

THE INDUSTRIAL WAR.

Some of the Events Incident to the Great Pullman Boycott.

Ominous Turn of Affairs in California—The Allied Trades Fail to Go Out—Outlook Brightens for Chicago and Other Centers.

TO PROBE THE STRIKE.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—It was officially announced at the white house Thursday night that the president will appoint a commission by the authority given him by the arbitration act of 1888, to investigate the labor troubles at Chicago and elsewhere, and report to the president and congress. This determination on the part of the president was arrived at after an interview with Secretary-Treasurer Hayes, of the Knights of Labor, McGuire and C. N. French, of the executive committee, and Mr. Schoenfelder, who were introduced to the president Thursday afternoon by Senator Kyle and who came bearing credentials from the American Railway union, the Pullman employees and several labor organizations.

Riots at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—Early Thursday morning a mob of several hundred strikers rushed into the yards on the mole. They killed all the locomotives that had been fired up, and blocked the tracks by derailing a locomotive and a long line of coaches. Later in the day another crowd wrecked a turntable and did some damage to the roundhouse. Trouble came to an end, however, in the evening when a force of marines from Mare island were landed.

Refuse to Treat.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The General Managers association refused to even consider the peaceful overtures which were made to that body by President Eugene V. Debs of the American Railway union. The proposition was not only not considered, but it was returned to Mayor Hopkins, who took the letter to the association, with the information that no communication whatever from the officers of the American Railway union could be received or considered by the association.

At 10:30 a. m. Friday President Debs and Vice President Howard, of the American Railway union, called on Mayor Hopkins and presented him with a document containing a proposal for a settlement of the strike which they asked him to hand to the General Managers' association and use his influence to have that organization indorse it. The plan proposed agreed that the strike would be declared off if the railway companies will take back the old men, except those who were arrested and those who have committed acts of violence.

Will Remain at Work.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The executive committee of the American Federation of Labor and the representatives of the national organizations which have been meeting at the Briggs house for the last two days on Friday decided against ordering a general strike in support of the American Railway union. The conference also decided against local sympathetic strikes by the trade unions, and requested the members of the organizations already out to return to their places. There was but one expression of opinion among delegates as to the justice of the strike of the American Railway union, but there was pronounced opposition to involving other trades of the country.

Wrecked by Miners.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 16.—The miners, of Fontanet, a station on the Big Four a few miles west of Terre Haute, on Friday, dined a train. The engineer and fireman were mangled to death.

The wreck was undoubtedly the work of a lawless mob of miners that possessed Fontanet all day Thursday and stopped and sidetracked five Big Four freight trains to show their sympathy for the railroad strikers. The trouble was so threatening that Sheriff Stout, of Vigo county, and several deputies went to Fontanet Thursday afternoon. No passengers were seriously injured.

Under Martial Law.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., July 16.—Friday was one of the most exciting days in the history of the strike, and martial law has been proclaimed. Two men lie wounded in the receiving hospital, while several others are reported dead or injured. Shortly after 10 o'clock Friday morning a switch engine was proceeding along Front street to clear the track. A company of regulars, under Capt. Roberts, of Battery L, Fifth United States artillery, accompanied the engine. As it reached 1 street it is said a gang of strikers fired on the troops. The soldiers returned the fire and several men were seen to fall. Two of them were picked up by the police and removed to the receiving hospital.

United States Marshal Baldwin was at the head of the troops and proclaimed martial law. He called upon the people in the name of the United States to go to their homes and remain there until the trouble is over. A few obeyed but the majority remained on the streets in defiance of the marshal's order.

A Brighter Outlook.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Railway managers declared Sunday that the strike was a thing of the past. They claim to have many of their old men back at work and are rapidly supplying the places of others. Trains are running with something of old-time regularity. Freight is being moved but the congestion is not ended. Trades' union men called out to support the strike have mostly resumed work. Uncle Sam's troops are still encamped on the lake front.

Telegrams from other railroad centers are more emphatic than ever before to the effect that the American Railway union strike is at an end outside Chicago. From Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and other points the news is much to the same effect—that most of the railroads are running freight

and passenger trains on schedule time, that men who deserted their posts at the order to strike are applicants for reemployment; that new men are plentiful enough to supply the needs of the railway managers and that some of the roads emphatically refuse to reinstate former employees who deserted at the dictates of the union.

Managers Quit.

Saturday the General Managers' association adjourned sine die. Recognizing that the railroad strike was virtually ended, the members felt that there was no further need for their daily meetings.

