

PRICE ONE CENT

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1895.

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NIGHT EDITION SOLDIERS SENT FOR.

Trouble Breaks Out in Maspeth and all Through the Eastern District.

MOBS FORM IN RIDGEWOOD.

Cars Stoned and Pistol Shots Fired at the Police Guarding Them.

CITIZENS DENOUNCE MAJOR COCHRAN.

An Appeal Made to the Grand Jury to Investigate the Hicks Street Shooting.

Trouble is brewing in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, where cars were run to-day for the first time since the strike began.

Cars were stoned by crowds and pistols shot were fired at policemen. The Sheriff of Queens County was notified early in the day by President Lewis, of the Brooklyn Heights Company, that cars would be run over the Grand street line, and asking that proper protection be afforded.

The depot of the line is in Maspeth, which is in Queens County; consequently the Brooklyn police could not be expected to furnish the required squad.

Car 4111, guarded by two deputy sheriffs of Queens County, was sent with twenty non-union men to the depot at Maspeth. A crowd of 150 men rushed from the strikers' headquarters, overpowered the guard and took the twenty non-unionists prisoners.

The captured men were taken to the headquarters and two strikers ran the car to the depot.

At Manhattan avenue and Java street, Greenpoint, several policemen were bruised with missiles thrown by a mob.

Special Policeman Mehan, while riding on a car on Manhattan avenue, near Greenpoint avenue, was shot at by some one in a crowd. The bullet grazed the officer's head and buried itself in the woodwork.

Prior to the shooting the car had been



HER BOY IS IN THE SEVENTH.

stoned and every glass in it was shattered.

A Flushing avenue car while passing the Navy-Yard, at Clermont avenue, at 12.30, was attacked by a crowd of 300 men, who shattered every pane of glass in it, and dragged the motorman and conductor from the platforms and hustled them away.

A platoon of police drove the crowd off, but the car was delayed for a long time until a new crew could be procured. During the afternoon big crowds of idlers began to collect on both Myrtle and Gate avenues in the vicinity of the



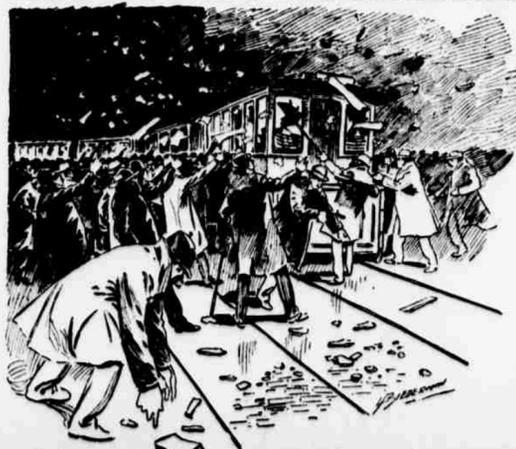
NOW CHOLLY'S GIRL THINKS HE LOOKS ON PICKET DUTY.

A telephone message was sent to General McLeer asking for a detachment of troops to guard the property. The strikers are said to be determined that no cars shall run over the line.

Troop A was sent to the scene of the trouble.

Sheriff Doht, of Queens County, was told by the strikers that the captured men had been sent back to Brooklyn in wagons. One of the prisoners escaped, and bore marks of having been badly beaten. He is a resident of Allegheny, Pa. He says he was clubbed after being arried into the strikers' headquarters.

Late this afternoon the wires at Manhattan and Driggs avenues, were cut. Cars were blocked at that point for a long time. A big crowd assembled, and stones were thrown.



Wrecking Cars on Seventh Avenue Last Night.

THEY HAVE NOTHING TO ARBITRATE!



HOMESTEAD.

CHICAGO.

BROOKLYN.

Ridgewood station.

A few stones were thrown at cars on each line. Capt. Kitzner, and his squad of mounted police charged on the Myrtle avenue crowd and drove them back.

The crowd returned, however, reinforced by a large number of sympathizers, and were considerably bolder.



HIS SHIRT WAS FULL OF COAL.

It is feared that before nightfall there will be serious trouble.

Major Abrams, of the Seventh Regiment, has ordered all companies under his command to hold themselves in readiness to go out at a moment's notice.

Father O'Hare and a number of citizens in Greenpoint used moral suasion to such effect that cars on Manhattan avenue were deserted by their non-union crews, whereupon the strikers ran the cars back to the depot.

While a number of cars were still blocked, however, a mob burned out the trolley wire, and were dispersed by the police and Troop A.

