CHEERS FOR NELLIE BLY.

She Goes Out to Pullman Once More and Has to Make a Speech.

SAYS SHE IS A GOOD STRIKER NOW.

Though When She Went West She Was Very Bitter Against the Workingmen of Pullman.

WAGES EVER DOWN—RENTS ALWAYS UP.

Stories Told by Many More Men of What Life Meant for Them in "Paradise Town," with Philanthropy at 6 Per Cent.

(Special to The World.)

CHICAGO, July 14.—I found in my mail this morning an earnest request from the Pullman A. R. U. for me to be present at a meeting which was to be held in the Turner Hall, Kensington.

Thinking something of importance was on I went out there, to find assembled some two thousand men and that I had been invited to present to a minister, Rev. Mr. Cawardine, a resolution of thanks for the brave stand he has taken in behalf of the Pullman strikers. All this was confided to me in whispers, for the meeting was in session when I arrived.

I tried to plead off, and told them it was more appropriate to have one of their union make the presentation. They would not listen, and I was saved from a very embarrassing position by an accident. Rev. Mr. Cawardine could not be found. So the presentation was postponed until this evening in the open square in Kensington.

Several of the workmen made speeches this afternoon trying to cheer the spirits of their hungry and disheartened brothers. I was introduced and asked to say a few words to the men.

I was frightened and said so, but they kept on applauding until the managers told me I would have to speak to quiet them.

So I took my nerves in hand and my place before the table near where the speakers sat. I don't intend to repeat what I said, but I told them several truths. They were especially amused when I told them that I had come to Chicago very bitterly set against the strikers; that so far as I understood the question, I thought the inhabitants of the model town of Pullman hadn't a reason on earth to complain. With this belief I visited the town, intending in my articles to denounce the riotous and bloodthirsty 'strikers. Before I had been half a day in Pullman I was the most bitter striker in the town.

NELLIE HAS FLOPPED.

That is true. I've flopped, as they call it, and I am brave enough to confess it. If ever men and women had cause to strike, those men and women are in Pullman. I also said to these men, sitting so quietly and peaceably before me, hungry for a word of sympathy or a word of hope, that if any of them wished to make any statements to me I would be glad to have them do so. After the meeting I was besieged. If I attempted to tell half the tales of wrong I've listened to I could fill an entire copy of The World.

"Are you at all discouraged by the calling off of the strike?" I asked one of the committee.

"No, we see no reason why other workmen should suffer because of our wrongs," was the reply. "Their being hungry also will not help us. Mr. Debs says at no time since the strike nine weeks ago has the situation looked so favorable, and we believe this to be true, also. The thing we hope and pray for, I might say, our only salvation, is arbitration. Mr. Pullman says he has nothing to arbitrate, but if he is forced to it we will submit to the result, be it what it may. If we are wrong it will be proved, and we will uncomplainingly accept our punishment."

"Are the strikers getting enough to eat?" I asked.

The man smiled.

"We starved when we were working and we have food now; that's the only difference. If Pullman had reduced the rents and given us a chance to buy food there would have been no kick."

"I'll give you a statement and sign it, too, if you want it," said a fine-looking man as he came forward. "I've been in Pullman thirteen years and know the story from the beginning. I am a toolmaker or a steelmaker. I do the fine steel work you see in the cars. I used to live in another State, and the Pullman Company was looking for the best workmen they could hire. They came after me four times before I consented to give up my job and my pretty little home and move to Pullman. I had a wife and two children, and as I say I moved here thirteen years ago.

WAGES DOWN, RENTS UP.

"When I came first I received $4 a day, and when I gave up my work—I didn't strike, mind you, I was starved out on the wages and quit a month before the men went out—I could only make $1.92 a day.

"With the reduction of wages my living expenses went on just the same. They did not decrease. I moved into a four-room flat, for which I paid $14 a month, with 71 cents for water tax. To give you some idea of the situation, say that I had been able to earn $2.75 a day, of course you understand I did not; I only got $1.92, I paid 50 cents a day for rent and water and that, if I had got $2.75, would have left 37.12 cents per capita for maintaining my family. But that average would have required that I work 365 days in the year. But you know we have Sundays and holidays and three weeks every summer, everything shuts down for repairs, so if I did get $2.75 every working day it would only average 20 cents a day per capita to support and educate my family, and with the poorest beefsteaks 10 cents per pound, you can understand how much I could do.

"I can say for myself and brother workmen," he added, "that if rents had been reduced with the pay there would have been no strike. Instead of that rents have been increased since I came to Pullman. A cottage of five rooms cost then $14.71, and now we have to pay $14.71 for a four-room flat."

TOO MUCH RED TAPE.

"Another trouble," spoke up a man who had been listening, "was the tyranny of the bosses. We had too many, and they were incompetent. There was too much red tape about the whole concern. Mr. Pullman was an autocrat. He never came to Pullman without from twelve to twenty people at his heels, and no workman dared speak to him. We had to give complaints to a boss and he sent it up the line, until at last it reached Mr. Pullman, who couldn't see how things could be helped anyway. To put it roughly, the head of the dog was too far from the tail."

"I wish you would state my case," spoke another man. "It has been claimed by Mr. Pullman that his workmen were not required to live in Pullman. I am what they call an inside wood-finisher. I used to make $3.25 a day, and I was cut to $1.40. Then I moved out of Pullman. I got a five-roomed cottage for $1, and then I was laid off. There was no work for me. When I asked why, the manager told me if I would move back to Pullman I would not have to lose a day's work. It was either occupy a Pullman house or do without work."

"I was also reduced," said a newcomer, "from $3 a day to $1.50. My rent was $9.50 and at one pay day I had only been given thirteen days' work. After they took out my rent I had a check for one cent to live on for two weeks and keep my wife and child."

THE COST OF VESTIBULES.

