

PRICE ONE CENT

NEW YORK, SATURDAY JANUARY 26, 1895.

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NIGHT EDITION

MORE CARS ATTACKED.

Crowds Again Resort to Violence in the Greenpoint District.

SPECIAL POLICEMAN BEATEN.

Half of the Car Lines Are Now in Operation---Wire Cutters Again Out in Force.

SOME RELIEF FOR THE SEVENTH BOYS.

Major Abrams Lessens the Guard and Keeps Those off Duty Under Shelter.

Greenpoint was again the scene of great disorder to-day. The rest of the city was comparatively quiet, there being but few disturbances.

The absence of militia seemed to embolden the turbulent element and, although the police force was strengthened early in the morning, it was not large enough to prevent crowds from forming in various streets, and showering missiles at cars.

The trouble began with snowballing of cars by women and boys. As the men began to join in the pelting, sticks and stones replaced the snowballs.

A special policeman who tried to disperse a crowd was set upon and badly beaten. He appealed to fellow-officers for help, but they refused to go to his assistance.

A car filled with non-union men was attacked on Manhattan avenue and badly damaged with stones and clubs. None of the occupants were seriously hurt.

Master Workman Connelly said to an "Evening World" reporter this morning: "I should very much like to see this strike settled. The situation is such that any further prolongation of the strike means ruin to the workmen. The amount of money they are losing, as well as the companies, is causing the utmost suffering in Brooklyn."

He was asked if it was thought the strike would be declared off to-day. "Well," he said, "I do not know but what I am talking too much. The companies may think that what I am saying is an admission on my part; that the old employees are practically back to work."

"Are they going back to work? Have they made application to be put on in a body?"

"I think I have said enough on the subject now," he replied.

"Don't you think that the strike was ordered at the wrong time of the year? Would not there have been a better chance of success in Spring or Summer?"

"Well, I don't know about that. The strike was forced on us. We were obliged to go out on strike. The companies were trying to replace us by outside men."

Mr. Connelly said to another reporter later that he had no idea of calling the strike off. Twenty-four of the forty-eight car lines were operated to-day, with a total of 413 cars. On the same lines under ordinary conditions 788 cars are used out of a total of 1,300 cars on all lines combined.

The Tompkins avenue and Hamilton avenue lines were opened to-day for the first time, but the Metropolitan and Jamaica avenue lines, which were started yesterday, had not resumed up to 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Wire-cutters were busy again early this morning, despite the storm. Several of the lines were unable to start at the usual hour, and much time was lost in finding the breaks and repairing them. The police kept a sharp lookout for the miscreants, but owing to the storm

and darkness it was impossible to prevent the destruction in every case.

Thirteen arrests were made, the police in some cases shooting at the destroyers to bring them to a halt. One of the prisoners was formerly a special policeman, but resigned from the force yesterday.

In Second avenue the strikers sawed off the arms to trolley poles, leaving no supports to the wires, and at Bedford avenue and North First street sections of the wire were taken away.

Acting Capt. McDonald, of Company C, Seventh Regiment, had charge of the night guard of forty-five men from 6 o'clock to midnight at the Halsey street depot.

During the night a gang of men, led by a typical rough, jeered the guard during their entire tour of duty.

Information was received that a concerted attack was to be made at midnight by the mob, which was armed with firearms and clubs, and when the members of the guard turned in they were instructed to lie down without removing accoutrements and be ready to turn out at the tap of the drum.

The attack was not made, however, because at midnight it was storming wildly.

To the soldiers quartered in Brooklyn the thirteenth day of the strike held out the most dismal prospects. The snow and rain had filled the streets with slush, and the thought of having to march through it was anything but cheerful.

Many of the troops, poorly quartered, spent a most uncomfortable night. The stables in which some of them slept leaked fearfully, and the break of morn-

ing found those so situated wet and fagged out.

Major Abrams, in command of the forces at Ridgewood, announced this morning that he would not place so many men to guard the cars as heretofore. This is not only on account of the weather, but in order to accustom the companies and green hands to get along without the aid of the militia. The soldiers will be held in reserve for any emergency, however.

