

FAST FADING FROM VIEW.

Chicago's War Cloud Shows Distinct Signs of Lifting.

STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK IN MANY PLACES.

ALMOST NORMAL CONDITION IN SOME TOWNS.

Prospective Walkout of the Various Trades in Chicago Gives But Little Concern—Wickes Absolutely Refuses to Even Meet a Committee to Consider Arbitration—At All Important Points the Strikers Show a Loss, While a Small Gain is Noticed in Unimportant—One Thousand More Troops For Chicago Today Will Improve the Morale of the Windy City Most Perceptibly.

Chicago, July 9.—Peace reigns in Warsaw.

The same cannot be said of Chicago, for the tread of armed men is still heard on the streets, and the wheels of commerce still lag at the bid of the A. R. U.

Nevertheless, the war cloud which has shrouded this city and the land for the past ten days shows distinct signs of lifting. Instead of stories of additional railroads tied up at various points throughout the country, today's dispatches, almost without exception, bring advices of strikers returning to work and an increased resumption of traffic, amounting in some places to a return to normal conditions.

The day in Chicago passed without a serious conflict between the rioters and the armed forces now on duty here.

The feature of the day has been the action early this morning, after an all night session, of the Federated Trades union of Chicago in deciding to call out all classes of labor Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock unless George M. Pullman should have agreed before the meridian of that day to settle the differences between his company and his striking employees by arbitration or otherwise.

For reasons not known to the public, Grand Master Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, and his advisers, decided to postpone the general walk-out and paralytic strike which they propose to inflict upon the business of Chicago, until 7 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Of Little Moment.

The announcement was made that President Samuel Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, has called a meeting of the executive board of that association to be held in this city on Thursday, and that the board would meet in New York for Chicago tomorrow evening.

In view of this it is not believed the federated trades in Chicago will precipitate an action before consulting him. As at present Gompers cannot reach Chicago before Wednesday night, it will be impossible to decide upon a line of action to be pursued before Thursday and possibly it should be finally resolved to declare a general strike of all these combined forces, it could not be put into effect before Friday morning.

In this connection, the interesting question arises whether or not President Gompers allows himself to be hauled from New York to Chicago by non-union engineers and firemen, his visit will be of any particular profit. It is believed that the Chicago said today that if he did so he might as well stay in New York. Another feature to be noted in connection with the meeting of Chicago federated labor is the fact which was developed today that there was in the meeting a large and influential and conservative element whose action has practically blocked the plans of the more radical leaders until the latter, in the excitement consequent upon the reading of President Cleveland's proclamation, were enabled to stampede them and carry the strike resolution.

Therefore, there is reason to believe that if even the order for a general strike goes forth, many of those to whom it is directed will decline to obey. So that with the men already made idle by the effect of the tie-up, the walk-out will not be nearly so important as anticipated by the leaders.

What effect, if any, the order of President Wickes of the Pullman company, in refusing in the most positive manner to even meet a committee to consider the question of arbitration, will have upon the labor leaders and their followers remains to be seen.

Cleverly Forestalled.

Tonight's action of the city council in respect to President Cleveland's order bringing federal troops to Chicago, was forestalled by a large number of endorsements from prominent men of the city. The list of signatures included those of almost every conspicuous merchant, manufacturer and banker of Chicago.

Regarding the situation in general, it may be said the Chicago roads were all doing better than on any previous day since the strike began. Passenger trains were moving at more or less regularity, and some freight traffic had been cared for. A large number of striking freight handlers of the Illinois Central returned to work and other roads noted accessions to their operative forces.

At St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver it was reported that railroad business had about returned to normal conditions.

Nashville also reported an improvement.

About the only points at which the strike managers showed any gain were in the partial walk-out of firemen at Fort Scott, Kan.; the freight men on the Kanawha & Charleston, West Virginia; and the strike of the American Railway union on the Big Bear at Mattoon. It will be seen that at the leading railroad centers the strikers have made perceptible losses, while their gains are at comparatively unimportant points.

Regulations which prevailed in the government building today were a near approach to martial law. Deputy marshals were stationed on every floor and everybody was challenged, who could not show that he had business in the building.