"I am a vestibule builder," said a man who had spoken at the meeting. "You know the vestibule of the Pullman cars. I used to be paid $12 and $15 previous to the first quarter in 1893. Then I was cut from $15 to $9. Perhaps you remember seeing the World's Fair Pullman cars. For the first I received for vestibule building $110, or $55 an end. We had seven cuts during the time we were building them, and for the last built I received $40, or $20 an end. Just the same amount of labor and time was put on them, but that was the reduction, from $110 to $40."

A TAX ON GAS STOVES.

"I wish to tell you, Miss Bly, about the gas," interjected another man. "Contrary to the city ordinance governing the price of gas, which places the limit at $1.25 per 1,000 feet, Mr. Pullman charges his workmen $2.25, and we were notified that we could have gas at $1.75 per 1,000 feet if we rented from the company a gas stove at 50 cents per month. The gas stove is an ordinary one, with two lids, costing at most 75 cents for a stove, but we had to pay Mr. Pullman continually 50 cents a month rent for one in order to have our gas $1.75 per 1,000 feet instead of $2.25.

"Don't forget the water tax," suggested a newcomer. "Mr. Pullman paid 4 cents and at the very smallest figuring charged his people 14 cents. I estimated that over and above everything he cleared annually on the water alone $15,000."

"I don't think any department of work had a worse reduction than mine, and I'll give you a signed statement if you want it," Said another man: "I put washstands in the cars. Two years ago for fitting out a car with washstands I got $12.50, and I was cut to $2.70."

"That's no worse than mine," spoke another, pressing forward. "I work at general repairs, that is, repairing cars. I used to get for repairing one car $250, and I was cut to $65 a car. Mr. Pullman has made the statement that three-quarters of his work was contract. I can swear that when the biggest and heaviest cut was made it was all his own work. I can swear to that, and when the strike came on seven-eighths of the work was his own."

NELLIE BLY.

Index to Advertisements.	Page.	Col.	Page.	Col.
Amusements	11	6	...	...
Auction Sales	13	7	...	...
Banking and Financial	13	6	...	...
Billiards	13	8	...	...
Boarders Wanted	36	2	14	6
Board Wanted	35	4	14	7
Boarders Wanted—Country	37	5	14	7
Board Wanted—Country	37	8	14	8
Business Opportunities	35	4	15	7
Business Property to Let	34	2	14	2
Business Property Wanted	34	3	14	2
Cast-Off Clothing	40	8	...	...
Clairvoyants	15	8	...	...
Coastwise Steamers	38	2	...	...
Colleges, Schools, &c.	38	7	15	8
Dancing Academies	38	7	15	8
Dentistry	15	8	...	...
Died	11	6	...	...
Dogs, Birds, &c.	40	8	15	8
Engaged	11	5	...	...
European Steamers	38	2	...	...
Excursions	38	1	...	...
Flats and Apartments to Let	34	3	14	2
Flats and Apartments Wanted	34	6	14	3
For Sale	35	6	15	5
Furnished Houses to Let	34	8	...	...
Furnished Rooms to Let	34	7	35	1
Do	14	4	...	...
Furnished Rooms Wanted	35	2	15	6
Good-Will and Interest for Sale	38	4	15	7
Help Wanted—Female	39	1	16	1
Help Wanted—Male	39	2	16	1
Horses, Carriages, &c.	12	7	...	...
Hotels	35	8	...	...
Houses Wanted	34	3	14	2
Houses Wanted—Country	34	1	14	1
Instruction	38	7	...	...
Interest and Dividend Notices	13	7	...	...
Loans	14	8	...	...
Lodges, Societies and Meetings	11	8	...	...
Lost, Found and Rewards	11	8	...	...
Machinery	35	8	15	8
Married	11	5	...	...
Medical	13	8	...	...
Miscellaneous	13	8	...	...
Musical	38	8	15	8
New Publications	18	3	...	...
Patents	40	8	15	8
Personal	11	8	...	...
Pianos and Organs	38	7	15	5
Professional Sits. Wanted—Female	40	1	15	5
Purchase and Exchange	36	8	15	8
Railroads	38	2	...	...
Real Estate	33	1	...	...
Real Estate at Auction	33	1	...	...
For Sale—City	34	1	14	1
For Sale—Westchester	33	1	14	1
For Sale—Brooklyn	33	2	14	1
For Sale—Long Island	33	3	14	1
For Sale—Staten Island	33	3	...	...
For Sale—New Jersey	33	3	14	1
For Sale—Out of the City	33	5	14	1
To Let—Long Island	33	8	...	...
To Let—Staten Island	33	8	...	...
To Let—New Jersey	33	8	...	...
To Let—Out of the City	33	8	14	1
Real Estate Wanted	34	1	14	1
Real Estate to Exchange	34	1	...	...
Religious Notices	13	8	...	...
Situations Wanted—Female	39	6	40	1
Do	15	2	...	...
Situations Wanted—Male	40	2	15	5
Sporting	12	8	...	...
Sportsmen's Goods	12	6	...	...
Steamboats	38	2	...	...
Summer Resorts	36	1	37	1
Do	14	7	...	...
Unfurnished Houses to Let	34	3	14	2
Unfurnished Rooms to Let	34	7	14	3
Unfurnished Rooms Wanted	34	7	14	4
Yachts, Vessels, &c.	[illegible]	8	15	8

PULLMAN EFFIGIES STILL SWING.

Nobody, Even the Police, Think of Pulling Down the Stuffed Figures—Riot at West Pullman.

(Special to The World.)

CHICAGO, July 14.—Effigies of George M. Pullman are swinging in the lake breeze in different part of Chicago.

On Milwaukee and Oayley avenues a figure labeled "George M. Pullman" hangs to a telegraph pole. Another figure hangs to a pole on Fifteenth and States streets. Even the police will not remove them.