During the charge four shots were fired at the police from a house on Manhattan avenue. Search of the houses failed to find the marksmen.

Mayor Schieren notified Father O'Hare to inform the rioters that violence would not be tolerated in Greenpoint, and soldiers would be stationed there if further disorder occurred.

In South Brooklyn the crowd grew troublesome along the route of the Crosstown line.

The line was obstructed by refuse of

every description. The wires, too, were decorated with all sorts of articles. A force of men under a strong guard removed them.

Twice within a few hours 500 feet of wires were cut at Richards street and Erie Basin.

Company A of the Fourteenth Regiment was called to the spot to prevent a riot.

Fully 500 people had gathered in the neighborhood, and were armed with stones and clubs.

At Hicks and Sackett street a fusillade of stones, bottles, crockery and other missiles came from the tenement-houses and was directed against a squad of soldiers of the Fourteenth Brooklyn Regiment which was escorting a car through the block, no one was seriously hurt and there was no shooting.

The citizens and property owners living in the vicinity of Harrison and Hicks streets, South Brooklyn, who were witnesses of the shooting of Thomas

menace to public convenience is concerned.

"The companies say they are operating a large number of cars. I have every reason to believe that statement. I have ridden over some of the lines and know that the service is good."

Yesterday seventeen lines were opened and a total of nearly 300 cars were run. Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon the railroad officials were running 297 cars on twenty-six lines.

At 9.20 o'clock this morning a citizen called at the Adams street station and gave the sergeant in charge what he supposed was a dynamite bomb.

He laid a long piece of iron, covered with what seemed to be tar and enamel, on the desk, saying he had found it on the car tracks at Flatbush avenue and Fulton street.

The alleged bomb was taken to the Navy Yard to be tested.

John Strong was held in the Lee Avenue Court, Williamsburg, to-day on a



Sweethearts and Wives Visiting the Twenty-second at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory.

Carney on Wednesday, by one of the soldiers of Company K, Thirteenth Regiment, circulated a petition this morning through that part of the city requesting District-Attorney James Ridgway to take immediate action and thoroughly investigate the affair.

The petition was laid before Mr. Ridgway this afternoon by a committee of the signers, but the District-Attorney said that all he could do at present would be to submit the matter to the Grand Jury of Kings County next Tuesday.

President Lewis said to-day that he believed the strike was broken. He declared that he had received a number of applications from union men for positions.

Mayor Schieren, when asked this morning for his views on the situation, said:

"The strike, in my opinion, is practically at an end. That is, so far as the

charge of carrying concealed weapons. The police think he is a dangerous Anarchist.

Special Officer Tammany found Strong at an early hour this morning acting in a suspicious manner in the vicinity of Grand street on Driggs avenue. His answers to questions did not suit Tammany, who locked him up.

When searched at the station, Tammany nearly fainted when he found that his prisoner had small dynamite bombs and a large loaded revolver in his pockets.

"I wanted to make things pleasant for somebody," he said, when asked what he intended to do with the bombs.

The bombs were placed in pails of water in the Bedford avenue station.

Strong seemed unconcerned when arraigned in court, and told Justice Goetz-

RECORDED GOFF says he has been advised to make in order to acquire the "vain judicial mind." He said he is "AMERICAN BIRD LI-SABON." He said he is "A BIRD LI-SABON."

usually respected.

But it is almost a waste of time to talk about arbitration. In any discussion of the remedies for labor troubles the only efficient "remedy" is to prevent them. No company ought to allow its relations with its employees to be such that a strike on their part is necessary to call public attention to their grievances. There should be a "joint board" established by every company, upon which the employees should have equal representation, and all questions of joint interest should be discussed and settled by that board. Why might not one of the provisions of every charter granted to a public carrier be the establishment of such a board? Since private employees by years of experience have proved that such boards preserve peace between them and their employees, why should not the law re-

"I expect an order any moment from brigade headquarters directing me to return with my command to New York."

Personally, he said he would issue an order in a short time directing the pickets in the vicinity of the Halsey street depot to return to the depot and await further orders.

This would indicate that Col. Appleton fears no further trouble.

Col. Appleton said that the members of the Seventh Regiment had expressed no desire to return to their homes. They were willing to remain on duty as long as their presence was considered necessary.

Members of Companies K, E and I, Seventh Regiment, stationed in East New York, received orders this morning to get in readiness for marching orders, and to have everything packed and cleaned up ready to move at a minute's notice.

