fifth precinct station other officers came up with Christopher Columbus Jones, the leader of the Philadelphia contingent, in custody. He also had been arrested for disorderly conduct.

When arraigned, Brown gave his name as Carl Browne, date of his birth, July 4, 1849, at Springfield, Ill., and his occupation as that of a journeyman artist. He had \$7.35 in cash, several medals and a gold watch. He requested a receipt for these things, but was informed that that was not necessary. When the officer was asked what the charge was, he replied: "Disorderly conduct, and as for myself, why he assaulted me." Browne was not charged with the assault, however.

He was placed in cell No. 1 and had nothing to say except: "I am going to let the American people speak for me."

He requested that some one be sent to tell Jesse Coxey to get the army back to camp as quickly and quietly as possible.

When Jones was arraigned he gave his name slowly and distinctly, "Christopher Columbus Jones," his age as 50, and his occupation as that of a pump-builder. He had only seventy-nine cents in money, a paper of pins and a knife.

Late in the afternoon Browne's bail was fixed at \$500. Mrs. Emily Briggs, a wealthy resident of this city, and Mrs. Anna Hahn, a prominent labor sympathizer, undertook the bond and the chief marshal was set free. Christopher Columbus Jones was left to languish in the station house.

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Later in the day Gen. Coxey said he believed the fact that the common people of the United States represented by his followers had been denied the right peaceably to assemble and state their grievances would be heralded throughout the land and would result in bringing many thousands of the unemployed to this city. He still advised peace and the chief marshal was set free. Christopher Columbus Jones was left to languish in the station house.

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