What undoubtedly would have been a riot but for the presence of the military occurred at West Pullman to-day. A mob of between three and four hundred men assembled and went howling around the town preparatory to making a raid upon the Pan Handle yards at that place. They defied and disregarded the police. Finally the police called upon ten soldiers who scattered them.

But the mob soon formed again, and was more demonstrative than before. Again the soldiers' and police charged upon the strikers and sent them flying in every direction. Four times this operation had to be repeated before the mob was finally dispersed.

There has been no relaxation in the extent of post and picket work—no let up in the duties and the vigilance of the men. The lawabiding people of Pullman, however, are feeling easier, and the friends and relatives of th soldiers appear to consider the possibility of danger removed, for scores of the wives and mothers and sisters and sweethearts ventured into camp and visited them to-day.

A Deficiency Straight Ahead.

When the Board of Estimate meets again Deputy Comptroller Richard A. Storrs will report in favor of passing the increase in wages of the drivers, sweepers and hostlers of the Street-Cleaning Department, authorized by the last Legislature, out of the regular appropriation of that department. This will cause a deficiency of over $100,000 in that department at the end of the year, but it cannot be helped, as the law is mandatory and there is no other source from which the money can be taken.

A REAL-ESTATE SURPRISE.

A Big Broadway Dry-Goods House Stirs the Prophets.

For years the prophets in real estate have been freely announcing the decay of lower Broadway, in the vicinity of Ninth street, as a dry goods-neighborhood. But the news which leaked out yesterday shows very plainly that the prophets are sometimes wrong. A great dry-goods building is now in course of erection which is to rival the largest Sixth avenue stores, and before the fall is here part of the structure will be up and in use.

The building is to be the store of the old firm of John Daniell & Sons, whose establishment for the past thirty-three years has been one of the Broadway landmarks. By degrees the whole of the big structure now in use by the firm is to be rebuilt. It covers practically the whole block on Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth streets, and runs back to a depth of 200 feet on the side streets, giving an area of 30,000 square feet on the main floor, where the principal departments will be located.

The building is to be four stories high, of brick and Indiana stone. The ground floor will be topped by a gallery running all around the store, while the arrangement for perfect light and ventilation will be a feature, so often overlooked in the construction of modern buildings, and so much desired by the shopping public. The upper floors will be used by the jobbing department of the firm. The structure will be a thoroughly modern one and, it is expected, will be the handsomest dry-goods store in the city. The problem of building the store without interfering with the business of the house is one that has cost the architect considerable thought. It was overcome by the plan of tearing down the ten different buildings in sections and erecting the new structure in sections. In this way but one building at a time will be in the builder's hands, while the surrounding structures will continue to be uninterruptedly devoted to their present uses.

It will take more than a year to finish the whole of the architect's plan.

BALLOTS, NOT BULLETS.

Socialists See in the Voting Power of the People the Remedy for Wrong.

MODERATION WAS THE KEYNOTE.

Thousands of Half-Drowned, Earnest Men Listen in Union Square to Advice from Labor Leaders.

NO NEED FOR POLICE INTERFERENCE.

The Delegations Marched to the Scene to the Chorus of the Marseillaise and Were Orderly Throughout.

The rain seriously interfered with the open-air mass-meeting of the Socialistic Labor party in Union square last evening. There were fifty park policemen, under Sergt. Morgan, and a platoon of police reserves, under Inspector McAvoy, ready to render further interference if necessary; but the gray and blue coats might just as well have remained away. They were not needed. Nothing was said or done which under the most strained interpretation of the riot-inciting law could have justified the authorities in intercepting the proceedings. A loyalist foreigner would no doubt have been horrified at the hooting, hissing and groaning which followed each mention of the name of the President of the United States, but since no means of removing that official, other than the peaceable means afforded by the ballot were mentioned, the most serious charge that could be brought against the offenders for hissing the chosen representative of the people was a violation of good taste.

CHARLES H. MATCHETT.
(The Socialist candidate for Governor.)

Inspector McAvoy kept his two hundred emergency blue coats out of sight. He had them scattered in small squads in Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and adjacent streets.

Had it not been for the heavy downpour of rain the big plaza would doubtless have been thronged to its utmost capacity. As it was, there were five thousand persons present.

There were enough ambitious speakers present to have kept up the Socialistic arguments throughout the entire night and all day to-day. The terrific rain beat in the faces of the speakers, but volunteers were always found ready to hold umbrellas over their heads and take the drippings without complaint.

Among others on the platform were Theodore B. Wakeman, George K. Lloyd, E. K. Thomas, Frank Martin, George McCadden, Charles H. Matchett, Mrs. Imogene C. Fales, Daniel De Leon, D. A. No. 49; Charles Sotheran, Howard Balkham, Patrick Murphy, Thomas Doyle, Matthew Maguire, Paterson Socialist Alderman; H. B. Salisbury, Robert Winston, Chas. Winston, Abraham Cahan, Isaac Bennett, Alexander Jonas, Edward King, J. Kilkowitz, A. Jablinowsky, A. Brueckmann and Lucien Sanial. The latter presided. He wore a straw hat which was stiff and fashionable when the meeting began, but which bore no semblance to any shape when the meeting, just before 10 o'clock, in an unusually severe downfall of rain, concluded.

A BLOOD-RED BANNER THERE.

It was not until after the various processions from different parts of the city had arrived at the Plaza that the weather became inclement, and consequently the original marching programmes were carried out. First to arrive on the scene was a delegation bearing a red banner, upon which was printed "Jewish Section of the Socialist-Labor Party." This standard was flanked on one side by an American flag and on the other by a flag that was simply bright red and contained no inscription or device whatever. It was explained by one of the orators later on that this crimson banner stands not for anarchy but for "the consanguinity of the entire human race."

The second delegation to arrive came singing at the top of their voices the thrilling music of the "Marseillaise;" what words they sang to the air could not be determined, on account of the tremendous cheering and general uproar that prevailed.

