

UTAH'S INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

MURRAY, Utah, May 2, 1894, 2:15 p. m.—The industrial army is still here, in about the same condition as yesterday. Some of the men are for pushing right on, some are inclined to desert, and others think that if a move is not made soon the force had better return to Salt Lake and make a permanent camp at least until the way is opened for them to get railway transportation east, as most of them realize the inadvisability of attempting such a movement on foot. All, however, are in a state of expectancy that Carter, who is expected back from Salt Lake in about an hour, will bring some word as to what course will be followed. There is a rumor that he has made a quiet arrangement with the railway that if the men move on tonight there will be means of their getting a train to carry them farther east. The ranks of the army are growing thinner by some deserting and returning to town and by others taking brake-beam passage on eastbound trains. All is quiet. No indication of disorder.

MURRAY, May 2, 3:45 p. m.—The army is still here, and Carter has not yet arrived from the city. It is said he is on the way, and has decided to resume the journey south.

The men are hustling about and getting ready to move. It is expected that they will start for Utah county, taking up their journey in about an hour, and will probably proceed as far as Sandy and camp there for the night, unless a train comes along which they can board and get out of the Territory with. Very few of the men are willing to turn back if transportation can be secured to the East. The people here anticipate that they will be well clear of the army before sundown.

FROM DAILY OF MAY 3RD.

About 200 men, probably half of them "industrialists," gathered on the vacant corner opposite the Metropolitan hotel on Third South street at 12 m. Thursday in anticipation of the final report that was to be made of the committee's efforts to get the Rio Grande Western to haul the Carter wing of the unemployed army east. There was considerable denunciation of the railway company for going back on its bargain to take the army to Denver for \$1,000, but generally the assemblage was peaceful.

At 12:30 the committee expected—L. Johnson and J. R. Meakin—had not arrived, but John Stubbs hove into sight and the men crowded around him. He announced that up to the present the committee had been unsuccessful in its negotiation with the R. G. W., the officials of which had said they would not have the army for love or money. They would be liable to a fine of \$200 for each man landed in Denver and would not take the risk. Stubbs further said that the citizens' committee and the ladies' general relief committee would wait on the railway again, and it was anticipated that tomorrow a train would come along so that the army at Murray could steal it, and thus get to the East. He also stated that the committee would report at 1 p. m. or as soon thereafter as possible.

At 12:45 "General" Carter arrived from Murray and Stubbs, who had

been drumming for recruits for the "reserve industrial army," came up and received the report. He mingled among the men, talking to them about their prospects, but like them was uncertain of the outcome. He reported the army at Murray as in good spirits and anxious to start the journey south tonight.

The men at Murray complain that they are very short of shoes.

By half-past one this afternoon about 600 people had assembled. The registration of the "reserve" had been going on, nearly a hundred names being secured. At 1:30 the committee which had been working with the railway reported that there was no hope of assistance from that quarter. The railway officers had practically said that the men could starve where they were before it would afford them transportation. This news called forth a considerable outburst of indignation from part of the assemblage.

At 1:40 p. m. General Carter mounted an improvised platform and began to address the crowd, which occasionally cheered him. He explained that he had been working so hard that he was about worn out, and therefore had prepared his speech which he would read.

This address, which was evidently prepared for last evening, was furnished the reporters; but the "General" failed to forward the card rates for that kind of advertising, so the NEWS cannot accommodate him with giving it in full. He essayed pathos in some places and courage in others; became abusive at times, and tried to be prophetic at other times; nor was his address confined to the type-written copy. He took occasion to call the *Herald* a liar, and of course roasted the plutocrats. He thanked the people of Salt Lake who had been generous, and gave the railroads, the Mayor and the Governor fits. In conclusion he gave the interesting information, as to the negotiations with the railroad, that the R. G. W. had offered to carry the army to Grand Junction for \$500, to Denver for \$1,000, to Kansas city for \$1,500; the \$1,000 offer had been accepted, and the Governor, Mayor and leading Democrats had gone to the railway officials, who went back on their agreement, and were thus guilty of "the most cowardly deed ever perpetrated on the people."

He was followed by a local auctioneer, but the speech of the latter contained nothing that was new on the subject.

MURRAY, May 3.—The Carter army began breaking camp at 3 o'clock, and are now on the way to Bingham Junction.

FROM DAILY OF MAY 4TH.

Sheriff McQueen came up from the new camp of the "industrial army" this forenoon. The men he says are waiting for developments at the old lead smelting works at Bingham Junction. They are still fondly hugging the hope to their bosoms that a freight train will materialize for their benefit. Should they continue to be disappointed, as there seems to be every reason to believe they will, then it is thought they will take possession of the first train they can capture.

Sheriff McQueen went down to Bingham Junction at 1:20 this morning on a special train consisting of but one car and an engine. Soon after

leaving the car to mangle with the men and consult with their officers a rush was made for the engine and an effort made to capture it. The hold up was very near successful, but the train hands fought like tigers and threw the army men off while running at the rate of six miles an hour. One of the men was badly hurt. General Carter said to a reporter today he had sent a physician to attend him and could not state at this time whether his injuries would prove fatal or not.

General Carter was up on business again today and still has hopes that arrangements will be made for him and his men to travel by rail. At least he says so. To a NEWS reporter he said: "There are 430 men in camp now. Most of them suffered from the cold last night. We expected 1,000 loaves of bread down from Salt Lake yesterday afternoon, but they didn't come and the men were pretty hungry. All they had for breakfast was two boxes of crackers that I went to a store and bought. They have since got provisions but not enough, however, to amount to much."

"In the face of the declination of the Rio Grande railway officials to furnish you transportation, what do you propose to do?" asked the reporter.

"We propose to go and the Rio Grande will carry us, too. There is no mistake about; I hope to convince the officials of that road during the day," said Carter, "that it will be to their interest to take us out of the Territory."

The "home reserve" of the industrial army paraded the streets today with General Carter enveloped in an American flag at the head. A meeting was held at the corner of West Temple and Third South streets, on the vacant lot, and was called to order by the chairman. General Carter addressed the crowd and depicted the great sufferings of the men as they lay last night along the railroad tracks near Bingham Junction. They had very little covering and cold and hungry, the most miserable night was spent. He scored the railroads generally and stated that the Rio Grande Western had acted treacherously, having agreed to carry the army for \$1,000, but thereafter refused after the money had been raised. He said that they would compel the railroad to carry them and "On to Washington" was their motto.

Mr. Boyle followed in a red hot speech, the brunt of which was brought to bear against Gov. West and Mayor Baskin. He said he had "fought and bled and died" under the Stars and Stripes and was in favor of forcing recognition to the demands of the army by all peaceable means or they would shed human blood to do it if necessary.

A good deal of money was subscribed on the grounds, and the tenor of the speeches was to force the railroad to take the army away.

General Carter's commonweal army is still camped at Bingham Junction. Carter was in the city May 5th and Sheriff McQueen went down to the camp in the afternoon. There is a good deal of talk about the army giving up in despair and disbanding. Another apparently well founded rumor has it that the leading officials of the Rio