

TO THE WESTERN MOB

Mr. Cleveland Issues Another Proclamation.

ORDERS THEM TO DISPERSE

And Gives Them Until 3 o'Clock This Afternoon to Do It.

General public this is the action where there has been all along the greatest danger, and the acts of lawlessness against the railroads in California and elsewhere have given the President and the War Department the gravest concern. There are two reasons for this unusual fear, the chief one being that the Western army units are poorly equipped and soldiers now that Gen. Schofield hesitates to order them from one point to another for fear of expelling some important point and also because in distributing his forces he would be unable to protect the railroad lines. In his embarrassment because of this lack of force Gen. Schofield to-day telegraphed Gen. Ruger, who is in command of the Western Department, telling him to order troops about at his own discretion, being better informed as to the situation than the department at Washington.

In commenting upon these instructions to Gen. Ruger, Gen. Schofield took occasion to refer to the published statement that the Secretary of the Navy had turned over the naval forces at the Mare Island Yard, near San Francisco, to the army officers. This order was not issued for the same reason that Gen. Schofield declines to issue an order to troops along the line of the Pacific road. By taking the sailors from the Mare Island Yard he would leave that point unprotected, and all that Secretary Herbert did, therefore, was to turn over 150 marines to the control of the army officers at Presidio. The blue jackets are to remain at the Mare Island Yard, where they can be called upon when needed.

Gen. Schofield is much concerned about the Western situation also, for the reason that in Idaho, California, and other places the mob of strikers have things pretty much their own way, because of the lack of State and county officers to carry out the orders of the State authorities and the courts. In Idaho the situation is especially serious, and the Governor has been forced to certify to the President that he cannot maintain the law without the assistance of Federal troops. The Idaho Senators have hinted the White House yesterday and today, and the telegram which they presented from Gov. McCone were largely responsible for the issuance of the proclamation this evening addressed to the strikers in the Western States.

Gen. Schofield is embarrassed about sending troops from Eastern points to engage troops in the far West. It has been published that among the troops to be sent from New York State to Chicago were the Twenty-first Infantry, under Col. Jewett, stationed at Niagara, Plattsburg, and Fort, in New York State.

These troops, however, were not ordered away for the reason that Gen. Schofield is constantly apprehensive of a serious strike on the roads centering in Buffalo, and he is, therefore, compelled to keep troops adjacent to that point however badly they may be needed in Chicago.

The situation and disposition of the New York troops is not at present giving the General the army particular concern, because Gen. Miles is entirely satisfied with the number of troops now at his command, and there is a feeling among the Government officials that the worst is over in Chicago.

The danger of a general labor strike overshadows all considerations, of course, but Gen. Miles, with 2,000 men at his disposal, in addition to the troops that have gone West from New York, is in a position of comparative confidence and safety.

Gen. Schofield and the army officials generally fear that the proclamation of the President issued last night is in effect a declaration of martial law in Chicago. Speaking through Adj. Gen. Bagley, these officials say that when the President feels it his duty to declare martial law he will do so in plain and simple terms, which the mob will understand. Under the statutes the President can declare martial law only upon the statement of the State authorities that they cannot maintain law and order. Of course in the case of Illinois, with its anarchistic Governor, and when he would do it at the risk of violating the Constitution and laws and lay himself liable to impeachment. It is not probable, however, that he would hesitate to do this if he thought it the one thing necessary to protect the lives and property of the citizens.

The danger and alliance of Congress on this subject of the great strike is somewhat remarkable in view of the excitement, anxiety, and activity in Administration circles. A few days ago, when the President first issued the order permitting the use of Federal troops in Chicago, all of the latter-day split-brained Constitutionalists broke forth in denunciation and such men as Bailey of Texas, Beator of Louisiana, and some of the Illinois Congressmen expressed their warm endorsement of the protest of Gov. Altgeld, and announced that if they were in his place they would drive the soldiers into Lake Michigan. Several of the class of statesmen drew up resolutions which they threatened to introduce, calling upon the President to inform Congress by what authority he sent troops into a peaceful State; but not one of these inquiries was heard, either of Senator Kyle's resolution, intended to nullify the decision of the Attorney-General, which practically makes all railroad passenger trains mail trains, and, therefore, under the protection of the United States laws, and this resolution was also the first outbreak of the split-brained Constitutionalists, broke forth in denunciation and such men as Bailey of Texas, Beator of Louisiana, and some of the Illinois Congressmen expressed their warm endorsement of the protest of Gov. Altgeld, and announced that if they were in his place they would drive the soldiers into Lake Michigan.