From east and west the various marching bodies approached the square. Many transparencies were carried, but the wind had blown out the lights in most of them and they were not decipherable. One big one asserted in plain print "The last drops of our blood are sucked out by contract labor."

The delegations were made up as follows: United Hebrew Trades, Jewish Section of the Socialistic Labor Party, Shirt Makers' Union, Hebrew Upholsterers' Union, Knee Pants Makers' Union, Suspender Makers' Union, Mattress Makers' Union, Hebrew-American Typographical Union, International Cloakmakers' Union, Pressmen and Feeders' Union, Tailors' Progressive Union No. 11, Pants Makers' Union, Children's Jacket Makers' Union, Educational Society Fraternity, Salfirs' Suit Makers' Union and Plait Makers' Union, Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union, Vest Makers' Union, Waist and Wrapper Makers' Union, Never Rip Pants Makers' Union, Furriers' Union, Shirt Ironers and Laundry Workers' Union and Clothing Cleaners' Union.

THREE AUXILIARY MEETINGS.

Three large trucks were drawn up on the north, east and west sides of the open square, and plenty of speakers had been obtained to address the gathering from these points of vantage in different languages. The German truck was presided over by Richard Morton. The Chairman of the Hebrew truck was Alexander Rosin, and at the wagon from which addresses were made in the Italian tongue Monte Lonta presided.

The last delegation had scarcely reached the plaza before the rain descended. It was no ordinary shower. The heavens simply seemed to open in a wide brook and let down several tons of water. Lightning flashed and thunder rumbled. Nothing would seem to more clearly demonstrate the earnestness of the workingmen present than the fact that fully five thousand of them stood their ground despite the tremendous downpour and cheered the remarks of the speakers.

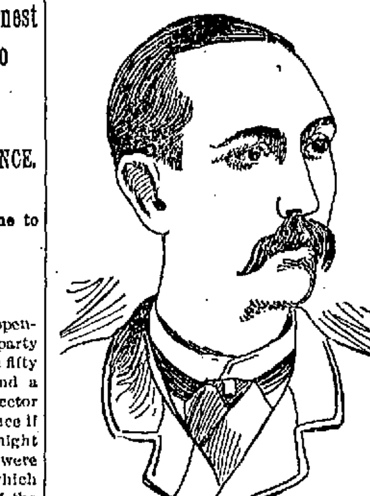
The temptation to violent utterances would seem to have been first, but, as has been said, violence in speech was not the order of the night. Possibly it was the early discovery of this fact more than the rain that thinned the crowd from 15,000 to 5,000.

Chairman Sanial opened the proceedings by saying: "I take it for granted that you are all Socialists, men who are not discouraged by defeat, and who look on such a gigantic strike as that which has taken place, which, in fact, is still taking place—(shouts of enthusiasm)—in Chicago as merely an episode in the great class struggle of the country—a struggle which we, the people, must eventually win. You all know where I stand on the question of strikes, I have told you over and over again that as things now stand strikes against the great corporation of the country will prove unavailing. The strike I believe in is the strike of the ballot at the polls. It is with the ballot and with the ballot alone that labor can hope to free itself from the slavery imposed by tyrannical capital. I now propose three cheers for triumphant Socialism." The cheers were given with a will, notwithstanding the fact that no man could open his mouth for an instant without having it filled with rain water.

Charles H. Matchett, who was recently nominated at Syracuse by a convention of Socialists for the Governorship, was the next speaker. Two kind friends held umbrellas over him in such a manner that a continuous stream of water trickled down the back of his neck. He did not seem to mind it in the least.

PULLMAN AND HIS POWERS.

"Pullman," he began, and the odious name was a signal for groans and hisses, "stands within his legal rights when he says that he has the power to burn down his factories if he sees fit. He has at his back all the laws and constitutions of the land. He has behind him the laws of the Government, the press, the pulpit, and, what is more to the point, all the military forces. He can afford to say proudly, 'I have nothing to arbitrate.' The workingmen—his workingmen—have, on the contrary, nothing at their backs save truth and justice, which, having not yet been recognized, avail but little.



MATTHEW MAGUIRE.
(The Socialist Alderman of Paterson, N. J.)

"It is the workingmen's own fault that they stand in this lamentable condition. It is your fault that you are forced to-day to stand in front instead of behind the guns. We, you and I, have long realized that the laws of the land, behind which Pullman and men-like him are securely bulwarked, are made for one class of people only, and not for all men. We should not complain of what it is in our power to right.

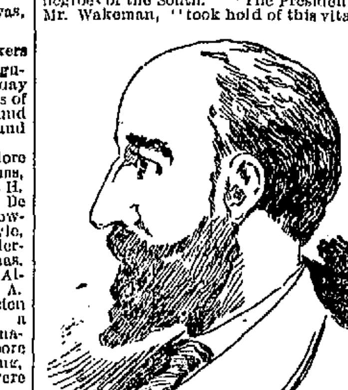
"The laws as they stand have been shown especially odious in the events of the past few weeks. It is in our power to change those laws. We can do it, not by the bullet, but by the ballot. How long, fellow-workingmen, must we suffer before we unite at the polls to wipe out all the causes of our misery. I do not recommend force because I know it is useless. A majority of one at the polls will accomplish what we all seek for, but to win with arms and bullets we must have a majority of at least two-thirds.

"We have no right to find fault with Pullman to-day. (Hisses and confusion.) He is simply acting under iniquitous laws. Many of us if we were in his place might act the same. What we have to do is to strike at the root of all this injustice by overturning the Government as it is to-day constituted and constructing it and all laws anew. This we can only do by the strength of the ballot."

THE STRIKE NOT A FAILURE.

Thaddeus B. Wakeman, who spoke next, was received with much enthusiasm. He said that the Chicago strike had been far from a failure, because it had lifted all workingmen to a higher point of view than ever reached before. It had taken individuals to an understanding of the importance of complete industrial and social emancipation for the entire country. He claimed that Debs is one of the organizers of victory.