There is considerable illness among the soldiers, principally colds, and fears are expressed that unless better provision is made or the weather changes for the better, there will be many serious cases. The representative of President Lewis, of the Brooklyn Heights system, said to-day that thirty of the strikers had returned to work.

Master Workman Connelly contradicted the statement.

SUPPLIES FOR TWO DAYS.

Indications that New York Soldiers Will Stay Till Monday at Least.

It was learned this afternoon that in securing supplies one of the commands of the First Brigade was instructed from headquarters to make the crowd throw a two days' supply. This is taken to indicate that the New York soldiers will be kept in Brooklyn at least two days more.

POLICEMAN BADLY BEATEN.

Attacked by a Crowd of Roughs in Greenpoint.

Special Officer Grant Truesdell was patrolling Manhattan avenue, near Noble street, in Greenpoint, this afternoon, and as he had no uniform on the crowd jeered him. Finally one young fellow threw a stone at a passing car and turning to Truesdell asked what he was going to do about it.

Truesdell answered by grabbing the fellow by the neck and starting for the station-house with him.

Half a dozen men tore the prisoner from his hands, but although no other crowd was in sight, Truesdell was again in a tight place. He went for the crowd with his club, dispersed it, chased the first man and caught him.

Less than a block from the station a mob of several hundred assaulted Truesdell and, despite his resistance, took away his prisoner, club and hat, and beat him severely.

The only other officer in sight was Regular Patrolman Quigley, who, instead of helping Truesdell, deliberately walked across the street and arrested fifteen-year-old Andrew Hansen, who had a dangerous weapon in the shape of a rubber ball tied to a strap.

Quigley explained that he did not have any time to help the special officer, who finally managed to reach the police station.

At the station he took off his badge and said he wanted to resign, but he was induced to return to his post.

At the same time Special Policeman John H. Ferris also resigned and could not be induced to return to his post.

Car No. 1,948 of the Flushing avenue line, having on board twenty-eight motormen from Chicago, was assailed with a shower of stones and sticks while going through Manhattan avenue, near Greenpoint avenue, on the way to the stable. The car was badly damaged, but it reached the stables with no one injured.

Car No. 1,932 at about the same time, through the carelessness of the motorman, crashed into a brewery wagon at Greenpoint avenue and the platform was smashed.

The heavy snow helped the cause of the strikers in Greenpoint. The slush on the street this morning was so deep that even had they disregarded the events of yesterday, the companies could not run their cars at daybreak.

The result was a complete tie-up of the Greenpoint lines.

The Flushing Avenue lines, running from the Greenpoint ferry to the bridge, and thence out to Flushing, made an effort at 8.30 o'clock to run cars, and eight were sent over the line. Along the route from Greenpoint not one passenger was taken aboard.

Police Captain Rhodes, of the Seventh

AFTER THE RIOT IS OVER.



The Soldier, "Never Touched Me!" The Tough.

precinct, visited the City Hall late last night, and at his request his limited force in Greenpoint was strengthened this morning by Police Captain Short and ten men from the Fifth Precinct, and Police Captain Corwin, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct.

This force, with thirty-nine men from the Seventh Precinct, under Sergts. Elliott and Knapp, guarded the Franklin street depot, while Police Captain Rhodes and Sergt. Lynch, with six men, went on duty at the Manhattan depot, on Box street.

The remainder of the force of the precinct except a few men who were left at the station-house, was distributed along Manhattan avenue, and sixty special policemen were detailed to different points in the precinct.

A member of the Citizens' Committee which aided the strikers yesterday said this morning that twenty-eight motormen were induced, by the payment of \$5 each, to leave their cars yesterday.

On the Greenpoint avenue branch of the Flushing avenue line, running to the ferry, the cars were assailed with snowballs by boys and women this morning. Crowds began to gather on Greenpoint and Manhattan avenues at 11 o'clock, and kept the policemen busy.

Last night the strikers met at their headquarters on Manhattan avenue and

voted to aid in every way to preserve law and order so far as it was possible for them to do so.