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Senator Kyle had intended to bring this resolution up for discussion in the Senate in view of the outbreak of patriotism in denunciation of the strikers, he has side-tracked his resolution in committee, where it will remain. Senator Kyle said to the Sun reporter to-day that although his resolution was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, in view of the outbreak of patriotism in denunciation of the strikers, he has side-tracked his resolution in committee, where it will remain. Senator Kyle said to the Sun reporter to-day that although his resolution was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, in view of the outbreak of patriotism in denunciation of the strikers, he has side-tracked his resolution in committee, where it will remain.

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NOTHING TO ARBITRATE

The Final Pullman Answer to Organized Labor.

GENERAL STRIKE THREATENED

Conference with Mr. Wickes—An Alderman as Spokesman.

A Joint Committee Went to See if the Pullman Company Would Submit to a Special Committee the Question Whether There Was a Reasonable Ground for the Request for Arbitration—An All-night Session of the Labor Conference—The President's Proclamation the Turning Point—Conservatives Gave in When It Was Read—An Assertion that 100,000 Men in Chicago Will Come Work After Today.

CHICAGO, July 9.—All of Sunday night and until daybreak on Monday a meeting of delegates from all of the trades unions in Chicago sat in Ullrich's Hall discussing the problem: "Shall the trades unions of Chicago strike in sympathy with the Pullman boycott, to the end that the principle of arbitration may win?" It was determined that a last attempt be made to get the Pullman Company to arbitrate, and a committee of seven was appointed to secure the opinion of business men in securing from the Pullman Company a concession. A brief meeting of the committee was held in the Mayor's office to-day, which adjourned to hold another meeting with the City Council Committee on Arbitration.

At this meeting Alderman McGillen, Chairman of the Council Committee, made the suggestion that a committee be appointed who should investigate and determine whether the Pullman Company's statement that there was nothing to arbitrate was true and just; that the committee be composed of two members named by the Trades Union, and two named by the Judges of the Circuit Court of Cook county, and the fifth by the four first taken here and protesting against any assumption that the criticisms of the measures taken to preserve the public peace and enforce observance of the laws of the land represent the views of any considerable number of their people.

MANY OFFERS OF SUPPORT.

The White House Flooded With Telegrams From Would-be Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—An officer of the Government stated to-night that the President and Secretary of War had been flooded to-day with telegrams and letters from all parts of the country tendering to the Government the support of large bodies of men in the event of an emergency requiring the organization of a volunteer force. These telegrams in themselves give some idea of the overwhelming loyal and cordial sentiment of the people in support of law and order. Some of them were from labor organizations approving the steps taken here and protesting against any assumption that the criticisms of the measures taken to preserve the public peace and enforce observance of the laws of the land represent the views of any considerable number of their people.

MR. CLEVELAND'S PROCLAMATIONS.

They Were Issued Under Title LXXIX. of the United States Revised Statutes.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The statutes under which the President has issued his proclamations are embodied in Title LXXIX. of the Revised Statutes of the United States under the head of "Insurrection." In general terms they authorize the President to employ the land and naval forces of the United States "whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons," it shall become impracticable in the judgment of the President to enforce the laws of the United States in any State or Territory, and when he is directed to do so by the State authorities, "or from any cause fail to protect," or from any cause fail to protect, "the people and to secure the general enforcement of the laws."

As a preliminary to the calling out of the militia of any of the States to aid in this enforcement of the laws, the President is directed to command by proclamation the insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time. If, then, after the President has called forth the militia "to suppress combinations against the laws of the United States and to secure the enforcement of the laws," and when the insurgents shall have failed to disperse by the time directed, the President may proclaim the inhabitants of that State, "or any part thereof," to be in a state of insurrection against the United States.

The statute which authorizes the Executive of a State to call out its militia in aid of the Federal Government, passed as early as February, 1795, nearly 100 years ago, and was amplified in 1807. That statute simply mentions "insurrections against the State" as ground for Federal interference, but subsequent Presidential interpretation, "unlawful obstructions, combinations or assemblages of persons," and "domestic violence."

LIBERTY AND LAWLESSNESS.