Before the meeting Chairman St. John and Strike Manager Egan both reiterated the statement that the General Managers' association would not recognize Mr. Debs or any of his associates in the settlement of the strike. It was also said emphatically that none of the old brotherhoods was involved in the settlement of the strike.

Leaders Confer.

At a conference held at the Revere house on Saturday, at which President Debs, Vice President Howard, Secretary Kelher and Director Rogers, of the American Railway union, General Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, and Grand Chief Stephenson and Secretary Rodemos, of the National Brotherhood of Railway Car-men, were present, it was agreed that the Knights of Labor in Chicago and other points in the west where there is trouble with the railroads will be called out. Knights of Labor at other places will remain at work and will contribute their moral and financial support to the strikers. When the meeting had adjourned it was announced that the leaders, in addition to ordering a strike of some Knights of Labor, had decided to call out all carmen and trackmen; to appoint a number of additional managers of the strike; to appeal to Chief Arthur to forbid members of the Engineers' brotherhood working with non-union men, and to push the strike and boycott more vigorously than ever.

Took an Oath of Fealty.

Richard Powers stood before 2,500 persons at Bricklayers' hall Sunday night and bound the assembly by a solemn oath to renounce the two old political parties and espouse the cause of the people's party. The scene was dramatic in the extreme. The speaker had just finished an arraignment of the two political machines, which he blamed for the present depressed condition of the country. Then he told the assemblage to repeat the oath after him.

"With my hand uplifted"—the multitude roared the sentence—"and before the everlasting God!" The audience repeated after the speaker, and the noise had scarcely ended before he continued: "I renounce all parties." The rest was drowned in the shouting. Every hand in the hall was held high and the rest of the oath was lost in the noise. It was an indorsement of the people's party.

At this same meeting resolutions were adopted hailing with joy the action of the trades union, the farmers' alliance, the single-taxers, the socialists and populists in joining hands in a common effort to restore the liberties of the people by means of the ballot; renouncing unconditionally allegiance to either the democratic or republican party; declaring in future, as trade unionists, socialists, federalists, single-taxers and all other elements outside the old party machines, for independent political action, and that to make a straight fight in accordance with this resolution they would rally under the banner of the people's party.

Refuse to Yield.

The Pullman strikers were given the opportunity Monday night to go back to work. No conditions were attached. They declined to accept the invitation. Col. Turner and Dr. H. W. Thomas acted as peacemakers. During the day placards were stuck up around town calling for a mass meeting at 8 o'clock in the New Market hall. More than 1,000 men and women attended. To the advice of Col. Turner and Dr. Thomas to return to work a unanimous shout of "Never" was returned, and the object of the meeting proved fruitless. During the day negotiations looking to the opening of the works and the re-employment of the old men were conducted between Messrs. Turner and Thomas and Vice President Wickes. The latter agreed that if the men stated their willingness and desire to return to work the company would consider the proposition.

Trains Moving in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—All trains are moving approximately on schedule time. The west bound overland train, which has been tied up at Ogden, arrived at Sacramento Sunday with a number of passengers.

BACKED HIM UP.

The House Endorses President Cleveland's Strike Policy.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—President Cleveland's course in the recent strike was indorsed in the house in the following language:

Resolved, That the house of representatives indorses the prompt and vigorous efforts of the president and his administration to suppress lawlessness, restore order and prevent improper interference with the enforcement of the laws of the United States and with the transportation of the mails of the United States and with interstate commerce; and pledges the president hearty support, and deems that the success which has already attended his efforts is cause for public and general congratulations.

The resolution was offered by Congressman McCreary, chairman of the foreign affairs committee. The resolution was adopted by a viva voce vote.

Found the Stolen Treasure.

BUTTE, Mont., July 17.—Friday the station agent at Wickes, a mining camp on the Montana Central railway was robbed of a chest containing \$2,800 in gold coin. The sheriff and a posse started out to run down the thieves. While scouring around the mountains one of the posse stepped on the ground which sagged, and underneath the sod the strong box was found intact and all the money recovered.

THE UTAH BILL SIGNED.

The Territory Has Only to Hold a Constitutional Convention to Become a State.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The president has signed the bill to permit Utah to hold a constitutional convention and be admitted into the union as a state. The Utah bill as amended by the senate, which amendments have been accepted by the house, makes it impossible for the territory to carry out the processes of admission before the close of 1895. Had the house bill passed it could have been admitted during the present year. The bill as amended and sent to the president provides that delegates to the constitutional convention called by the governor of the territory shall be chosen on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1894, and that the convention itself shall not assemble until the first Monday in March, 1895.