Along Manhattan avenue this morning a number of the merchants displayed placards reading, "Boycott the cars!" Thomas Bahan, twenty-eight years old, of 77 North Seventh street, who works on a sawdust wagon, was arrested on the charge of obstructing traffic.

Bahan's driver refused to get out of the way of a Manhattan avenue car, near Norman avenue, and did not move until Policeman Bigelow, of the Seventh Precinct, pulled the horse to one side. As the car passed Bahan heaped his hands full of sawdust and flung it into the eyes of the non-union motorman.

TWO SOLDIERS BEATEN.

Regulars Were Mistaken for Militiamen.

Two soldiers of the United States Army, stationed at Fort Hamilton, were badly beaten by strikers at Fifty-eighth street and Third avenue, about 2 o'clock this morning, and several strikers who were engaged in the melee were beaten by militiamen, who went to the rescue of the regulars.

The two soldiers had been in New York during the evening. They started

for their station, and as they were passing the point mentioned they were set upon by a crowd of strikers, who mistook them for militiamen.

The soldiers were being badly used up when a number of men of the Fourteenth Regiment went to their assistance. The militiamen did not use their bayonets, but pitched into the crowd with their fists and put the enemy to flight.

BEATEN IN THE STREETS.

Non-Union Men Who Were Followed Home and Assaulted.

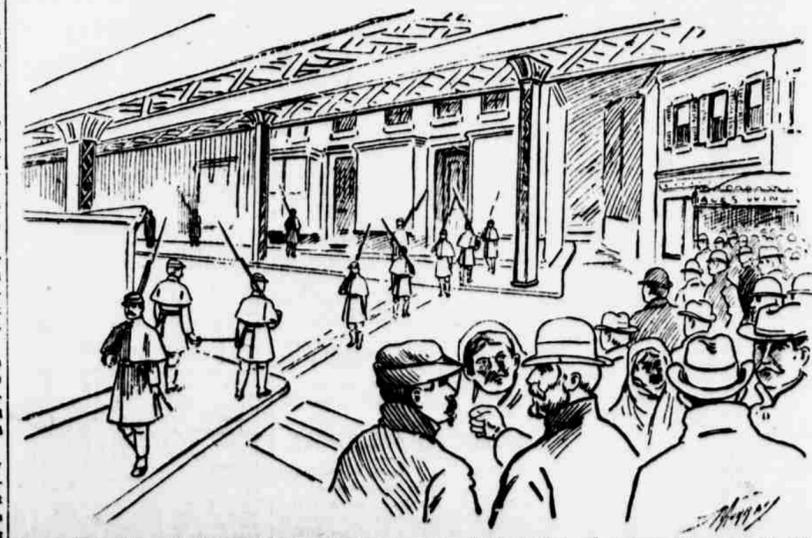
Thomas Unger, a Halsey street motorman, who lives at Eleventh avenue and Fifty-first street, New York, reported for duty this morning, the first time since Thursday. He was followed over to New York on Thursday night, and as he came out of a restaurant in Fulton street, he was assaulted by four men, who beat him unconscious.

He was picked up and taken to a drug store, where he revived sufficiently to be taken home. He almost lost his

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For racing, entries and other sporting news see pages 3 and 6.

ROOP A'S CHARGE IN MASPETH STREETS.



An Early Morning Scene in Myrtle Avenue near the Ridgewood Depot--The Seventh on Guard.



STARTING CARS AT BEDFORD AND MANHATTAN AVENUES.

NIGHT EDITION

LEWIS GETS MORE TIME

Alternative Writ of Mandamus Granted by Justice Gaynor.

HAS TWENTY DAYS TO ANSWER.

Dispute of Facts and Approval of Moderate Course the Court's Reasons.

ASKS THAT ORDER BE MAINTAINED.

His Decision a Bitter Disappointment to the Strikers, Who Wanted a Peremptory Writ.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to-day issued an alternative writ in the application of Joseph Loader, a Fulton street furniture dealer, for a mandamus to compel the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to run cars on its lines for the accommodation of the travelling public.

