

## UTAH'S "INDUSTRIAL" ARMY.

On pages 683-695 of this issue will be found earlier news of the Utah Industrial Army in Utah County. Herewith are later particulars of the stirring incidents connected with the movement:

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY, MAY 15.

Four deputy marshals and two guards brought down from the penitentiary, shortly after 9:30 this morning, in a Rapid Transit car which had been especially chartered for the purpose, the twenty-six men belonging to "General" Carter's army of Industrialists, to answer the charge of contempt arising out of the stealing of the engine at Lehi Junction between 1 and 2 o'clock last Saturday morning. The "General" himself, who was released on bonds yesterday afternoon, was on hand to meet and greet them on their arrival at the Dooly building, attired in full uniform. He took his seat a little later at the bar table and sat throughout the morning in close proximity to the defendants' counsel. His co-defendants were accommodated with places on two long benches arranged just underneath the clock on the east side of the court room.

Great interest is manifested in the proceedings by the outside public, and as early as nine o'clock the approaches to the Third District courtroom were thronged with a "mixed" crowd of persons, composed principally of workmen, all bent upon securing a good place in that portion of the courtroom allotted to spectators. A court bailiff had been stationed at the entrance, and no person, unless he had special business there, was allowed to pass in until the opening hour—ten o'clock—had arrived. Then when the chance came there occurred a grand rush for seats such as is seldom seen there, and in a few minutes every available chair had been seized upon. Within the bar, too, there was quite a large muster of lawyers and others.

The attorneys engaged in the case are Waldemar Van Cott and Judge J. A. Marshall, representing the prosecution; for the defendants D. D. Houtz and M. M. Warner, of Provo, with Col. Allen Miller associated.

Promptly on the stroke of 10 o'clock Judge Merritt inquired—Are you ready, gentlemen, to go on with this contempt case?

Both sides answered in the affirmative, Attorney Van Cott asking that the defendants be at once arraigned.

Judge Marshall asked that the charge against the defendants be read and that they enter their pleas. Also that the affidavit of Mr. Young, on which the order of the court was issued on Saturday, be read.

Clerk Dunbar then read the charge, the affidavit, and called the names of the defendants, as given in these columns yesterday, and each of whom, in turn, rose to respond and by their attorney pleaded not guilty. The taking of testimony then began.

Provo, May 15.—This morning the weather was cold and rainy and it is said that but for this fact the Industrialists would have broken camp and marched East. A number of citizens were at the camp with wagons to haul the provisions and baggage of the army, arrangements having been made yesterday

that the Industrialists would march to some camp ground selected by themselves, and believed to be near the mouth of Spanish Fork canyon.

On account of the weather the departure was delayed, with the understanding that if the weather permitted the march forward would be taken up at 3 o'clock. The weather is now pleasant and preparations are being made to leave camp. Provisions to last for several days have been contributed by the citizens, and they will be taken to the new camp. There are over two hundred of the Industrialists still remaining in camp.

There is a rumor afloat that 400 Industrialists are expected to arrive from Salt Lake City today, but nothing positive is known in regard to this. The Industrialists are quite hopeful that General Carter will be released and able again to direct the movements of the army.

At 1:30 o'clock the industrial army broke camp and took up the march for Springville, where it is the intention to camp this evening and in the morning the march will be resumed for the new camping ground. One hundred and sixty men marched out of Provo. An advance guard left last evening to locate camp grounds. In addition to those who walked out several rode on the baggage wagons and about thirty left on a R. G. W. freight car. Many of those were crippled and unable to walk.

The industrial army spent Sunday in camp. There were about 200 men there Sunday afternoon; they expected to wait till Tuesday to learn the result of the examination of General Carter and the other men who were arrested on Saturday, before they proceed on their way east, which they say they are determined to do. One man was very sick. They are rather short of leaders, but look for some one to take charge if the officers are detained in Salt Lake City.

An amusing incident occurred Saturday evening after the militia had formed on the street north of the camp ground. A little girl was bringing her cows home from pasture. It was necessary, or at any rate convenient, for her to pass through the lines in order to properly perform her task. One of the boys in blue told her she could not pass through the line. She looked at him for a moment in an amused and bewildered way; then she struck up his gun which he had placed in front of her and went about her business, paying no attention whatever to the remonstrances of the militia man.

General Carter was arrested Saturday evening on a warrant issued by Justice Wedgwood, charging him with inciting riot, and was taken before the justice for arraignment. His attorneys, D. D. Houtz, M. M. Warner and E. A. Wilson asked that his bail be fixed. Justice Wedgwood placed Carter's bail at \$500.

Deputy Marshal Fowler then read a warrant from Judge Smith's court, charging contempt in taking property in the hands of a receiver appointed by the court. A Salt Lake deputy marshal came up serenely and read another warrant from Judge Merritt's court, also charging contempt. The general now being thoroughly arrested, the question finally came up under which charge he should be held. Prosecuting

Attorney Gaab, upon a suggestion made by Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Howat, dismissed the charge of inciting riot, and General Carter was taken to Salt Lake City to appear before Judge Merritt. The Governor and militia returned to Salt Lake Sunday morning.

## THE "ARMY" ELSEWHERE.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Congressman Pence, of Colorado, in the police court today, made the closing argument in behalf of the commonwealers.

District Attorney Bierney discussed the case calmly. He spoke of the senator from Nebraska, looking far over the heads of the jury to talk to his constituency on the distant prairie, a member for Kansas talking to the corn fields of his state, and the gentleman from Colorado talking to his open mouthed constituency.

The jury in the Coxey case returned a verdict finding Coxey, Browne and Jones guilty of carrying banners on the Capitol grounds, and on the charge of walking on the grass, Coxey and Browne guilty, and Jones not guilty. Motion was entered for a new trial.

SACRAMENTO, May 8.—The industrial army camped at Sutter's fort expected to move eastward on a train at 4 o'clock this evening, but was disappointed, as "Colonel" Carpenter, alias Inman, and Captain Logan, custodians of funds amounting to about \$300, cannot be found. It is thought they have decamped.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 8.—Most of Baker's army moved this afternoon to Arcade, seven miles east of the city, where it is supposed they intend to capture a train. The remainder will move tonight. They are considerably broken up and dispersed.

PUEBLO, Colo., May 8.—At 6:30 o'clock this evening, as an engine of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad was taking coal, the fireman being off the engine, it was suddenly surrounded by fifteen of the men under General Sanders, who came in Saturday as a Coxey band. They took the engine and ran the locomotive down to the Missouri Pacific tracks, where six coal cars, that had been left a short time before, were coupled on. The whole band boarded these cars, and, attaching the Rio Grande engine, started for the East at a lively gait. Four miles out they met an engine which was coming in for the purpose of taking out the regular passenger train, as all the rolling stock has been kept near the town since the Cripple Creek men arrived. The engine reversed and is keeping ahead of the industrialists. The latter stopped their train at Boone and took coal and water.

The engines passed Nephesta going fifty miles an hour. The superintendent has an engine and car overturned in a cut at Olney, so that the runaways can get no farther than that point, and they may experience a collision. A train will start from Pueblo at 10 o'clock in the morning with the deputy marshal and thirty officers to overtake the band. The seizure prevented the movement of United States mail.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 8.—Kelly's boats are almost completed and the army will leave Des Moines tomorrow.

PUEBLO, Colo., May 9.—The Cripple Creek Coxeyites who seized a train