

THE CRISIS

In the Great Railroad Strike Reached at Chicago.

MOST SERIOUS SITUATION OF ALL

Existed When the Sun Went Down There Last Night.

BLOODSHED ALMOST INEVITABLE

And the Mobs Do Not Realize the Danger They Are In.

THE FEDERAL TROOPS ARE DEFIED

And Only the Perfect Discipline of the Soldiers Prevents Them From Losing Patience—The Condition of Affairs as Grave as Possible—What General Miles Says—Mayor Hopkins Issues a Proclamation Declaring the Law Must Be Upheld—Police Suspended for Inaction—The General Situation Throughout the Country.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The sun went down on by far the most turbulent and critical day thus far in the unparalleled railroad strike and boycott. When it opened there was a general feeling that its passage would go far toward clearing the atmosphere, if indeed it did not practically lift the embargo on commerce which has held this city in its grip for the past week. That expectation was chiefly based on the presence of federal troops in the most dangerous districts. Looking at the situation at the close of the day, however, it must be confessed that the hope indulged in the opening in this regard has not been justified. The troops were few in number, at best; and when they were divided into squads and distributed at points separated by very considerable distances, it soon became evident that their prestige as overawing bodies had been dissipated at the same time.

Instead of fleeing in fear before the faces of the veterans, as was expected they would do, the turbulent thousands surged about the little band of soldiers; jeered and hooted at them; cast vile epithets at them, and literally played hide and seek with them; stopping trains at will, and generally rendering the embargo in the military district more effective, if possible, than before.

NOT ENOUGH TROOPS. The throngs of strikers did not resist Uncle Sam's police. Again and again when there were thousands of them about a train which it was sought to move, and on the track in front of it, they gave way like water before the leveled bayonets of a single company of infantry, or the trampling of a single squad of cavalry; like water, too, they closed in again at a point just beyond. They turned switches, derailed freight cars in front of the slow moving train, and played all sorts of railroaders' tricks with which the soldiers were unacquainted. Thus it was that the troops at the stock yards, in perseverance and patience, spent the entire day in a vain endeavor to get one train load of dressed beef out of sight of the starting point.

As for the immediate neighborhood where the troops were operating there was plenty of excitement and disorder. Great mobs gathered on the Lake Shore, Rock Island, Alton and Western Indiana tracks and proceeded to obstruct them by overturning box cars, breaking switches and the like. At one point they set fire to a switch tower and an inter-locking switch box, but the flames were extinguished before serious damage was done.

FIRST BLOODSHED. In two instances there was bloodshed. On the Western Indiana tracks a hard pressed special policeman fired at his pursuers, wounding a striker in the leg. On the Lake Shore road an official of that company in charge of a train, which he was endeavoring to force through, emptied his revolver point blank into the massed strikers about him, wounding two of three it is believed. He was saved from the fury of the mob by his engineer, who put on steam and ran back to the place of starting.

the men and their wonderful self-control. They have taken the taunts and sneers with great forbearance, and have submitted to indignities and insult in a remarkable manner. They will avoid any overt act and resist by physical force the pushing of the crowd before they will resort to their guns. If a shot is fired or an assault made upon them while in discharge of their duty, they will meet it, and when I contemplate that these people do not help repeating that these people do not help what they are doing. They do not seem to realize what a terrible engine of destruction they are going against when they fool with the soldiers. Fifty of those soldiers could mow down 2,000 people in a few minutes. I believe that if this was fully realized there would not be so much interference with the troops, and a wide berth would be given to the railroad tracks. The President is in earnest in this matter of suppressing interference with the operation of the laws. The orders of the federal court are being treated with contempt. Conditions like those existing to-day cannot last many hours without ending in a declaration of martial law. Then the military will be supreme."

MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION. After a personal inspection of the scenes of violence near Fortieth street this afternoon Mayor Hopkins returned to the city hall and for half an hour was closeted with Corporation Counsel Rubens. At the expiration of this a letter was dispatched to the chief of police and the following proclamation issued:

"The events of the last twenty-four hours render it necessary that extraordinary measures be taken to preserve public peace and order. The mayor of the city of Chicago has the legal right to demand the services of every able-bodied man in the city and to call out the militia if necessary to suppress riots or other disorderly conduct, and he will certainly exercise every power vested in him by law for the protection of property and the preservation of the public peace."

"He expects every citizen to do his duty in preserving the peace by avoiding all places where crowds are congregated, to attend strictly to his own particular affairs, and to see that all women and children are kept away from the public streets and railway tracks."

"The mayor intends to enforce every law of the state and ordinance of the city, and he confidently relies upon the people of Chicago to aid him in his efforts in that behalf."

"If the well-disposed comply with his request as herein indicated he will not doubt find a means of preventing the evil-disposed from violating the laws."

"The police force is hereby directed to disperse every assemblage of persons in the public streets or on or near railway tracks and to promptly arrest all persons who refuse to disperse on demand. JOHN P. HOPKINS, Mayor."

"The following letter was sent by Mayor Hopkins to Superintendent of Police Brennan:

"I am informed that certain persons, without authority, publicly and in the presence of police officers of the city, overturned a number of freight cars on the railroad tracks of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, and that those police officers did not make sufficient efforts to prevent these lawless acts or arrest the offenders. You will at once inquire into the matters referred to, and suspend all police officers present when said cars were overturned, pending the investigation. Hereafter, in every instance, whenever violations of the law occur, you will promptly remove every police officer present who does not by his acts and conduct evince a purpose to do his whole duty in enforcing the laws. (Signed) JOHN P. HOPKINS, Mayor."

"The immediate cause of the issuing of my proclamation was the overturning of cars on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railroad this afternoon," said Mayor Hopkins.

"That sort of business must be stopped. I desire that my letter to Chief of Police Brennan in reference to the duty of the police be published so that all officers may read it. They will hereafter perform their duty or receive their dismissal from the force. I desire that distinctly understood."

WILL APPEAL TO PULLMAN. Mayor Hopkins said to-night that the outcome of the conference between himself, Corporation Counsel Rubens and the leaders of the American Railway Union would probably result in a request being made in the name of the people of Chicago to George M. Pullman, that he return to Chicago and submit the differences between himself and his employees to arbitration. The request will not, however, be sent to Mr. Pullman until after another meeting between Dobs and the city officials.

Every policeman on the South Side was called into service this afternoon, when word was received that there was a blockade on the Rock Island road, at Twenty-fifth street. A dozen cars had been thrown off the track and behind the obstructions were three passenger trains trying to get into the city. Thousands of people surrounded the trains and the aspect became so threatening that the railroad officials sent in the call for policemen to disperse the mob.

While trying to disperse the mob an officer was struck on the head with a stone thrown by one of the crowd and seriously hurt. Reinforcement arrived and the mob was dispersed.

IN CALIFORNIA. A dispatch from San Francisco says: The seventh day of the great railroad strike closes with the blockade more complete in northern California than it has been at any time since Dobs ordered the railway union men to picket the Southern Pacific. At Oakland and Sacramento the embargo of the strike is absolute, not a wheel being allowed to turn, and at no other point in the state is the Southern Pacific doing any business. Sacramento continues to be the center of interest.

The conflict that seemed to be unavoidable has been delayed for at least another day. No attempt to bring out the militia was made to-night, and the determined American Railway Union men are in possession of Sacramento depot.

arriving at the lake front opposite the Auditorium at midnight, and going at once into camp.

Marshal Arnold to-night said: "There will undoubtedly be serious trouble at the stock yards, the troops cannot submit to much more stone throwing and defiance without shooting. When they do this, nothing can prevent the killing and wounding of hundreds, and this, should it occur, will go far towards ending the strike abruptly."

WHAT DEBS SAYS.