Tomorrow's sunrise will see in this city 1200 more federal troops than there were this morning. These, with the forces already in the field, it is believed, will be able tomorrow to make a further betterment in the conditions in this city and the mobilizing of troops and marines at San Francisco, and of regulars on other points on the Pacific coast, will suffice in all prob-

ABILITY TO START TRAFFIC ON THE CONTINENTAL LINES TOMORROW.

Sovereign is General.

Chicago, July 9.—General Master Workman Sovereign said today he determined to delay his order to strike until Wednesday. He said: "I make this postponement to await the outcome of the fight between the Chicago trades unions. I do not consider it impossible that the tremendous importance of the paralysis of Chicago's industries will force George M. Pullman and the railroads to meet the A. R. U. half way. It is high time public sentiment should move the corporations to arbitration."

DEBS WILL BE JUGGED.

Railway People Positively Decline to Arbitrate.

Chicago, July 9.—A committee representing the labor unions met a committee from the city council at 1 o'clock. The chairman of the council committee suggested that a committee of five prominent business men be invited to visit the Pullman company to arbitrate. He suggested the committee consist of two officials of the Pullman company, two prominent citizens to be appointed by the judges of Cook county, and the fifth to be chosen by the four. The labor committee appointed a sub-committee of three, with the council committee, went at once to confer with Vice-President Wickes of the Pullman company.

The committee of seven appointed by the labor leaders asked Mayor Hopkins to arrange for a citizens' committee of influential business men which should undertake to force Pullman to arbitrate.

Mayor Hopkins referred the matter to the committee appointed by the city council a week ago. Resolutions were adopted requesting Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor, to come to Chicago at once, and authorizing the appointment of a committee to request the city council to demand of the president the withdrawal of federal troops. A letter was also sent to Governor McKean, asking that he compel the withdrawal of federal troops immediately.

At 2:50 this afternoon Vice-President Wickes positively refused to meet the committee.

It is said to be probable that President Debs will be under arrest by Tuesday afternoon.

WABASH DELAYED.

Men and Boxes Stone a Squad of Illinois Militia.

Chicago, July 9.—The Wabash trains were detained today and finally came to the Port Wayne tracks. The delay was necessary because the bridge at Clark station had been burned.

At 10 o'clock this morning boys and idle men at the Port Wayne crossing of the Grand Trunk road, threw stones at a squad of state militia. The latter charged upon the mob and then on the renewal of the stone throwing, fired a volley. The crowd escaped into an adjoining house. The shooting was done by a squad of the second regiment, K. N. G.

Little work was done in the stock yards today. John S. Sherman announced that no attempt would be made, and but few trains have resumed work. Armour & Company sent out a hundred thousand pounds of dressed beef before daylight to the city markets, guarded by employees.

Attacked a Meat Train.

Chicago, July 9.—Fifty men attempted to stop a train of wagons loaded with meat for the city trade, which left the stockyards just before daylight. The police came to the aid of the drivers and their assailants were driven off.

More Freight Cars Burned.

Chicago, July 9.—Freight cars seemed to be the object of attack by the incendiaries last night. The firemen were called to extinguish many incipient blazes in cars standing in isolated places. There were no large gatherings of strikers for the purpose of wholesale destruction as on previous nights.

Charged With Conspiracy.

Chicago, July 9.—United States Deputy Marshal Evesham served bench warrants on Edward A. Dwyer, president of the local A. R. U., Frank Wilson, his secretary, William Roy, Jack Sullivan, Peter Fraser, John Elkin, Leney Talbot, and Dave Mehan, all of whom were taken to Springfield to answer to the charge of conspiracy, interfering with the United States mail. Before leaving President Dwyer made a speech to the men counseling them to commit no deeds of violence. Everything is quiet and apparently the strike is at an end here. Trains are all running.

CLEVELAND'S PROCLAMATION.

Similar One Was Issued by Hayes in 1877.

Chicago, July 9.—Notice that President Cleveland's proclamation was about to be received, was received at army headquarters late last night. It was copied on the official paper of the headquarters and a copy was despatched to the mayor.

General Miles spent an hour in telephone and telegraph communication with the president and secretary of the headquarters and a copy was despatched to the mayor. General Miles spent an hour in telephone and telegraph communication with the president and secretary of the headquarters and a copy was despatched to the mayor.