He referred to the small part which President Buchanan had played in the emancipation of the negroes from slavery, but maintained that Buchanan was nevertheless the precursor of Lincoln. Cleveland might not be a friend of the laboring men, but he had at the beck of capital brought the issue between capital and labor to Government consideration, and a second Abraham Lincoln would arise to free a more vast army of slaves than was embraced in the negroes of the South. "The President," said Mr. Wakeman, "took hold of this vital matter



DANIEL DE LEON.

at the beck of the capitalists, but he and all succeeding Presidents must keep hold of it in the interests of the whole people. It is something which can never again be dropped!"

The following resolutions were next read by Patrick Murphy, Secretary of District Assembly 49, Knights of Labor:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

"Whereas, The town of Pullman is established on a basis repugnant to civil liberty, giving to its founder absolute power over the economic liberties of its people similar to that exercised by the feudal lords of past ages; and

"Whereas, the strike of the citizens of Pullman was the result of the abuses and outrages which naturally and inevitably arise from this infamous one-man power; and

"Whereas, The army and the courts of the United States were, on a small pretext, arrayed on the side of the railroads, contrary to all precedent, against the protests of the Governors of the States invaded by troops, and in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States, to fight the battle of monopoly by injunction and bullet against the producers of wealth, who have been systematically robbed of the fruits of their toil; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we see in these events another evidence of the irrepressible conflict between the producers and their exploiters, which must continue to be waged until the present infamous system of competition is supplanted by a system of co-operation which will insure to the toiler the full product of his labor;

"Resolved, that we call upon the wage-earners of all conditions in the entire country to sever utterly their affiliation with the old political parties, which are under the dominion of capitalists to unite with the Socialist labor party, whose platform demands the overthrow of this system of monopoly and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, which insures equal justice to all men—the essence of liberty."

SENTIMENTS FROM A WOMAN.

The resolutions were adopted with a mighty cheer, and then Mrs. Imogene C. Gales, of Brooklyn, was introduced. She had prepared a manuscript, but her voice gave out soon after she began to read it, and Charles Sotheran read it for her. It was full of sentiments in favor of an overturning of the Government by the votes of Socialists, which were noisely approved.

Daniel De Leon, editor of the People, spoke in the same strain, emphasizing the fact that by the ballot alone can workingmen hope to win. Something a trifle more complete and more nearly approaching the views of a large portion of the auditors was furnished by H. B. Salisbury, a Socialist lawyer, who was the next speaker. He said: "There are times when human nature rises up against oppressing conditions. The great Western strike was one of these occasions. A rebellion is on the boards. The civil war between the capitalist class and the working people is here. The skirmishing lines were at Pittsburg, Buffalo, Cœur d'Alene and Homestead. The Bull Run of this Civil war has just been fought at Chicago.

"We don't believe in bullets, however; we believe in votes. From election day to election day we will carry on an agitation that will eventually crush the capitalist system forever.

"There is no defeat in our warfare. There may be repulses, but defeat, never! Never, never defeat. Grover Cleveland"—here Salisbury paused to allow a whirlwind of groans and hisses to die away—"is simply the embodiment of capitalism in the White House. Benjamin Harrison (groans) is no better than Cleveland. Chauncey M. Depew (groans) is no better, nor is Richard Croker any worse. (Laughter.) We must select a man who is not a tool of the capitalist and put him in the White House. We must fill every office with Socialists from a policeman up to the President of the United States. If we have a socialistic militia there can be no more clashes between Government and the workmen.

HOW TO GET INTO SOCIETY.

"Ward McAllister, in one of his recent articles printed in the New York World, said that the way to get into society was to play poker with a prominent member and lose a few games. George Gould one of the gods of the American patrons of industry lost the races of the Vigilant with the Britannia on purpose to toady to the Prince of Wales."

Frederick Schrimshaw, the next speaker, said that when Mr. Pullman declared there was nothing to arbitrate in the strike he was perfectly right. "Workingmen and capitalists have nothing to arbitrate," he continued, "it is a war to the knife, and it won't stop until all the capitalists are wiped out of existence. But not with bullets," said Schrimshaw, his voice rising to a crescendo—"by ballots!" (Prolonged applause.)

Alexander Jonas said Socialists had been much abused by being denounced as foreigners, and that consequently they have no right to denounce Cleveland—(hisses)—or Pullman. (Groans.) "The real foreigners," he said, "are those whose spirit is foreign to the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. This country is no longer a republic. It is a plutocratic monarchy. The monarchs are the Pullmans, Vanderbilts and Havemeyers."

Edward King, of the Chadwick Civic Club, said he believed in strikes. "I believe strikes are the greatest teachers the American people ever had. They are the only educators of workingmen.

Millions of people in this country not in touch with workingmen have, through the means of strikes, been brought to look into their grievances. "The American nation is commencing to think," he said. "This strike, which is said to be a failure is the greatest victory in the history of the labor movement and workingmen are now more closely united than ever.

A this point the rain, which for an hour had ceased, began again with great violence, and the meeting was summarily adjourned.

STRIKE OVER IN THE FAR WEST.

The Men Only Awaiting the Word to Make a Rush for Their Old Places—Leader Knox Arrested.

(Special to The World.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—The Southern Pacific system in this State is completely under the care of the Federal troops, and the strike is practically ended. A sort of guerilla war may be kept up by the strikers for some time yet, but they seem to be pretty effectually subdued and the great majority of them are only waiting for the word from Debs or even the local leaders to make a rush for their old places.

Overland and local trains are moving in all directions to-day, and an attempt was even made to send out a freight from Oakland, but with indifferent success. As it stopped t a crossing a gang of strikers captured the fireman. This delayed traffic for some time, but the blockade was finally raised.