The constitutional convention will frame a state constitution, which will be submitted to the people for ratification at an election in November, 1895, when the governor and other state officers and a member of congress will be elected. If the constitution is ratified and if the president finds that it provides for a republican form of government under the provisions of the act of congress, he will issue a proclamation announcing the fact and declaring Utah a state.

First, the convention must declare on behalf of the people of the state to adopt the constitution of the United States. Several important requirements for the state constitution are made by congress; that it shall be republican in form and make no distinction in civil or political rank on account of race or color, except as to Indians, who are not taxed, and that it shall not be repugnant to the constitution of the United States and the principles of the declaration of independence.

One of the most crucial requirements of the state constitution, which was evoked by the power of the Mormon church, is that it shall provide by ordinance irrevocable without the consent of the United States and the people of the state, that perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and that no inhabitants of the state shall ever be molested on account of the mode of religious worship, provided that polygamous or plural marriages are forever prohibited.

The state is to disclaim all title to the unappropriated public lands, and all Indian tribes are to remain under the absolute jurisdiction of the United States. However, the government concedes liberal grants of lands to the state for public purposes. One hundred sections are given for public buildings at the capital, 90,000 acres for an agricultural college, two townships for irrigation purposes, 50,000 acres for an insane asylum, for a school of mines, for a deaf and dumb asylum, for a reform school, for a state normal school, for an institution for the blind, each 10,000 acres, and for a miners' hospital 50,000 acres. The United States penitentiary near Salt Lake City is to be sold to the state. All granted lands are to be sold at public sales for not less than \$5 an acre, but the state may lease them for terms of five years. Ten per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, after the admission of the state, is to be paid by the government to the state as a permanent fund for the support of the common schools, of which the interest only is available. It will be seen that liberal provisions are made for educational institutions and charitable purposes.

All of the educational institutions are to remain under the exclusive control of the state, and no part of the proceeds of the land can be used for the support of any sectarian or denominational school.

HE OWNS UP.

Ed Holloway Confesses to Having Caused the Wreck at Fontanet, Ind.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 18.—Ed Holloway has confessed that he wrecked the Big Four New York express train last Friday morning, causing the death of the engineer and fireman. Holloway had gone to Fontanet, where five freight trains had been sidetracked by the miners, to serve as a "scab" brakeman but deserted the company and joined the miners in their acts of depredation. The next morning, within a few hours after the wreck he turned up at Rockville, a dozen miles away, and criticised a report in a morning paper of the wreck that had occurred at 1:20 a. m. This aroused suspicion and he was arrested and brought here where a deputy sheriff recognized him as a man he had threatened to shoot for pulling coupling pins at Fontanet. In his confession Holloway says eight or ten miners by threatening to hang him forced him to break the switch lock and throw the switch. They did not particularly care whether they caught a freight or passenger train, but said they wanted to kill a few scabs. Holloway did not know the names of the miners, but has promised to identify them if brought before him. He was taken to Indianapolis to take a look at McKillup and Rash, two men arrested on the general charge of obstructing interstate commerce. They were at Fontanet the night of the wreck, and McKillup has been identified by a brakeman of the passenger train as a man he saw near by immediately after the crash and who excitedly asked if a freight train had been ditched. Several Fontanet men who are under suspicion have fled.

Holloway failed to identify McKillup. On the train returning to Terre Haute again confessed to throwing the switch but later on denied emphatically that his previous statements were true, declaring his innocence of the whole affair.

The Chicago Horror.

CHICAGO, July 18.—An inquest upon the remains of Farrier Joseph Gaylor, Canoner Edward Doyle, Artificer Jeremiah Donovan and Private Fred Stoltz, victims of the caisson explosion at Oakwood and Grand boulevards, was held by Deputy Coroner Corbett at Rolston's, No. 5437 Lake avenue, Tuesday. The verdict of the jury was that death was caused by an accidental explosion and its cause unknown.

ODD SIGNS.

A New York dealer in men's furnishings goods displays a sign reading: "Shirt Constructor." The following sign is posted over a Third avenue bar: "This office refers to the Charity Organization all applicants for relief." "Did you win already?" inquires a manuscript notice in a shop window of the German quarter, and then follows the announcement: "Every customer is registered in my indicator and the fifth purchaser gets his purchase for nothing."

DEATH IN ITS WAKE.

Four Artillerymen Slain by the Explosion of a Caisson.

CHICAGO, July 18.—One platoon of battery F, Second United States artillery, was wiped out of existence Monday afternoon by the explosion of an ammunition caisson near the corner of Oakwood and Grand boulevards. Every man in the platoon was either killed outright or fearfully bruised and burned.