"Does the proclamation mean martial law?" he was asked.

"It amounts to the same thing. It means that whoever disobeys it is a public enemy, and as such is to be treated."

"Does it place you in command of the state troops?"

"No; the president is acting in accordance with law and under the authority conferred on him by the constitution. It means that all riotous persons who incite to riot are enemies of the constitution and will be treated as such."

This was all General Miles would say. From excellent authority it comes that the proclamation means that the military can arrest whoever incites to riot and that it can disperse mobs on railroad tracks or anywhere else without further warning than that conveyed in the proclamation, which is, of course, an order to the troops. Copies of the proclamation will be printed this morning, and posted on the railroad tracks in all sections of the city.

While, as stated in the foregoing, the outbreak at Spring Valley probably precipitated it, the president's action, it is said, is based on the fact that the well being of all states is menaced by the insurrection of Chicago. Lines of transportation are interrupted, the mails cannot be carried and supplies of food are cut off. The entire country is disorganized.

In the riots of 1877, President Hayes

ISSUED A PROCLAMATION COVERING PENNSYLVANIA. IT WAS NOT COINED IN TERMS SO SEVERE AS THE PRESENT ONE, BUT THE EFFECT WAS IMMEDIATE.

He Gave Damaging Testimony Against the Rioters.

Gen. Miles Issues an Order to the Troops

IN THE INTEREST OF HUMAN LIFE.

LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS MUST SEPARATE FROM LAW BREAKERS.

Duty of the Military Forces to Aid the United States Marshals to Disperse, Capture or Destroy All Bodies of Men Obstructing the Mail Routes and in Actual Hostility to the Laws of the United States—Peace and Order Must Be Preserved.

Chicago July 9.—The following order was issued this afternoon by General Miles:

"To all United States troops serving in the department of the Missouri: "The acts of violence committed in the last few days in the stopping of mail trains and post roads, the blocking of the interstate commerce, the open defiance and violation of the injunction of the United States court; the assaults upon the federal forces in the lawful discharge of their duties; the destruction, pillage and looting of the inland commerce property belonging to citizens of the different states, and other acts of rebellion and lawlessness, have been of such a serious nature that the duties of the military authorities are more clearly defined.

"The proclamation of the president, the commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces, and the state militia when called on to serve, is understood by the military to be in the interest of humanity and to avoid the useless waste of life, if possible.

"It is an executive order, for all law-abiding citizens to separate themselves from the lawbreakers and those in actual hostility to the action of the United States courts, and the laws of the national government. He has defined the attitude of these lawbreakers to be enemies of the government, and hence it is the duty of the military forces to aid the United States marshals to disperse, capture or destroy all bodies of men obstructing the mail routes, and in actual hostility to the laws of the United States. This does not change the relation of the federal authorities, as it is expected that the state and municipal governments will maintain peace and good order within the territory of their jurisdiction.

"Should they fail or be overpowered, the military forces will assist them, but not to the extent of leaving unprotected property belonging to or under the protection of the United States.

"The military forces are to use force to make of the forces at his command, in executing his orders and in case serious action be required and time, he will communicate with his next superior for his instructions.

"The earnest efforts of the law-abiding citizens have done much to improve the condition of affairs during the last few days, and can earnestly request all the law-abiding citizens to do whatever possible to assist in maintaining the civil government and the authority of the municipal, state and federal governments in preserving peace and good order."

Will Move Mail at the Santa Fe.

Deming, N. M., July 9.—About 500 United States troops from Fort Bayard left here tonight on a special train for Raton to assist in moving United States mail trains on the Santa Fe.

Left For Spokane.

Walla Walla, Wash., July 9.—Troops A and H, Fourth cavalry, Captains Smith and Wilder, have left for Spokane with twenty days' rations, equipped for field service.

DON'T LIKE BLUE AND BRASS.

Union Leaders Demand the Withdrawal of Troops.

Chicago, July 9.—After an all night's secret session the meeting of the union leaders of Chicago decided on a general strike unless the Pullman strike is settled. They will allow until noon Tuesday for Pullman to arbitrate or come to some formal agreement with the striking employees, in failure of which all the trades in Chicago will go out at 4 p. m., Tuesday.