The President of the A. R. U. Makes an Explanation of the Strike. CHICAGO, July 5.—President Debs, of the A. R. U. issued an address to-night to the public, the purpose of which, he said, was to acquaint the people with facts relating to the present trouble. He declared that the Pullman employees who struck on May 6 did so entirely of their own accord. Their action was a revolt against a series of deep seated wrongs of long standing. Labor leaders not only had no part in it, but those connected with the A. R. U. advised against it. The employees at Pullman had virtually become the slaves of the corporation.

The employees from the beginning had been willing to arbitrate their differences with the company. This was still their position.

On June 12, the delegates of the A. R. U. met in convention in Chicago. Two committees were sent to the officials, but no satisfaction could be obtained. As a last resort the delegates determined by unanimous vote to decline to haul Pullman cars, unless the company would do them justice within five days. This action was taken six weeks after the strike at Pullman occurred.

The day before the order of the union declined to haul Pullman cars went into effect the General Managers' Association representing the principal western railways, met and agreed substantially to uphold the Pullman company in its fight against its employees, that they would haul Pullman cars and they would stand together in crushing the life out of the A. R. U. Every good citizen must view the outlook with grave concern.

What could be done to restore peace and confidence? The A. R. U. stood ready to do anything in its power that was honorable to end the trouble. It simply insisted that the Pullman company shall meet its employees and do them justice. The latter would accept any reasonable proposition.

The question of the recognition of the A. R. U. or any other organization was waived. Let the spirit of conciliation, mutual concession and compromise govern both sides and there would be no trouble in reaching a settlement that would be satisfactory to all concerned. The railways were not required to recognize the A. R. U.

As to the charge that this was a sympathetic strike, the employees had done only what the corporation had done.

Sympathy With the Strike.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 5.—Thousands of workmen are wearing white ribbons to-day out of sympathy with the strikers. This emblem, which was designated by President Debs, made its first appearance here yesterday. Some of the larger unions of labor have bought and are distributing the badges free to their members.

AN A. P. RIOT

At Battle, Montana—One Man Killed and Several Wounded—The Militia Called Out.

DENVER, July 5.—A special from Butte, Montana, says: An A. P. riot broke out here last evening, and one man dead, one fatally injured and half a dozen more or less wounded is the result of the outbreak. The militia has been called out and is stationed in one district of the city. All saloons have been closed as well as pawn shops and places where ammunition is sold. The trouble was precipitated by two saloonkeepers displaying on the fronts of their places bunting forming the letters A. P. A. During the night some one, presumably a Catholic, set off a stick of giant powder under one of the windows, demolishing a large pane of glass.

This attracted a large crowd of people to the scene which blocked the street all day. After the parade the police could not disperse the crowd. Several fights occurred and the first shot was fired by William Ferguson at William Page. This intensified the feelings and the crowd started to tear down the buildings occupied by the saloon men who had the A. P. sign out. Judge McHatten, of the district court, appeared in a window and addressed the crowd, appealing to them to commit no overt act of violence and gave assurance that the trouble would soon end. The crowd could not be calmed but was held at bay by wise counsel.

At 6:30 the riot broke out and the fire department rushed into the crowd, turning the water upon them. The hose was turned into Simon Hausowirth's saloon and the A. P. sign torn down. Several men inside the saloon began shooting. One man stood at the door and fired six shots into the saloon. The sheriff and posse then came upon the scene, some of whom were roughly handled and barely escaped with their lives. The mayor then called upon the governor for militia and several local companies were ordered out.

Ropes were drawn across the street and the militia cleared the blockade. All was restored to quiet at the immediate scene of the riot, but at the other end of the block large crowds assembled and more trouble was momentarily expected.

The excitement ran high all the evening and there was a lively interchange of shots with the following results: D. H. Day, a special policeman, was shot through the heart and instantly killed by Frank Munford, a haker. William Page received a glancing shot over the eye. Samuel Dunn was shot in the side and is probably fatally injured. About fifty arrests were made and the governor has been asked to send militia, and from Helena and other points in the state.