Both ferry systems at Oakland, with their train connections, are running on a schedule time, and trains for Stockton, Lathrop, San Jose and other points went out without hindrance.

The Los Angeles express, with tourists and Pullmans attached, arrived at 10 A. M., having been three days in making the trip. It was the first train from there in twelve days, and carried a guard of one company of militia.

An hour later a train with Pullman and tourist cars was made up and started for the East via Los Angeles. This also carried a company of militia.

At Sacramento a through train was sent out over the Ogden route guarded by a detachment of the blue jackets from Mare Island, and a train was sent out to Oakland via Stockton, also heavily guarded. The train that left Ogden yesterday in three sections, west-bound, with passengers aboard, has reached Carlin, Neb., in safety.

The railroad people are making preparations to resume regular service to-morrow on all branches, but for the present will not attempt to run trains at night. Daylight schedules have been temporarily arranged.

In accordance with this rule a west-bound military train tied up for the night at Wadsworth last night, and incidentally cleared up the damage done there by strikers, who removed valve rods from a number of engines yesterday morning.

Trains which left Los Angeles yesterday tied up at Bakersfield last night, and the train which was reported to have been stopped there Thursday night was intentionally tied up by the company.

Two trains bound this way stopped over night at Mojave, and in the same way trains out of Sacramento east-bound tied up for the night this side of Truckee.

Harry Knox, the strike leader at Sacramento, was arrested to-day, on a warrant charging him with complicity in Wednesday's train wreck at the trestle. His bonds were fixed at $25,000, which he has not yet furnished.

The only disturbance during the day at Sacramento was caused by a gang of tramps, who took possession of a gravel pit and threatened to ditch the first train that attempted to pass. A company of regulars was sent out and charged the tramps with bayonets, one of them being severely stabbed. He was removed to the hospital.

Stuart, who was wounded in yesterday's shooting, is dead, but Buckley will recover.

SAN JOSE, July 14.—The first train out to San Francisco this morning was stopped by the destruction of a small bridge between Mayfield and Palo Alto, which had been burned during the night. All important bridges will now be guarded.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Gen. McCook has telegraphed that the trouble on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad in New Mexico had been subdued by troops he sent there to-day. Gen. Schofield says that all of the reports from the far West show that the conditions are satisfactory.

Official despatches received at the Post-Office Department show that the interruptions to the mail service are rapidly decreasing.

COMMISSIONER WARNED STRIKERS.

Now Judge Taft Has Removed Him and He Must Answer for Contempt.

(Special to The World.)

CINCINNATI, July 14.—An order was issued in the United States Court at Covington to-day for the arrest of E. M. Porch, United States Commissioner at Somerset, Ky., on a charge of interfering with the order of Judge Taft's court.

The charge is that Porch, after issuing warrants by order of the Judge, notified the strikers for whom warrants were issued to keep out of the way of United States Marshals. It is also said that he told them if arrested they could demand a trial at Somerset, and need not go to Covington. The result was that Deputy Marshal Willis Cox had much trouble getting the men he wanted.

The office of United States Commissioner at Somerset has been declared vacant, and William Civid was appointed to fill the vacancy when he furnishes bonds. Deputy Marshal Cox left to-day to bring Porch before Judge Taft Monday to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt.

The strikers were arraigned before Judge Taft to-day and admitted to bail until next October.

CREWS EASILY PANIC-STRICKEN.

Any Group of Loafers Enough to Cause Them to Demand Troops.

(Special to The World.)

CHICAGO, July 14.—The police and the militia were looking for fights when the new switchmen and butchers went to work to-day, but there was not much trouble. The strikers are too thoroughly disheartened to make any open fight, but whenever they could catch a non-union man unguarded he was beaten.

A number of the new butchers were chased as they went home from work along lonesome streets, but none of them was hurt. A few men were arrested for rioting to-day, but the only trouble was that crews got panic-stricken at the sight of any group of loafers and demanded troops.

The Stock Yards switching department has now just three times as many engineers as engines in use. Thirty-nine switchmen struck and thirty-seven new men are in their places. Trains are moving all right and the condition of the yards improves every day.

UNCLE SAM'S EYE ON DEBS.

All the Labor Leader's Movements Observed and the Courts Are Full of Cases Against Him and Others.

(Special to The World.)

CHICAGO, July 14.—United States District-Attorney Milchrist and his assistants were busy to-day drawing up indictments made by the Federal Grand Jury before it adjourned Friday. The presentments, which are said to number nearly twenty, are against rioters who destroyed railroad property or helped to stop trains.

When the jury reconvenes Tuesday fresh evidence against Debs will be offered. One of the officials connected with the prosecution said that separate indictments could be returned against the guilty persons under the Conspiracy law for each one of the lawless acts committed during the strike.

It is asserted that the Government will seek to indict Debs and the other strike leaders again, but that it has not been decided whether an omnibus indictment containing several counts will be brought in or several indictments charging different offenses.

Debs's present actions are being closely observed. The Government took pains to get a report of his speech Friday night, and his letter to the General Managers' Association proposing terms for a termination of the strike was carefully noted.

Nothing was done to-day towards drawing up the papers in the proposed proceedings in the United States Circuit Court against Debs and the other officers of the A. R. U. for contempt of court. Judge Grosscup is out of town, but Judge Seaman, of Milwaukee, will take his place Tuesday. Mr. Milchrist said the contempt proceedings will probably not be begun until Judge Grosscup's return.

Policeman John McMahon was held by Commissioner Hoyne in $1,000 to-day on the charge of interference with officers of the Government in the discharge of their duty. He is the brother of James McMahon, a bartender, who was arrested by marshals Thursday. The arrest was attended by a small riot, in which, the deputies say, the police officer took a prominent part.

