

Grande Western will arrive here tonight to listen to a proposition concerning transportation. In the meantime all is uncertainty.

TO HELP THE INDUSTRIALS.

A meeting of sympathy was held by the "unemployed" workmen of the city May 2nd in the interest of the industrials who marched to Murray under the delusion that a Rio Grande Western train would materialize for their benefit.

The gathering was at the Walker Pavilion and was fairly well attended. John Stubbs was chosen chairman and in an introductory speech he denounced in his characteristic manner the Rio Grande Western officials, Mayor Baskin, some of the councilmen, Governor West, the President of the United States and in fact everybody who failed to see eye to eye with himself in the "army" movement. After catching his breath Stubbs offered the following declaration:

We, the workmen, in mass meeting assembled, hereby declare our disapproval of the course which the Rio Grande Western Railway company has pursued in refusing to convey to Kansas City the Salt Lake contingent of the industrial army, when a fair equivalent in money was offered them by the Salt Lake committee, and we specially urge them to reconsider their decision and give every facility to aid the unemployed in their journey east.

Second, we, as American citizens, protest against the unconstitutional manner in which the government of the District of Columbia treated the industrial army on the Capitol grounds, when seeking redress and legislation in their interest; and we specially desire Congress to take our case immediately into consideration so as to avert a pending revolution.

Third, we, the laboring classes, shall form ourselves into a reserve industrial army, having for its purpose the upholding of the interests of labor, and we pledge ourselves to support, by all lawful means, the industrial army on its way to Washington.

H. L. R. Jones then made a speech and introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the action of the executive board of the Knights of Labor, announced yesterday at Des Moines by Grand Master Workman Sovereign, and supported by President Debs, of the American Railway Union, that Kelly should ride out of Des Moines or every railroad in Iowa should be tied up, strikes the keynote for the solution of the transportation question for the industrial army.

Resolved, That when railroads discriminate against one class of American citizens and refuse to transport them, the mass of American citizens being in sympathy with that class, it is just to determine that the roads shall not carry other classes until they desist from such unjust discrimination.

Resolved, That the Salt Lake army contingent, under General Carter, now camped at Murray, must be furnished transportation over these mountains to Denver or Pueblo on their way to Washington.

All resolutions offered were then adopted. John P. Meakin and E. W. Reese also spoke and Jones moved that if no arrangements had been made by 12 o'clock May 3 for the transportation of the industrial army that 5,000 citizens, if that number could be secured,

march in a body to the Rio Grande offices and see if they could not outweigh the influence of Governor West and Mayor Baskin, and induce them to take the army eastward. Carried unanimously.

THE "ARMY" ELSEWHERE.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The commonweal army was astir early today upon the Brightwood heights with preparations for the procession to the Capitol. There was an early breakfast on eggs, bread and coffee. The tents were packed into wagons and the army was in line before nine o'clock. All the men carried staves on which fluttered white flags with the motto, "peace on earth, good will to men; but death to interest on bonds."

It looked as if a circus was in town. There was little of interest in the walk up the Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol grounds. The procession moved up B street to the top of the hill, where a broad expanse of avenues sweeps toward the east front of the Capitol. Mounted policemen stretched from curb to curb made ingress toward the Capitol impossible. The squad of police in front of the army went straight ahead. It was a ruse to carry the procession past the Capitol. Half a block up B street, Browne halted the column and dismounted. He turned over his horse to his attendant and then he went to Coxe's carriage and spoke to the general.

Coxey kissed his wife, sprang from the carriage and made his way toward the entrance of the Capitol. Browne followed, bearing a banner. The rank and file of the army stood in the street, but the officers spurred the crowd after Coxe and Browne. B street was impassable. Coxe sprang to the stone paving of the east front of the Capitol grounds and with a bound was inside the fence amid a tangle of shrubbery. Browne followed. The first officer tied his horse to the fence, climbed the fence at a bound and darted into the shrubbery. Other officers followed. Small trees, bushes and flower beds went down before the sweep of horsemen and the yelling crowd which followed. Coxe and Browne dodged through the bushes to an open area on the east front. There was a crash when the fugitives, officers and mob from the street met a wall of officers and people in the open. The people shouted. Coxe and Browne were lost for a moment. The policemen stemmed the rush after a minute, an officer using his baton freely. Coxe slipped unobserved through the struggling mass and bounded up the east front entrance to the Capitol. He was up to the tenth step before he was recognized. Then the officers closed in above him. The great crowd recognized him and a shout went up from every corner. Coxe turned to the crowd and raised his hat. He was pale. Captain Garden, of the Capitol police, stepped to the side of him, and Lieutenant Kelly, of the city police, held the other arm. The officers formed solidly about him. The crowd below was kept back by the menacing clubs.

Captain Garden took Coxe by the left arm and Lieutenant Kelly by the right, they moved down the steps, the solid ranks of officers following.

At the first step the great crowd greeted Coxe and officers with shouts. Again the mounted police charged and it looked as if there would be trouble, but the little knot of officers pressed forward with Coxe in the center, flanked by the mounted officers.

Carl Browne was a shining mark on account of his conspicuous costume, and the most aggressive portion of the crowd followed him. As Browne broke through the foliage half a dozen mounted police charged after him. When he reached the foot of the Capitol steps there was an exciting dialogue between him and the police. Two policemen threw themselves upon Browne and grabbed the flag of peace, smashed the staff, seized Browne by the shoulders and thrust him through the crowd several hundred feet to the sidewalk. The clubs fell upon the men's shoulders, but whether Browne was hit could not be seen. The officers rushed him through the crowd, he trying to shelter his head, shouting "I am an American citizen; I stand on my constitutional rights." The dramatic marshal was dragged to the police station. When the police had escorted Coxe to his carriage, he clambered into the vehicle and a loud cheer went up from the crowd. Then the policemen lost their heads and falling upon luckless colored women, clubbed them. The army had not broken ranks in all the tumult. The bumble bass drummer started the rhythmic "boom" upon his instrument and the commonwealers fell into step and with Coxe bowing to the right and left amid cheers, the procession turned down Second street to the south and started to the new camp in the malarious region of the extreme southern part of the city. Christopher Columbus Jones, of the Philadelphia contingent, was also arrested.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 1.—Grand Master Workman Sovereign arrived in Des Moines today, with the avowed intention of throwing the influence of the Knights of Labor in an effort to secure a train for Kelly's army. Asked what he would do if refused a train, he said: "I can only repeat that Kelly shall not walk out. The army shall ride, though every road in Iowa be tied up. I do not say the K. of L. could take such action of itself, but with the aid of the American Railway Union, should a move be made, it will be successful."

SPOKANE, Wash., May 1.—As a regiment of commonwealers passed out of their barracks this morning they were surprised to see 200 United States soldiers. The bluecoats had come in at sunrise from Fort Sherman, thirty miles distant. At 1:20 a. m. they received telegraphic dispatches from Gen. Otis at Vancouver, and 5 o'clock saw them in Spokane. They brought twenty days' rations and have gone into camp in the outskirts of town. The plan is to have them here in a position to be dispatched either east or west to protect trains against seizure.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 3.—Kelly's army is in desperate straits. Starvation stares the men in the face and the demonstration of the laboring people as a last resort was not a success. Only one hundred men marched to the state house. General Weaver led them. He told Governor Jackson that his delegation wanted to know if there