They Are Very Different Things, Says Senator Gordon.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Senator Gordon of Georgia, Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, was asked on his return from a recent trip South what he had to say about the great strike, looking at it from a Southern standpoint. He replied:

"I have nothing to say about it from a Southern standpoint, but I have something to say as an American citizen. There is nothing peculiar in the Southern view of the situation, unless the fact that the Southern people to a man are in favor of the law and order. My sympathies are, and always have been, strongly enlisted for the laboring classes. They have as much right to organize for their protection and improvement as capital has for its protection and interest; but not the mob rule, and if mob violence cannot be tolerated in this country, it must be put down at any cost, or the Government must last."

Defiance of law is more dangerous under our form of government than any other. We have no crowned head whose edicts are laws, and we have no right to do violence or intimidation against the Government of the people, and the people will see them enforced at all hazards. The law is the only thing that is a birthright of all men, and lawlessness is a very different thing. The line between the two is very narrow, and the constituted authorities cannot mistake or ignore it, nor can the people."

RAISING THE BLOCKADE

Passenger Traffic Resumed on the Chicago Roads.

FREIGHT ALSO BEING MOVED.

Railroad Men Unconcerned About a General Strike.

REGULARS MOVE ON SACRAMENTO.

All Freight Trains Tied Up in Toledo; Other Trains Move.

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The freight-car blockades on the Northwestern, Burlington, Lake Shore and Rock Island and Pan Handle roads were also raised materially. The members of the Railroad Managers' Association say to-night that so far as the local situation is concerned, the strike has been broken, and that success in the immediate future is assured.

At the headquarters of the leaders of the strikers it is stated that a report of the situation from the railroad point of view the situation has improved, but it is also contended that, notwithstanding the conditions that may be brought about in and about the local stations, it will be impossible for trains to run with any regularity in either south, west, or north, until a settlement with the striking employees has been effected.

The rumor started at noon that it had been decided to move the headquarters of the Pullman Palace Car Company from Chicago to New Jersey, and that, in consequence, the Pullman employees would be discharged. The rumor went further with the declaration that a site on the outskirts of Newark had been selected. Printed in the evening papers and industriously circulated, the report made something of a sensation until it was emphatically denied this morning by the United Press by First Vice-President Wickes.

"I will thank the United Press to say," Mr. Wickes said, "that this entire story is a fabrication. No such intention as that suggested has been for a moment considered by the company or any of its officials. The only such conversation as that reported with any individual whatsoever, the United Press will be fully justified in stating that the Pullman works and the Pullman shops are located at Pullman, and at Pullman they will remain."

The effort on the part of the committee posted early this morning by the Conference of Federated Trades to bring about a meeting between the officials of the Pullman company and its ex-employees, with the view of submitting the questions in dispute to arbitration, failed.

Vice-President Wickes listened attentively to the suggestions of the delegation, and then replied that the Pullman Palace Car Company had nothing to arbitrate. The Vice-President's manner and language was so emphatic that no room remained for argument, pleadings, or other effort.

EXTENT OF A GENERAL STRIKE.

It was only a few blocks to the point where the rest of the committee were waiting the final reply, and the committee had been made it was unanimously decided to sustain the action of the convention that had adjourned at daybreak this morning, and to call out the allied trades at 6 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. This decision involves the striking element of a substantial number of unions in Chicago, representing nearly every branch of wage earners. The elevators in the Pullman building itself will stop running if the men handling the lever, and all of whom are members of a trade organization, are loyal to the cause.

If it is done it will compel the numerous attendants of the Pullman office and Gen. Miles and his military associates to climb several flights of stairs a good many times daily, unless it should be decided to relax the order for their special benefit.

THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY TO MEET TO-DAY.

The United States Grand Jury which has been specially impaneled to consider indictments against the strikers, will assemble to-day at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Nine-tenths of the membership of the body is composed of residents of the agricultural districts in the extreme northern and eastern sections of the country.

District Attorney Hitchcock and Special United States Counsel Edward Walker were busily engaged to-day in preparing the evidence to be submitted to the body and upon which indictments will be asked.

Almost without exception the witnesses will be United States deputy marshals, who were cognizant of the attempt of the strikers to interfere with trains coming under the jurisdiction of the Inter State Commerce Law.

The Grand Jury will be asked to return indictments against President Debs, Vice-President Wickes, and several other members of the Board of Directors of the A. R. U.

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