The members of the Ninth Regiment, who had been held in reserve in the armory in New York, received orders to go to their homes last night, it being thought there would be no call for their services.

Early this morning the railroad officials sent the police a list of the car

lines they intended to operate to-day. It included all the lines of the Brooklyn Heights system.

The total number of cars they promised to run is 433. On ordinary occasions during rush hours there are nearly 1,300 cars in use on the streets of Brooklyn.

Wires were cut in several parts of the city last night, but were all repaired before 10 o'clock this morning, except in the vicinity of the Ninth avenue depot, where great destruction was wrought yesterday morning.

The officials will try makeshift arrangements in order to get cars started. Police on Bedford avenue this morning fired a volley of shots at men in a wagon who were discovered cutting wires. One of the men is believed to have been wounded.

The sudden move on the part of the trolley officials to get all their lines in working order is believed to be due to the decision of Justice Gaynor yesterday that a writ of mandamus should be issued.

Both Sides of the Question.

The following letter is printed in the Evening Post to-night:

To the Editor of The Evening Post: Sir: Your suggestion that the grievances of the Brooklyn motorman ought to be met by agitation—public meetings, petitions to the Mayor and the Legislature, and publication in the newspapers—is an excellent one, provided always there is some means of guaranteeing that the men engaged in these public meetings, petitions, and publications shall not be at once discharged from the employ of the Company they are accusing.

You say that "if this were the mode in which such disputes between employers and employees were ordinarily settled, sympathy would go out as freely to the men, under such conditions as prevail in Brooklyn, as it goes out to all who are known of any one who advocates 'compulsory arbitration.'" Unfortunately, however, employees, even when subject to very unjust conditions, are not able at the same time to secure the attention of the public to their grievances and retain their positions, and even men engaged in a "peaceable strike," which does not inconvenience the public, are allowed to continue in idleness and suffering, as the striking clock-makers have been in this city since last September, without much help from public sympathy.

You speak of "compulsory arbitration" as one of the "proposed remedies," and dwell upon the "difficulty of getting large bodies of men to abide by the decision of the arbitrators." I do not know of any one who advocates "compulsory arbitration," but the objection you very reasonably urge against it does not hold, in actual practice, in the case of voluntary arbitration, for the decision of the arbitrators, where both parties have agreed beforehand to abide by it, is, in fact,

ESCORTING AN OLD LADY HOME.

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A Dude's Idea of the Situation.

NIGHT EDITION

GAYNOR WILL DECIDE LATER.

Arguments Heard in Mandamus Proceedings Against Lewis's Road.

COMPANY WANTS MORE TIME.

It Seeks to Have the Writ Made Alternative Instead of Peremptory.

STRIKERS ARE HIGHLY PLEASED.

They Say the Decision Will Force Lewis to Admit His Scarcity of Help.

Justice William J. Gaynor, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, heard argument this morning on the question of whether a peremptory or alternative writ of mandamus should be issued to compel the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to operate its cars.

He reserved decision until later in the day.

On the application of Mirabeau L. Towns, the post lawyer, for Joseph Loader, a Fulton street furniture dealer, Justice Gaynor yesterday decided that the writ of mandamus should issue against the Company, and ordered the lawyers for plaintiff and defendant to appear this morning, when it would be decided whether it would be peremptory or alternative.

Company Would Gain Time.

It is in the interest of the Company that the writ should be alternative, for the reason that the case would then have to be gone all over again by a justice and a jury. This would give the Company time.

An alternative writ can only issue where a question of fact is involved, and cannot issue until argument has been heard by a justice and a jury.

A peremptory writ operates as soon as issued by the Judge after argument has been heard.



ONE OF THE SEVENTH ON HICKS STREET. Add they "never touched him."

Lawyer Towns was assisted in his argument by Delos McCurdy.

The Brooklyn Heights Company was represented by its counsel, Thomas E. Moore, assisted by Lawyers J. T. Davies, Charles F. Stone and William C. Trull.

Towns Opens the Case.

Lawyer Towns opened the case for the plaintiff by arguing that there was no question of fact involved, but that the only reason the Company was not running cars was because they were not willing to pay a certain price to the employees.

"There is not a single paragraph in their answer," said Mr. Towns, "that raises a question of fact."

The case is similar to that brought by Major McNulty before Supreme learned Judge, although denying the writ, says in his opinion that there was no question of fact involved.

Gaynor Makes Comparisons.

Justice Gaynor interrupted Mr. Towns to say that the case was similar to the case of the residents of Arverne against the Long Island Railroad, when the

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