Several alleged rioters were brought before Commissioner Hoyne to-day. William Sorensen, charged with setting fire to cars at Blue Island, July 5, was committed in default of $1,500 bail. Henry Breen was held in $1,500 bail. August Hodges was held under $3,000 bail and committed to jail on a charge of attempting to tear up the track of the Baltimore and Ohio, July 6. James Murwin, who was indicted with Debs and others, was released on $5,000 bonds. He is the switchman who is alleged to have derailed a train at Blue Island, June 30.

A summons was served to-day on Debs, Kelliher, Rogers and Howard from the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Tennessee, to appear in August and answer an information filed against them there. The bill is the same as that filed in the courts here, under which the injunction of Judges Grosscup and Woods was issued.

CAN'T COUNT ON SWITCHMEN.

Another Peg Knocked Out from Under the Debs Movement by the Board of Directors.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The switchmen who have been the backbone of the Debs movement are now out of it, as shown by the following, which was promulgated to-day:

"We, the Grand Board of Directors of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association of North America, now assembled at the city of Chicago, have carefully considered our position in the pending strike of the American Railway Union; and

"Wherets, Our Grand Master, Miles W. Barrett, did not countenance the same, but held that all members of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association are governed by our constitution; be it, therefore,

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this body, the Grand Board of Directors assembled, to fully indorse our Grand Master in his action in the said strike."

This was signed by Charles McCarthy, Chairman; James D. Sheridan and W. C. McLean, the Directors.

The Building Trades Council has deserted the cause of the A. R. U. strike.

"We will adhere to the action we took last night, in any event," said President J. J. Ryan to-day. "When we decided on that course last night, we were under the impression that the Managers' Association would accept Mr. Debs's proposition, or had already done so, and that the strike was all over. I hardly think we would have taken the step we did if we had known the facts, but it is a lost cause now, and even if an attempt be made to prolong the fight we will not alter our decision."

STRIKE MANAGEMENT DENOUNCED.

Butchers Say Sovereign Ordered Them Out in the Face of Defeat.

(Special to The World.)

CHICAGO, July 14.—The striking butchers held a meeting to-day at which resolutions were adopted denouncing the strike management. The talk indulged in by the speakers was vigorous to the extreme.

Sovereign came in for a share of the criticism. One speaker said the butchers should leave the Knights of Labor, as Sovereign had ordered them out in the face of certain defeat. Nevertheless it was voted to continue the strike until the Pullman controversy is settled.

In the mean time the packers are trying to make everybody believe that the strike is a failure, and that the men are not needed and couldn't be used if they wished to return to work. Fifteen expert butchers arrived to-night from Omaha, and will go to work for Swift & Co. Armour & Co. are increasing their force daily by bringing men from Milwaukee. Morris & Co. are hiring more new men, and members of the firm say they will not hire any of the men who left. Other firms are non-committal on that point.

SARGENT GETS COMFORT OUT OF IT.

The Railway Brotherhoods Come Out of the Strike with Increased Prestige.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 14.—Grand Master Sargent, of the Firemen's Brotherhood, said to-day that the old brotherhoods will come out of the Pullman strike stronger than before, for the struggle has demonstrated their conservative character. He added that at no time was there any danger of a sympathetic strike on the part of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and all talk to that effect was by persons not familiar with the brotherhood laws. He was sorry for those brotherhood firemen that had gone out on their own accord.

Chief Sargent said he was a personal friend of President Debs, and admitted his honesty of purpose and his intellectual ability, but that he thought Debs made a mistake. The failure of the strike, he thought, would make it harder for all the railway organizations to get concessions from the companies.

San Francisco Mails Arrive.

Postmaster Dayton announces that mails from San Francisco, which left there on July 3, 4 and 5, were received here yesterday. The last previous mail received was that which left San Francisco on June 28, and reached New York on July 1.

ABSOLUTELY FREE TO ALL.

How Dr. Copeland Let the Light in on the Word "Free."

The Climax of This Remarkable Series During the Summer Months—Is It Any Wonder that People Are Surprised and Grateful?

ALL TREATMENT FREE. NO CHARGE WHATEVER FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES. THE PATIENT REQUIRED TO PAY NOTHING BUT THE ACTUAL COST OF THE MEDICINES HE USES. NO DEBT OR OBLIGATION TO PAY AT ANY FUTURE TIME. THE TREATMENT ACTUALLY FREE, JUST AS IT IS REPRESENTED TO BE.

It was on the first day of this present month that Dr. Copeland turned the leaf of this, the last and most remarkable chapter in this series of lessons in free treatment. From the public has been heard nothing but expressions of grateful surprise at the opportunity offered, of cordial eagerness to take advantage of it, and of unqualified approval at the completeness with which the wonderful promise of the printed announcement is made good in the consultation room.

Mrs. Charles Miller, 328 Carroll street, Brooklyn, is the wife of Mr. Charles Miller, the well-known steamboat pilot, engaged in the practice of his profession for the past sixteen years on the rivers and harbor of New York. Mrs. Miller said: "I had Facial Neuralgia and Catarrh of Stomach for a number of years and was unable to get any relief from the terrible suffering until I was treated by Drs. Copeland and Gardner. Their treatment is the best I ever experienced, and it has entirely cured me."

To be sure, unfortunate persons, who for selfish reasons have endeavored to stay the rapidly increasing popularity of the Copeland work—individuals, not altogether worthy in their methods and purposes, whose schemes have been brought to the surface, and thereby rendered unprofitable by this series of lessons in free treatment—are not altogether pleased. That they should vent their spleen is natural. It is also pardonable, in a measure, for the more intense their expressions of chagrin, the more clearly is marked the justice of Dr. Copeland's course in laying bare every effort to trade upon public credulity. The louder the howl, the more apparent the accuracy of the shot.