An alternative writ gives the Railroad Company the option of running cars according to the demands of the complainant, or showing cause for not doing so.

This allows the defendants twenty days to file an answer to the writ, and is a virtual victory for the Company.

The Justice's opinion is as follows:

The Opinion is Full.

"My views of this case remain substantially the same as they were at the close of the argument upon the first hearing. This corporation is primarily a public one, and its first duty is to the public. Its private duty to its stockholders cannot lawfully stand between it and its duty to the public. It is entitled to the full protection of the government in the performance of its public duties, protection on the one side and obedience to law on the other being reciprocal, and going hand in hand.

All Protection Given.

"It has had such protection and it now has it. I do not find that the government failed in that respect at all. Instances of disorder have occurred, but have been speedily suppressed. I cannot, therefore, attribute to the government the failure of this corporation to perform its public duties, and deny this application.

"It follows that a writ of mandamus must issue. This Court, upon this application, stands between the public and this corporation, and may not swerve from a full declaration of the law of the case or from a full compliance with it.

"That this corporation is not fulfilling

its ordinary corporate duties to the public is not denied. It presented the case to the Court, that the reason for it is that it is overcome by violence, and that the government does not adequately protect it.

"This might be a sufficient answer to law if true, but I refuse to find that either the Judicial or Executive branch of government has failed in its duty of protection to the corporation. There is no evidence before me upon which I can cast such a reproach upon the public.

"It was mentioned in the argument that two other street railroad corporations in the city of Brooklyn have been all the while running their cars in the same manner. This corporation has the right to get labor as cheaply as it can, but it may not without a violation of the law stop the running of its cars in order to beat down the price or legal conditions of labor.

Its Duty to Run Cars.

"It was its duty and now is its duty to run its cars at the best terms it can make for the day, being at full liberty to supersede its employees gradually from day to day or all at once if it has men enough at lower or better terms. Its chief duty is to run its cars, and all considerations of private gain to its stockholders must yield to that.

Some Facts in Dispute.

"In my former opinion I showed that to be the law of this State, declared by its courts, and I shall not now enlarge upon it. There being disputes in the case as to some of the facts the law makes it my duty to show an alternative writ instead of a peremptory writ; but though the command of the people may be to stop abrupt or peremptory in that form of the writ, it, nevertheless, is the people's command.

"I also prefer to issue the alternative writ, as that is the more moderate course and should prove sufficient. In view of some things said upon the argument it is not improper for the Court to say that it has no fear of any obstruction to this writ of the people, for this community is now abiding.

"It is improper for it to suggest that violence or massed or organized interference of any kind should wholly cease, so that in the end it might be said that if there was any violation of the law it was not by the people; and in due time, wherever the wrong or the weakness lies, it will be remedied peacefully and in order in one way or the other.

"Let, therefore, an alternative writ of mandamus in the name of the people of the State of New York issue commanding this corporation to resume the operation of its cars and the accommodations of the public as fully and completely in all respects as it was during and up to Jan. 14, 1895.

Master Workman Connelly when asked what he thought about Justice Gaynor's decision said:

"Well, I didn't suppose the court would help us any. President Lewis was asked what he intended to do with regard to the action of Judge Gaynor in granting an alternative writ. He said that he intended to run the cars just as the road had done before the strike.

"We have twenty days to be heard in the mandamus proceedings," he said, "and before that time the roads will be operated as they were before the strike. We have the men now to run all cars, and will do so as soon as we can."

A Great Train, Magnificent Hierarchy, between New York and Florida. The New York and Florida Short Line, between the South Atlantic and the Florida Gulf, starting from New York and terminating at St. Augustine, New York office, 21 and 23 Broadway.

RECORDED GOLF may be seen by smoking in order to acquire the "mind." He should try "AMERICAN GOLF" in the market. All tobacco. 10c for 10 cents.

GIVEN AWAY FREE. A beautiful album for the patron of the "American Golf" in the market. All tobacco. 10c for 10 cents.