

DEBS UNDER ARREST.

STRIKE LEADERS INDICTED BY THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY.

Grand Master Sovereign Orders Out the Knights of Labor—Bloodshed at Spring Valley, Ill.—The General Situation at Chicago Somewhat Improved—Blockade Broken at Many Points.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The federal grand jury returned a true bill charging Eugene V. Debs with conspiracy. A capias was issued and served by Deputy Marshal Logan, who brought Debs into court.

In addition to the indictment of Debs, indictments were returned against George W. Howard, vice president, and W. S. Keeler, secretary of the American Railway union, and James Mervin, charged with throwing a switch at Blue Island.

CHICAGO, July 11.—General Master Workman Sovereign has ordered the Knights of Labor to strike today throughout the country.

E. P. Malford, manager of the Western Union Telegraph company, was called before the federal grand jury to produce telegrams sent by President Debs. He refused on the ground that they were privileged communications.

He was notified by Judge Grosscup to appear with the telegrams. He again objected and referred the matter to the general attorney of the company. The matter was taken under long consideration and the attorney sought on every legal process as his commanding to avoid the process on the same point made by Manager Malford—that the communications were privileged and in the custody of the company as such.

Judge Grosscup's notice was imperative, however, with the word that unless the telegrams were produced Manager Malford would be sent to jail. Evasion being impossible, the telegrams were produced in court. The general attorney was in the office in New York, and the consultation between the Western Union officials was all by wire.

When the grand jury began its session there were a dozen witnesses in the court room. They are railroad employees and detectives who were called to testify to acts of lawlessness which they had observed. The work of examining witnesses was begun at once. There were present in the jury room District Attorney Miksch, his assistant Judge Hand and a stenographer. A deputy marshal stood at the door of the witness room and nobly except witnesses were allowed to enter or to see into the room.

When all the jurors had been sworn they were instructed as to their duties by Judge Grosscup as follows: "Gentlemen of the Jury—You have been summoned here to inquire whether any of the laws of the United States in this judicial district have been violated. You have come into an atmosphere and amid occurrences that may well cause reasonable men to question whether the government and the laws of the United States are yet supreme."

Considering the judge said: "Insurrection is a crime against civil and political authority. The open opposition of a number of persons to the execution of law is a sly or state.

"Now, the laws of the United States forbid, under penalty, any persons from obstructing or retarding the passage of the mail and make it the duty of the officer to arrest such offenders and bring them before the court.

"It, therefore, is well to appear to you that any person or persons who willfully obstructed or retarded the mails, and that their attempted arrest for such offense has been opposed by such a number of persons as would constitute a general uprising in that particular locality and as threats, for the time being, the civil and political authority, then, the fact of an insurrection within the meaning of the law has been established.

"When men gather in such force that the civil authorities are inadequate to put them down, and considerable military force is needed to accomplish that result, they become insurrectionary, and every person who knowingly incites, aids or abets them, no matter what his motives may be, is likewise an insurrectionary.

"The mails are in the special keeping of the government and laws of the United States. To insure their unhindered transmission it is made an offense to knowingly and willfully obstruct or retard the passage of the mail or any carriage, horse, driver or carrier carrying the same.

"The constitution places the regulation of commerce between the several states, and between the states and foreign nations, within the keeping of the United States government. Anything which is deemed to be transported for commercial purposes from one state to another, and is actually in transit, and any passenger who is actually engaged in any such interstate commercial transaction, and any car or carriage actually transporting or engaged in transporting such passenger or thing, are the agencies and subject matter of interstate commerce, and any conspiracy in restraint of such trade or commerce is an offense against the United States.

"Any physical interference, therefore, which has the effect of restraining any passenger car or thing constituting an element of interstate commerce forms the foundation for this offense. But to complete this offense, so also that of conspiracy to obstruct the mails, there must exist in addition to the restrictive purpose, the element of criminal conspiracy.

"What is criminal conspiracy? If it shall appear to you that any two or more persons corruptly or wrongfully agreed with each other transacting the mails and interstate commerce should be forcibly arrested, obstructed and restrained, such would clearly constitute a conspiracy.

"If it appears to you, therefore, that any two or more persons, by concert, instigated or demanded under existing penalties and threats upon men quitting their employment to the obstruction of the mails or interstate commerce, you may inquire whether they did these acts as accessories to these men, or whether they did them under the guise of trustees or leaders of an association to which these men belonged. And if the latter appears, you may inquire whether their acts and conduct in that respect were in faithful and conscientious execution of their supposed authority or were simply a use of their authority as a guise for advance personal interests or to satisfy private malice.

BLOODSHED AT SPRING VALLEY.

Regulars Fire on a Mob, Killing One and Wounding Three.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., July 11.—Company C of the Fifteenth regiment, regulars, commanded by Captain Conrad came into collision with the mob at this place, and after patiently enduring volley after volley of stones, fired into the mob killing one man and wounding several others. The casualties are as follows:

Dead: DOMINIE BAEHMER, shot through the head; killed instantly. Wounded: I. KAUF, shot in the thigh. JOHN SALON, knee shattered by a bullet. Unknown Italian, shot by S. T. Powell a deputy, carried off by friends, and extent of injuries unknown.

The fight occurred when a Rock Island train bearing the troops pulled into the depot. At the first of the arrival a large mob of hooligans and Hungarians was gathered upon the hill overlooking the depot. As the men filed on the depot platform they were greeted with a chorus of yells and stones rained down around them. Captain Conrad raised his head and called to the mob to cease throwing stones. It obeyed him for an instant, but seeing the troops remain passive, regained its violence and a hot volley after volley of stones at the soldiers at the same time drawing closer and becoming more threatening.