Following is a list of the killed and injured:

KILLED—Farrier Joseph Gaylor, troop B of the Seventh cavalry, Fort Sheridan, 30 years old, six years in the service, head blown from shoulders and the body burned and mutilated; Canoner Edward Doyle, battery F, Second regiment, Fort Riley, Kan., 23 years old, body blown to pieces; Artificer Jeremiah Donovan, battery F, Second regiment, Fort Riley, Kan., 27 years old, body blown to pieces; Private Fred Stoltz, battery F, Second regiment, Fort Riley, Kan., wheel driver of caisson, terribly burned, died at Mercy hospital at 8 o'clock.

WOUNDED—Trumpeter Herbert Antes, troop B of the Seventh cavalry, Fort Sheridan, shoulder blown off and legs and arms frightfully burned, taken to Mercy hospital, will probably die; Sergt. Ludwig Leiner, battery F, Second regiment, Fort Riley, 30 years old, struck in breast and face by fragments of iron, his body a mass of burns, cannot recover; Private John Allen, battery F, Second regiment, Fort Riley, driver of lead team of caisson, 23 years old, shot in neck and severely burned; Private Maurice O'Donnell, battery F, Second regiment, Fort Riley, lead driver of second caisson, cut on the head and burned; Sergt. George Hoffman, troop B, Seventh cavalry, Fort Sheridan, shot in chin; Sergt. Anthony Kane, troop B, Seventh cavalry, Fort Sheridan, 30 years old, ear blown off; Private Enks, wheel driver of second caisson, battery F, Second regiment, Fort Riley, blown off his horse and fell head first on the edge of a stone sidewalk; Private Equhart, battery F, Second regiment, Fort Riley, shot through the foot; Trooper Huyck, troop B, Seventh cavalry, Fort Sheridan, bruised and rendered deaf; Private Panushki, battery F, Second regiment, Fort Riley, wheel driver of second caisson, bruised about face and shoulders; Mrs. L. B. Griggs, 39 years old, cut in the arm by flying glass; Ralph M. Byers, 14 years old, living at 377 Oakwood boulevard, two scraps of heel severed by bullet, taken home, not serious; Corporal Abraham L. Riley, battery F, Second regiment, Fort Riley, thrown to the ground and bruised.

Imposing residences on either side of the scene of the explosion now stand with blank paneless windows and torn and shattered walls. Pieces of shell, wagon rims and fragments of iron torn from wagons were driven with terrific force against the stone walls and into crevices between the stones, where they still cling as evidence of the fury of the blast. Wagon hubs, spokes and felloes were driven with resistless force through plate glass windows and went tearing through parlors filled with costly statuary, lamps, mirrors and draperies, smashing and tearing everything in their course. Heavy oaken doors were thrown down and stone columns, weighing thousands of pounds, were torn away and fragments hurled in every direction. Plate glass lay shattered within the walls of palatial homes, not a house within the block escaping damage.

Gen. Miles, on being informed of the disaster, sent Col. Williston to the scene to secure a report of the affair. Col. Williston, while he could discover absolutely no facts concerning the cause of the explosion, has a theory which may explain it. He said: "My theory of the accident is that the plug at the base of one of the shrapnels became loosened, some of the powder leaked out, and being ground and pounded by the jolting of the limber, ignited the powder in the cartridges exploded, and the ignition of the other two chests followed.

"The shrapnel is probably the most deadly projectile thrown by modern guns. The 3-inch shells are of steel and carry at their tips a brass combination fuse screwed on; this fuse has both a fulminate cap and a time fuse, so that the shell will explode either on contact or at any desired range. In the head of the shell is about half a pound of powder. The shell of these are the missiles that kill. The bullets are arranged in layers, each layer resting in a brittle cast-iron ring. The rings are perforated so that the bullets lie deeply in them. When the explosion comes each of these rings is burst into a number of jagged fragments that make awful wounds. Each shell holds 150 bullets, and it is expected the rings will burst into 150 bits—300 pieces of iron, leaving out the scraps of the shell itself."

PRENDERGAST HANGED.

Carter H. Harrison's Assassin Executed at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 14.—At 11:47½ a. m. Friday Patrick Eugene Joseph Prendergast was hanged in the corridor of the Cook county jail for the murder of Carter H. Harrison. Prendergast remained in the cell until 11:47½ a. m. Friday. The execution was witnessed by a large number of people. The body was cut down at 11:58.

Prendergast, a man of about 35 years, was a native of Ireland. He was a member of the Irish-American league and was known as a violent man.

Prendergast was arrested on the charge of the murder of Carter H. Harrison, a prominent politician and a member of the Irish-American league.

Prendergast was found guilty of the murder of Carter H. Harrison and was sentenced to hang.

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