

## UTAH'S "INDUSTRIAL" ARMY.

FROM THURSDAY DAILY, MAY 10.

The Carterite "Industrialists" are now the guests of Utah county, and while there is murmuring and discontent in not a few of the companies, many others are very glad, said a gentleman who came up from there this morning, that they are in a land of plenty and living without work. The camp is pitched near Lehi, and the citizens of that place last night contributed generously to the larder that had been so many times filled by the people of Salt Lake, and later by the residents of West Jordan and vicinity.

Carter still eats at hotels and restaurants, handles the cash and harps on his oft repeated hopes that the Rio Grande Western will relent and convey them far beyond the boundaries of the Territory.

A subordinate officer of the army who came up on the train last evening said to a News reporter that a good many of the men were becoming discouraged and were deserting. But the cutting down of the ranks he declared was more than offset by new recruits who dropped off from passing freight trains and were mustered in.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY MAY 11.

Superintendent Welby, of the R. G. W., was in Provo yesterday for the purpose of keeping an eye on the movements of Carter's army, should they attempt to capture a train.

Several men who claim to be members of the "army" reached the city yesterday.

Marshal Knight made a visit to the industrial army at Lehi yesterday. In an interview with General Carter he was informed that the army would move to American Fork this morning; from thence they would move to Pleasant Grove and then to Provo. The "general" said he believed he now had 250 men. He was in hopes of getting transportation, but thought it possible he would have to break up his men in companies of fifty to do so.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, MAY 12.

There was a good deal of excitement in town Saturday when the Governor issued a call for the militia to suppress a riot at Provo, in response to a requisition from the sheriff of Utah county. The cause of the commotion was the attempt of Carter's industrial army to get an east-bound train. It was stated that a Union Pacific train was stolen early this morning at Lehi Junction, and the army had gone on to Provo where there was trouble.

Governor West received the following telegram from Provo at 7 o'clock this morning:

Hon. Caleb W. West, Governor of Utah:—Following is a copy of a telegram to the United States marshal: I believe the county officers are not strong enough to control. We should have protection. A. E. WELBY,

Superintendent Rio Grande Western. Later the following was received by Marshal Brigham:

Provo, Utah, May 12th.

To U. S. Marshal:

Carter's band of commonwealers stole Union Pacific engine and car at Lehi Junction and ran train over our main line to Provo yards, where they left the track. Now endeavoring to

get train back on track; probably will succeed. They threaten and are now attempting a seizure of our property. Are blocking all through business and stopping U. S. mails. All mail trains tied up. We demand that you protect the company's property and business and transportation of mails with sufficient force. Company will furnish special train at Salt Lake depot for your force.

A. E. WELBY,  
General Superintendent.

Some time after a telegram, of which the following is a copy, was received by the Governor:

Provo, Utah, May 12.

Governor C. W. West:

I have warrants issued under laws of Territory for arrest of Carter's army of 500 men now here engaged in placing engine back on track. They refuse to release engine and cease work or be arrested. I cannot command sufficient force to execute warrants. I call on you to furnish militia and force sufficient to secure peace, quell the riot and execute the warrants. Answer immediately. JOHN A. BROWN,

Sheriff of Utah County.

To this appeal the Governor replied that he would respond just as soon as the militia could be assembled.

At the U. S. Marshal's office active steps were immediately taken for securing the services of a staff of special deputies to co-operate with a portion of Marshal Brigham's regular force at the scene of action. Clerk Swan was kept downright busy for fully a couple of hours afterward in making the necessary arrangements for the departure of the men, but it was not until 11:30 that they got away on the special train which had been provided by the U. P. Railroad company. The deputies numbered thirty in all, including the following members of the permanent body. Deputies Buman Cannon (who took charge), Abe Dyer, J. B. Timmony, J. B. Cummock and L. L. Archer.

Attorney Waldemar Van Cott went before Chief Justice Merritt, in chambers, just before the opening of court this morning and obtained his Honor's signature to the following order:

Oliver Ames, Second, et al, plaintiffs, vs the Union Pacific Railroad company et al, defendants.

On the affidavit of J. H. Young, the U. S. marshal of Utah is hereby ordered and directed to take such ample and necessary force of men, and use such necessary and proper force, to recover from one "General" Carter and others whose names are unknown, but who are known as the Industrial army, the engine and two cars and such other property as such Industrial army may have, and which said army has withheld unlawfully and forcibly from the said plaintiff; and the said U. S. marshal is hereby directed to arrest and bring said men and army before this court to answer for contempt.

Very soon after receiving information of an official character concerning the trouble in Utah county, Governor West as commander-in-chief of the Utah Militia, notified Adjutant-General Ottinger to assemble the two companies of infantry, A and B, and a section of the battery as quickly as possible in front of the Executive Mansion, and to be ready to march from there at 12 o'clock noon.

The execution of this order was

attempted but failed in part, as the members of the Nordeu and Denhalter companies were widely scattered about the city, some at work, others at home and others whose whereabouts were unknown.

In the meantime hundreds of excited and curious citizens thronged the street in front of the Governor's office, awaiting the latest news from the scene of the trouble.

Early this morning the United States officials at Fort Douglas were communicated with and asked for a Gatling gun, which they immediately sent to this city. It was the same formidable weapon of war concerning which so much was written and said during the recent "industrial" disturbance at Ogden. It was conveyed direct to the Rio Grande depot and placed on a flat car provided for the purpose.

It was after 2 o'clock when the members of the militia had the last of their accoutrements on board the special train at the Rio Grande Western depot.

The regular Sanpete train on the R. G. W., due out at 2:30 p. m., did not go today, owing to the situation at Provo, but shortly after the hour named the militia train of three cars speeded southward. There were on board the Governor, Secretary, Gen. Ottinger and Col. Tatlock of the National Guard, Lieut. Lawler of the regular army, one company of militia (the Denhalter rifles), and a Gatling gun from Fort Douglas.

It was rumored that when it became known that the militia was called out parties belonging to Carter's army made preparations to derail the train somewhere near the point of the mountain but no word of any actual attempt has been received. This morning quite a body of men supposed to be sympathizers with the army headed for the south on foot.

PROVO, Utah.—Carter's band of Coxeyites seized a Union Pacific engine here today, attached it to Rio Grande Western cars and started east. Before getting out of town the train was derailed by an open switch.

Provo, May 12, 1:15 p.m.—Last night about 8 o'clock engineer E. J. Blake was called upon by a delegation from the industrial army who informed him that they had possession of his train and wanted him to run them East. He went with the men and found the entire army, numbering 200 men, loaded in one passenger car and two box cars, pulled by U. P. engine No 1,029. Mr. Blake took charge of the engine and started to run east on the Union Pacific. It was discovered that a mail coach was attached to the train; that was returned to Lehi Junction and another start made. At Lehi the train switched on to the Rio Grande track and the journey continued to Provo. When nearing the depot several torpedoes placed on the track exploded. The engineer informed the army that this was a danger signal. He was told to go on.

At the depot at Provo, where the train arrived at 4 o'clock, a man was noticed at the switch, and as the train approached he pulled it half open, which caused the engine to become derailed. The army remained in the carstill morning when they camped on a vacant lot west of the U. P.