This means that not only all building trades workers will stop, but also the butchers, bakers and street car and elevated railroad employees will go out, completely paralyzing all industries, besides seriously affecting the food supply of thousands of people.

The following letter was ordered sent to Governor Altgeld:

"To Governor Altgeld: "In view of the occupation of the state of Illinois by armed forces of the United States without proper demand having been made by the constituted authorities of the state and in defiance of the constitution,

"Resolved, That a committee of two be appointed to wait upon the city council and request of it that it demand of President Cleveland the withdrawal from the city of the troops now held in the city. We insist that your excellency take legal steps to compel the withdrawal of said army forces at once, and pledge your excellency the support of the law loving organized trades in Chicago in the accomplishment of this result."

NOTHING TO ARBITRATE.

Refusal to Receive the Council Committee.

Chicago, July 9.—The joint committee from the city council and the federation of labor met Mr. Wickes at the office of the Pullman company at 2 p. m. The chairman of the council committee explained to Mr. Wickes the nature of the request and after a brief consultation with his attorney he refused emphatically to receive the proposed committee of five.

"The Pullman company has nothing to arbitrate," said Mr. Wickes, "and we must refuse to receive the committee to which you refer. Our company has not needed from the position taken at the inception of the strike. This is final."

When the council committee notified the General Managers' association that they would call on them during the afternoon, it is quite probable that the city council will pass a resolution tonight calling on the president to withdraw the federal troops from Chicago. A very strong protest has been signed

DUTIES ARE NOW MORE CLEARLY DEFINED.

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ALL LAWS MUST BE QUICKLY OBEYED.

Employees Make Up Trains.

More Blue Coats in Camp.

Engineers Will Not Go Out.

Business Revived.

Making Slow Progress.

Helena, July 9.—The Northern Pacific train westbound that left St. Paul Saturday, and was due here today, is not expected in until tomorrow. It got across the line this morning at 3:35, and has been all day coming up the valley.

United States troops are on guard all along the line in the state, but no attempt to interfere with the train is looked for.

American Railway union men here say they will not go near the depot. They say officials may run a train or so, but they cannot get enough men to operate the road. Rumors of bridges burning west of here are current, but cannot be verified.

McConnell is Stubborn.

Washington, July 9.—Early in the evening, Senators Dubois and Shoup of Idaho, again called on the president about the trouble at Wallace. Several telegrams have been received by the senators from the United States judge and others, emphasizing the seriousness of the situation and reiterating the request for troops. The governor also telegraphed to the president during the afternoon.

As yet no action has been taken toward sending troops to Wallace, the fact that there have been no violations of the United States laws in the way of such action until the governor signifies he is unable, with the state forces at his command, to quell the disorder. This the governor has not done although he has signified his desire for federal assistance.

Under Military Protection.

Little Rock, Ark., July 9.—The strike situation at this point remains practically unchanged. Passenger trains are running about on time under military protection.

All the Militia Now Out.

Springfield, July 9.—Upon the request of Mayor Hopkins, of Chicago, Governor Altgeld this afternoon ordered out all the remaining regiments of militia in the state, ordering General Barkley, commanding the Second brigade, to proceed at once to Chicago with all his brigades, five companies on company duty at interior points.

SOVEREIGN MAY CALL.

It Will Have No Effect on the Union Pacific.

Omaha, Neb., July 9.—George M. Vrooman, chairman of the grievance committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; S. D. Clark, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; J. N. Corbin, general secretary of the Union Pacific Employees' association; and secretary of the district assembly No. 82 Knights of Labor; C. A. M. Peters, chairman of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, F. E. Gilliland, chairman of the Federation of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, and J. L. Klissick, chairman of the Order of Railway Conductors, came to Omaha tonight as representatives of the federated board to hold, by appointment, a conference with General Manager Dickinson tomorrow.

They state that the object is to discuss means of assisting the managers and the strikers in restoring complete harmony and regular traffic on the Union Pacific system. They say that in no event will the organizations comprising the federated board walk out.

Having agreed with the court, they will now, if a grievance arises, submit it to the court. They condemn the method pursued by Debs in involving parties not directly interested in the fight with Pullman, and declare that if Sovereign should call out the Knights of Labor the call would be of no effect on the Union Pacific system.