Miners Return to Work.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. STREUBENVILLE, O., July 5.—The Bustard shaft miners have, after holding out three weeks for 65 cents, the same as paid last shaft miners here, have agreed to go to work at 63 cents.

Treasury Balance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—The cash balance in the treasury to-day was \$119,079,323, of which \$94,742,735 was gold reserve.

TO UPHOLD LAWS

Of the United States Federal Troops Were Sent to Chicago.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S REPLY

To Governor Altgeld's Demand That Soldiers Be Withdrawn.

THE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNOR

And the Local Authorities Not to Be Interfered With.

ALTGELD'S LENGTHY TELEGRAM

Making the Demands Bridge-Forth a Short But Pointed Response From the President—The Governor's Message a Demagogic Argument That There is No Necessity for the Protection of Mails and Inter-State Commerce and a Charge That His Political Enemies Are "Working" the President—His Version of the Situation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—President Cleveland has sent the following reply to Governor Altgeld's demand for the removal of federal troops from Illinois:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1894.

Hon. John P. Altgeld, Governor of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.

Federal troops were sent to Chicago in strict accordance with the constitution and laws of the United States, upon the demand of the postoffice department that obstruction of the mails should be removed, and upon the representation of the judicial officers of the United States that processes of the federal courts could not be executed through the ordinary means, and upon abundant proof that conspiracies existed against commerce between the states. To meet these conditions, which are clearly within the province of federal authority, the presence of federal troops in the city of Chicago was deemed not only proper, but necessary, and there has been no intention of thereby interfering with the plain duty of the local authorities to preserve the peace of the city.

(Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

The following is Governor Altgeld's telegram:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, July 5, 1894.

Hon. Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR:—I am advised that you have ordered federal troops to go into service in the state of Illinois. Surely the facts have not been correctly presented to you in this case, or you would not have taken this step, for it is entirely unnecessary, and, as it seems to me, unjustifiable. Waiving all questions of courtesy, I will say that this state is not only able to take care of itself, but it stands ready to-day to furnish the federal government any assistance it may need elsewhere. Our military force is ample and consists of as good soldiers as can be found in the country. They have been ordered out promptly whenever and wherever they were needed. We have stationed in Chicago alone the three regiments of infantry, three of battery and one troop of cavalry, and no better soldiers can be found. They have been ready every moment to go on duty, and have been and are now ready to go into service. But they have not been ordered out because nobody in Cook county, whether official or private citizen, asked to have their assistance, or even intimated in any way that their assistance was desired or necessary.

So far as I have been advised the local officials have been able to handle the situation. But if any assistance were needed the state stood ready to furnish one hundred men for every one man required, and stood ready to do so at a moment's notice. Notwithstanding these facts, the federal government has been applied to by men who had political and selfish motives for wanting to ignore the state government. We have just gone through a long coal strike, more extensive here than in any other state, because our soft coal field is larger than that of any other state. We have now ten days of the railroad strike, and we have promptly furnished military aid wherever the local officials need it.

TWO EXAMPLES.

At present some of our railroads are paralyzed, not by reason of obstructions, but because they cannot get men to operate their trains. For some reason they are anxious to keep this fact from the public, and for the purpose are making an outcry about obstructions in order to divert attention. Now I will give you two examples which illustrate the situation. Some days ago I was advised that the business of one of our railroads was obstructed at two railroad centers—that there was a condition bordering on anarchy there, and I was asked to furnish protection so as to enable the employees of the road to operate the trains. Troops were promptly ordered to both points. Then it transpired that the company had not sufficient men on its line to operate one train. All the old hands were ordered, but refused to work. The company had large shops in which worked a number of men who did not belong to the railway union and who could run an engine. They were appealed to to run the train, but flatly refused. We were obliged to hunt up soldiers who could run an engine and operate a train. Again, two days ago appeals which were almost frantic came from the officials of another road stating that there was a reign of anarchy at that place, and they asked for protection so that they could move their trains. Troops were put on the ground in a few hours' time, when the officer in command telegraphed me that there was no trouble and had been none at that point, but that the road seemed to have no men to run trains, and the sheriff telegraphed that he did not need troops, but would himself move every train if the company would only furnish an engineer.

