The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

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WILD EXCITEMENT.

The Industrial Army Driven Out of Oakland.

GATLING GUN READY FOR ACTION.

One of the Leaders of the "Army" Said to be a Chicago Haymarket Anarchist.

OAKLAND, Cal., April 5.—The city of Oakland has had many startling events in its history, but never has anything occurred here to compare with the turmoil caused early this morning by a regiment of unemployed men which left San Francisco Wednesday to join Coxey's army in its march to Washington.

All night long every man, woman and child in Oakland was on the street, the hot news was sounded, the governor was asked to call out the national guard, extra police and deputy sheriffs were sworn in and armed with rifles and preparations made for fighting of the bloodiest kind, because 600 unemployed, desperate men aimed to leave the city, only a man would, so we thought that was required to precipitate a conflict which would have resulted in the extinction of the branch of the Industrial army, for the men had shown that they were mostly unarmed, and would have made but feeble resistance to the officers and citizens. But the wind blew and blew, not the steel flew, for the army, overawed by force, concluded to move on when it was seen that further resistance to the will of the citizens of Oakland was useless.

On Wednesday last, under the leadership of a man named Kelly about 600 unemployed men applied to Mayor Ellert, of San Francisco, for assistance in getting across the bay to Oakland, where they expected to secure transportation to freight trains to the East. The mayor continued to 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the men were given to understand that the city would not be responsible for their support, and they were asked to move on. Finally the city fathers gave in and agreed to furnish them with food and a lodging place, and a hot correspondence has ensued between the mayors of the two cities. Upon arriving at Oakland the army found that the officers of the Southern Pacific railroad would not allow them to ride on its freight trains so they camped in the Mole lumberyards and waited. The people of Oakland fed them and they were in no hurry to move. Finally the city fathers raised $200 to pay the fare of the industrials to Sacramento, and arrangements were made to have them start at 4 o'clock last night. The army marched on time to the appointed place, started for the train, and the people of Oakland breathed a sigh of relief at getting rid of them so easily. When, however, the army found that a train was to carry it to the cars, the men rebelled and refused to leave unless passenger coaches were provided. So the army marched back to the lumberyards.

Chief of Police Crowley tried to make peace by asking the railway company to supply passenger coaches. Crowley said that the company had granted the request saying that the railroad company could not furnish the coaches for the $200 that had been subscribed.

All negotiations were declared off, and then it was decided to take action against the army. The officers received information that a train load of men of the army was a man who had been interested in the Haymarket riots in Chicago. The information was somewhat startling to the officers and it was decided to take speedy action and avoid bloodshed if possible.

Mayor Parker hurriedly called a meeting of the best citizens and a plan of campaign was quickly agreed upon.

At 11 o'clock Mayor Parker issued positive orders to Chief of Police Crowley that the tramps must be driven out of the city by force. The orders were of such a character that the chief felt they must be carried out. He made a secret investigation and learned that the army consisted of about 600 men, who were camped in the lumberyards for the night.

Chief Crowley then ordered a general rider to all the members of his force to report in uniform at the city hall by 2 o'clock. In response to this order seven hundred and twenty-five officers armed at the city hall. The chief came to the conclusion that the number was not sufficient to battle with and he did not send out the circulars. He wanted a full force before he attacked the foe. A report was made to Mayor Parker of the condition of affairs, and he sent a telegram to the governor to have the militia called out. The telegram was sent to Sacramento, and it was the governor could be found on account was to be made to Adjutant General Allen.

Chief Crowley then sent for Sheriff McKillican, and a consultation was held with the chief. The sheriff agreed to swear in all the necessary deputies in order to keep the peace. In the meantime Major Frank O'Brien, who is commanding the first battalion of the fifth regiment, including companies A, F and G, was summoned to the city hall. He was called to the city hall to prepare for action as a telegram had been sent to the governor asking for assistance. Major O'Brien at once repaired to the armory and had officers sent out summons for duty. He notified the men that he would be in readiness to report for duty with the companies the moment he received the word from either the governor or the adjutant general. Under the direction of Major O'Brien a gatling gun was placed in readiness for duty and ammunition was active. The gun was placed in charge of soldiers, with instructions to take no other until were received from the governor or his commander. At about noon the mayor, Sheriff McKillican and Chief Crowley held a consultation, and it was decided to drive the industrial army out of the city at 3 o'clock in the morning.

The excitement in the city hall was now running high. The officers were arming themselves with pistols, clubs and Winchester rifles. Sergeant Fletcher commenced to organize the men into a company, so as to be ready for action at a moments notice. At 12:30 o'clock word had yet been received from Sacramento, and the militia was awaiting orders to move and assist the police.

The mayor and Chief of Police are in the city hall and have taken the command of police and the chief is make a thorough report of Superintendent Wilder for press dispatches. Wealthy citizens and laboring men are in the city hall. Oakland's entire force of police is on duty, and they were all on duty.

At 2 o'clock a general alarm was sounded by the fire bells and the citizens hastened to the city hall, where about one hundred of them were sworn in as special deputies. Guns were stacked. The fire department also responded and state troops were also awaiting. Then the city's entire machinery in the hands of Mayor Parker, Sheriff McKillican and Chief Crowley, of Oakland, and the citizens of Oakland, and the citizens of Oakland, and the citizens