Was a Disappointment.

Toledo, O., July 9.—While the leaders of the American Railway union claim that they feel encouraged with the result of the first day of the strike, the movement has been entirely unlike what was expected. The principal point is the air line junction of the Lake Shore, where nearly 300 men quit work this morning, and where over 200 cars of freight are standing on the tracks. Superintendent Johnson and his assistants did the switching and the strikers got out a freight at 4:15 this afternoon.

Six trains of stock and perishable freight passed through later this afternoon, but the company will not attempt to move trains. Passenger trains are not interfered with. The Brotherhood of Engineers and firemen who have thus far refused to go out in a body will determine their course at a meeting to be held tonight.

By Order of Debs.

Massillon, O., July 9.—A meeting of the American Railway union was held today, and in harmony with orders issued by President Debs, a strike was ordered on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway at noon today.

As the division headquarters are here, it necessarily affects the entire road. Passenger trains are permitted to run. Several thousand coal miners are thrown out of employment.

ALL LAWS MUST BE QUICKLY OBEYED.

Unlawful Assemblages Must at Once Disperse.

THE FINAL WARNING FROM THE PRESIDENT.

FOUR O'CLOCK THIS AFTERNOON THE LIMIT.

Those Who Are Caught at Nefarious Work After That Hour May Expect to Run Against Cold Steel in the Hands of the Regular Army of the State's Militia.

Washington, July 9.—The attorney-general, Secretary Lamont, Secretary Bissell, and General Schofield were again in conference with the president early this evening, and as a result the following was given out:

"A proclamation by the president of the United States:

"Whereas, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages of persons, it has become impracticable, in the judgment of the president, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States at certain points and places within the states of North Dakota, Idaho, Washington, Wyoming, Colorado and California, and the territories of Utah and New Mexico, and especially along the lines of such railroads traversing said states and territories as are military roads, and post roads and are engaged in interstate commerce and in carrying United States mails; and

"Whereas, for the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States and protecting property belonging to the United States, or under its protection, and of preventing obstructions of the United States mails and of commerce between the states and territories, and of assisting to the United States the right guaranteed by law to the use of such roads for postal, military, naval and other government service, the president has employed a part of the military forces of the United States;

"Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do hereby command all persons engaged in, or in any way connected with such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before 4 o'clock of the afternoon of the 10th day of July.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, the 9th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1894, and of the independence of the United States the 118th.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the president: WALTER Q. GRESHAM, Secretary of State.

Voted to Strike.

Port Scott, Kan., July 9.—The Firemen's Brotherhood has voted to strike, and no fireman can be induced to take an engine here. Firemen arriving on all trains are compelled to continue on to Kansas City or Springfield, making a 200 mile run.

Quit at Louisville.

Louisville, July 9.—The A. R. U. men quit this afternoon on the Louisville & Nashville. Fifty deputy sheriffs have been sworn in to protect property.

Indignities By a Mob.

Mandan, N. D., July 9.—Six deputy marshals were subjected to indignities by a mob, in which an alderman was conspicuous. It was supposed that they had with them the non-union engine which took out the first Northern Pacific coast train since the blockade. Marshal Daggett has arrived with a posse to arrest offenders.

Complete Collapse.

Detroit, July 9.—The strike in the Michigan Central yards ended this morning when every dissatisfied employe returned to work. No Wabash trains have arrived or departed.

DECIDED NOT TO GO OUT.

Employees of Railways in Fort Worth Refuse.

Dallas, Texas, July 9.—The yardmen of the Santa Fe system at this point struck at 11 o'clock today. They went out on the strength of a telegram from Debs promising all possible assistance. Passenger trains are running on time and are pulling Pullman sleepers. When the 1:45 north-bound passenger was about ready to pull out, some of the strikers uncoupled the sleeper and said they would not permit it to go out. After a scuffle with some non-union men, the sleeper was again coupled to the train and after a delay of half an hour the train left.

A mass meeting of all organized laboring men for tonight under the auspices of the A. R. U.

Employees of the railroads in Fort Worth held several meetings yesterday, and finally decided not to go out on Debs' order. As this