Only a very small part of these men have been guilty of any infractions of

the law. The newspapers' accounts have in many cases been pure fabrications and in others wild exaggerations.

As governor of the state of Illinois I ask the immediate withdrawal of the federal troops from active duty in this state. I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

JOHN P. ALTGELD, Governor of Illinois.

The President is watching the developments of the situation at Chicago with deep concern. He is advised of every movement as reported to the war department and the department of justice.

The consideration of the governor's letter and the preparation of the answer occupied the President and his advisers for nearly three hours. The time seemed long for so short an answer, but the gravity of the subject and the firm attitude assumed by the President apparently warranted the deliberate action.

TO AVOID STRIKES.

Congressman McGann Has a Proposition Which He Thinks Will Solve the Problem.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—Representative McGann, chairman of the committee on labor of the house of representatives, is preparing a plan for avoiding strikes, which he will soon present to President Debs, of the American Railway Union; to President Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, and to the heads of large railway and other corporations employing labor.

Mr. McGann's plan does not contemplate a law, but a contract between employer and employee by which each will agree to submit differences to arbitration.

Mr. McGann believes that a contract between the parties will be more effective than a law and he is drawing up a rough form of such contract. It is, of course, advisory, and will be so submitted to the conspicuous labor leaders and employers, but Mr. McGann thinks it will recommend itself to them. The contract is to be a pre-requisite to any employment.

Mr. McGann says the general adoption of such an arbitration contract would give individual rights to each laborer and would tend to do away with the necessity for unions. It would also aid the employer in averting the loss from strikes.

TO ARBITRATE STRIKES.

The Lawyers of the Senate Considering Their Power Under the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—The evening Star to-day says:

The best lawyers of the senate committee on education and labor are making a careful study of the question of the power of the government to make an effective law for the adjustment of disputes between employers and employees. Members of the committee would like, if it can be found within the jurisdiction, to do such a thing, to enact an arbitration law providing for the arbitration of labor troubles and the enforcement of the decision of board when both parties to the dispute have agreed to submit the question to arbitration. It is very doubtful, however, whether the powers of the government under the constitution are broad enough to admit of the enactment of a law which would be effective.

THE TARIFF BILL

Will Be Taken up by Mr. Wilson's Committee Immediately.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—Mr. Wilson returned to-day from the sick bed of his wife at her home in West Virginia and at once took up the tariff work. "I will call a meeting of the committee for to-morrow," said he.

Later in the day the notices assembling the committee were issued. It is practically settled by the ways and means members that they will report back the bill on Saturday.

The House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5.—The events of interest in the house to-day were a congratulatory telegram from the Brazilian chamber of deputies to the house of representatives on the one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of American independence and the reception of the tariff bill from the senate. This latter event excited Democratic applause, and the bill was laid upon the speaker's table.

The bill to subject to state taxation national bank notes and United States treasury notes consumed the entire afternoon and no conclusion had been reached when the house adjourned at 5:15 o'clock.

WHISKY GOES UP.

The Trust Takes Advantage of the Tariff Bill Framed in Its Interest.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The price of whisky will advance two cents a gallon to-morrow. To-day the directors met and ordered the advance. The prospective raise of the internal revenue tax in the tariff bill is largely responsible for the action of the directors. The board of directors ordered President Greenhut to purchase stamps at the present rate of taxation to stamp all of the spirits in bond.