Those who endeavored to introduce bunco methods into medical practice, with the use of the word "Free," shrunk from the light that this series brought upon them, contenting themselves with the consolation that Drs. Copeland and Gardner, could not long endure the expense. They misjudged their masters. The lesson was only begun. The expense was a trifling consideration compared with the end to be reached—the suppression of medical deception. So when this last chapter was announced, "All treatment free during the summer months," they exploded in a shriek of rage: "Why, they can't do it. They can't pay advertising bills and do it. They can't pay rent and do it."

OH, YES THEY CAN.

But Drs. Copeland & Gardner can do it. The cost was all counted beforehand—the time of the lessons, the expense involved—all carefully considered. A limit was set, of course. Drs. Copeland & Gardner do not assume to be able to continue the plan for an unlimited time. But up to the limit of time set, the first of September, they will carry out to the letter their printed announcements, and give every patient treatment absolutely free, charging no more than the actual cost of the medicine.

Of course Drs. Copeland and Gardner are not making money out of it. Those who seem in such frantic eagerness to prevent the public from taking advantage of this wonderful opportunity are welcome to all the consolation they can get out of this. Drs. Copeland and Gardner are not making money, and not trying to. They are spending money, and they are doing it willingly, gladly. Their only immediate reward is the cordial thanks of people who are taking advantage of this rare opportunity. Their ultimate reward, however—the end for which they are working—will be the entire clearing of the field they have chosen of all kinds of medical deception and such an awakening of public intelligence and attention as shall make the tricks of the medical sharper permanently unprofitable. By the time this lesson is ended the air will be completely cleared of all unworthy schemes covered with the word "Free," and it will be plainly impossible to deceive the public with its use in any dark-lantern project as a bait or decoy.

The Copeland Medical Institute,
15 West 24th St., New York.
W. H. COPELAND, M. D., E. E. GARDNER, M.D., Consulting Physicians.

A July Jubilee:

During First Two Weeks in July:

THE WORLD printed 29,210 advts. in 699 1-4 cols.—a gain of 886 advts. and 22 cols. over same fortnight in '93—and 9,333 advts. and 257 1-2 cols. MORE advertising than appeared in any other New York newspaper during the time mentioned.

A NATIONAL ARBITRATION BOARD.

Mr. Springer Introduces in the House of Representatives a Bill for Its Organization.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Representative Springer, of Illinois, introduced in the House to-day a bill providing for a national board of arbitration, to be appointed by the President. The bill is wider in its scope than the one under which the President will name the arbitration commission. It contains the compulsory feature which was eliminated from the present law when it was before the Fiftieth Congress.

Special significance is given to Mr. Springer's bill by the fact that it was read to the President before being introduced. It is said, moreover, that Mr. Cleveland suggested some modifications, although Mr. Springer declines to make any admission on this point.

The board is to be a part of the Department of Justice, and is to consist of three members appointed by the President, or two appointed members and the Commissioner of Labor. The members are to hold office for six years at a salary of $5,000 each. They are to be empowered to settle such controversies arising between railroad or other companies engaged in transporting property or passengers among the States or to foreign nations, and their employees, which may hinder the transportation of property, passengers or the mails.

The bill provides also that "whenever either party to any such differences or controversies may desire to submit the same to arbitration such party shall present to said national board of arbitration a petition in writing, setting forth the facts in reference thereto and praying for the relief which such party may desire. When such petition shall be received by the national board of arbitration the said board shall furnish the other party thereto with a copy of such petition, and with notice to appear at a time stated and make answer thereto. When such answer is submitted a time and place shall be fixed for the investigation and hearing thereof. Should such party decline to file an answer or refuse to make any appearance in the case, the said national board of arbitration shall proceed to make the investigation and render a decision thereon, the same as if an answer had been filed; provided, that when answer is filed and questions for determination are mutually submitted, the award or decision shall cover all questions so submitted; but when no answer is filed, or no questions mutually submitted, the award or decision shall go only to the extent of enforcing the rights which the petitioning party may have in law or equity."

It is proposed that the board shall have power to investigate all differences, whether called upon or not, and report to the President, and that in case of trouble within a State the intervention of the board may be tendered by the President.

The board is be clothed with all the judicial powers conferred on commissions appointed by United States Circuit Courts. It is to be authorized to compel the attendance of witnesses, to administer oaths, &c. The hearings are to be held in public and the parties to the controversy are to be allowed to be represented by counsel and permitted to cross-examine witnesses. The award or decision of the board is to be certified to the United States Circuit Court in the district in which the investigation is held and is to be entered as a decree of the court.

SEND THEIR CHARTER TO DEBS.

An A. R. U. Lodge Says It Was Organized Through Misrepresentation.

AURORA, Ill., July 14.—Members of the American Railway Union recently organized here have surrendered their charter, claiming that they were induced to organize through misrepresentations. They also adopted resolutions denouncing the A. R. U.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 14.—A despatch from Lexington, Ky., says: James Murphy, chief of the A. R. U. order of the Kentucky Union road, has received a telegram from Eugene Debs ordering all members of the order to strike. The men refuse to do so.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—The railroads here are rapidly reaching a normal condition. William Buck, William Westrope, E. A. Roberts, A. J. Roebeck and Dick Brown were arrested for starting a switch engine on a runaway, which resulted in a wreck.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14.—There was no new outbreak at Brazil to-day. United States Marshal Hawkins, with a detachment of United States Marshals, will go to Brazil Monday to protect the Chicago and Eastern Illinois in starting the 500 cars of coal stalled there.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—Two freight cars were burned by incendiaries early this morning, one of the Chesapeake and Ohio and one in the Pennsylvania yards. The situation is better.

Col. Conn Declines Renomination.

(Special to The World.)

SOUTH BEND, Ind., July 14.—Col. C. G. Conn, representing the Thirteenth District in Congress, has declined the renomination tendered him on June 27. The reason is said to be his difference with the Administration in regard to sending troops to Chicago.

For indigestion and all other conditions resulting from constipation, go by the book on Beecham's pills. Book free, pills 25c. At drug stores; or write to B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal st., New York.