A Horsewhipper Who Didn't Whip.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

OXFORD, W. VA., July 5.—O. Cook is editor of the Republican Banner, J. G. Crawford is editor of the West Virginia World. Mr. Crawford took offense at an item in Cook's last issue and concealing a cow hide on his person proceeded to look Cook up. They met at the Blainville & Ohio station yesterday and Crawford started for Cook whip in hand. Just as he raised the whip to strike, Cook snatched into him.

The way he worked his arms was a caution. When Crawford finally extricated himself from the flying arms, he left, and the trouble was over.

Tropical Fruit Growers.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 5.—The Tropical Fruit Growers' Association held a meeting last night and discussed the damaging effect of the ponding railroad strike in the west, which has caused the loss already of two hundred car loads of bananas and threatens the total ruin of the trade unless aided. The association telegraphed to the president and members of the senate urging them to take immediate action to protect interstate commerce and prevent further illegal and unwarrantable interference with it.

THE DREAM CITY.

Its Wondrous Architecture Lives Now Only In Memory.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS

Of All the Grand Creations of the Geniuses of the World's Fair Builders Destroyed by Fire—The Administration Building, the Terminal Station, the Mines and Mining, the Manufacturers, the Electricity, the Agricultural and Transportation Palaces All Barred—The Flames Make Short Work of the Splendid Structures.

CHICAGO, July 5.—All the main buildings of the World's Fair, except the horticultural building, the women's building, the art palace, the machinery and United States government building, were almost entirely burned to-night. They were the property of the Columbian Exposition Salvage Company, and had been purchased from the exposition company for about \$90,000. The fire was discovered this evening by several boys in the southwest corner of the first floor of the terminal station.

By the time the first detachment of engines was fully at work the terminal station was a mass of flames and the fire had leaped across to the administration building. In twenty minutes the dome of this beautiful structure fell in and blazing brands were carried by the wind north and northeast of the mines, electricity and agricultural buildings. The electricity building was the first to take fire. In a few minutes it was enveloped in flames, at 7 o'clock the glass roof collapsed and the iron frame work of the structure fell in.

At 7:15 o'clock the east end of the mines and mining building fell in and the flames became so fierce that the engine companies stationed between the electricity, mines and mining buildings had to fly for their lives.

The manufacturers' and agricultural buildings were soon after enveloped in flames and were consumed. Following came the transportation building. The ruin is complete.

FOR FIRE PROTECTION.

Leatherwood Committee Meets Altonheim Water Works Trustees.

Last night at Bieberon's cafe, on South street, a committee from Leatherwood, on the pike, composed of Messrs. Woods and Humphrey and a committee of the trustees of the Altonheim water works, Messrs. Stiefel, Schmidt and L. F. Stifel, held a meeting, at which the Leatherwood committee made application for a number of fire plugs in their community for the purpose of affording fire protection. The water works trustees' committee considered the application, but has not yet given the committee an answer. About six plugs would give the place ample protection from fire, but the proposed volunteer fire department, which will soon be organized in the village. One of the water works trustees, when seen, said he did not know whether they could grant the application, but that already there are several plugs in use which receive water from the Altonheim works. The trustees will probably meet to-day to consider the proposition.

WANT FOUR ROOMS.

Protest by Citizens of Edgington Lane About a School House.

Last night on Mr. S. S. Bloch's grounds there was a meeting of citizens of Edgington Lane, Pleasant Valley and Echo Point, nearly every voter of the community being present, at which action was taken regarding the proposed erection of a two-room school house at Edgington Lane by the school board of Trindaphia district. There are over 200 children within the school age limit in that vicinity and a two-room house would be entirely too small. A committee was appointed at the meeting last night composed of Messrs. S. S. Bloch, Kreiger and W. G. Johnson, who are to see the school board of Trindaphia district and ask that the school house be built of four rooms. The committee will proceed to their work immediately.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair; winds shifting to southwest.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair; warmer, southwest winds.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. ... 67 10 a. m. ... 85
3 p. m. ... 74 7 p. m. ... 82
2 p. m. ... 86 Weather—Fair.

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