Captain Conrad ordered his men to aim and as more stones came at the soldiers he gave the word to fire. The mob broke for the timber when the firing began and has not assembled since. The troops went back to Chicago.

Early in the morning a party of deputies was travelling from Princeton to Spring Valley in various stone strikers in ambush fired upon them, wounding Deputy S. T. Powell in the face. The fire was returned and one man was seen to fall. He was, however, carried away by his friends.

Arbitration Declared Impossible. CHICAGO, July 11.—Thomas J. Kidd, secretary of the International Woodworkers' union and several members of the arbitration committee had a conference with Vice President Howard and Director Hogan of the American Railway union.

At the close of the conference one of the committee men said there was absolutely no avenue through which arbitration might now be had. The strike of the labor unions was now a certainty. The representatives were taking measures to insure its success.

All the deputies were withdrawn from the stockyards and the yards are now under the protection of the regular and state troops. The federal troops from Fort Riley have arrived.

The plan of the leaders for today is to call out first all organized labor in Chicago and then to proceed from town to town until the entire country is paralyzed—of Pullman gives in.

The immediate effect on Chicago, if all trades obey the order to strike, will be to throw from 50,000 to 100,000 persons out of work.

Brotherhood Men Pun. CHICAGO, July 11.—In a joint meeting of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, No. 24, and the Order of Railroad Conductors, division No. 998, employed on the Chicago division of the Illinois Central, overturned the laws of their order and resolved to join the strike.

Loge No. 4, switchmen's association, located in Grand Crossing, surrendered its charter and its members joined the American Railway union.

MORE VIOLENCE. DANVILLE, Ill., July 10.—Mrs. Michael Glennan and Miss Clara James were killed and an unknown man mortally wounded at Westville by a volley fired over the heads of a crowd of rioting miners by a company of militia.

The miners had been rioting in this vicinity since Sunday afternoon. A number of cars were derailed at Grape Creek on the Shelbyville branch. When the wreckage had been cleared the inbound passenger train proceeded without molestation until Westville was reached.

When it stopped there, it was surrounded by a crowd of miners and held. Word was telegraphed to Danville and a special train with a company of the state troops started at once for the scene of trouble. About one mile from Westville a large crowd of miners had collected and upon the approach of the train bearing the militia began warlike demonstrations. Several pistol shots were fired at the soldiers, who returned the fire, shooting over the heads of the mob from the train in accordance to some them.

Miss Clara James, the 17-year-old daughter of Jonas James, was standing in the doorway of her home. A bullet struck her just below her right breast and she died almost instantly.

Mrs. Michael Glennan, a widow, standing in her own yard, was also struck and died in five minutes.

Later, however, the announcement was made that President Compton of the American Federation of Labor had called a meeting of the executive committee of that organization to be held in this city on Thursday, and would leave New York for Chicago on Friday evening.

A SECOND PROCLAMATION. This One Refers to the Troubles in the Western States.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The attorney general, the secretary of the interior and General Schofield were again in conference with the president and as a result the following proclamation was given out: PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, By reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages of persons and the carrying of arms, the judgment of the president to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings the laws of the United States at certain points and places within the states of North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado and California, and the territories of Utah and New Mexico, and especially along the lines of such railroads traversing said states and territories and are engaged in interstate commerce and in carrying United States mails;

And whereas, For the purpose of enforcing the faithful execution of the laws of the United States and protecting property belonging to the United States and for its protection, and of preventing obstruction of the United States mails and of commerce between the states and territories and of securing to the United States the right guaranteed by law to the use of such roads for postal, military, naval and other government service, the president has employed a part of the military forces of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do hereby command all persons engaged in or connected with such unlawful obstructions, combinations and assemblages to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before the hour of sunset on the 10th day of July next.

In testimony whereof I have caused my hand and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 9th day of July in the year of our Lord, 1904, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and eighteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND. By the president: W. Q. GREENHAM, Secretary of State.

Southern Pacific Still Tied Up. SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The 10th day of the great strike on the Southern Pacific closed with not a wheel turning in Northern California.

At Sacramento, Oakland, San Jose and this point the situation is unchanged. The Southern Pacific managers are utterly helpless and appear to make no effort to resume traffic.

There is an added excitement, however, caused by the news that United States marines from Mars Island and regular troops have been ordered to Oakland.

Leaders of the strikers in Oakland say there will be no organized resistance to the troops, but they openly declare the strikers have resolved to conduct a guerrilla warfare.

Governor Markham has been warned of the approaching danger and is hurrying from Los Angeles to the state capital. The fact that the authorities have decided to begin operations against the strikers at Oakland and not at Sacramento, where the men have already been angered and provoked to the point of arming themselves with rifles is significant.

In Southern California the railroads seem to have all broken the blockades. Organizing the East. NEW YORK, July 10.—John Ryan, who comes here as the representative of President Debs, was at the Continental hotel.

"The strike," said Mr. Ryan, "will not stop here. My errand is to organize the laborers of the East. I am confident of succeeding. My work up to the present has been to bring fruit to times more than I expected it would. In the event of the strike reaching Buffalo, which in my mind is a sure thing, it will not stop there. It is part of my business to ascertain just how far it will reach. If the trouble continues five days longer all eastern roads will be tied up. All wires are ready and when Debs sees fit he will pull them. Then look out for equally times till Pullman gives in." Ryan left for Boston.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Mammoth Annual Convention Called to Order Today in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 11.—The annual convention of the Christian Endeavor was called to order at noon today by President Francis E. Clark. Many of the delegates have not yet arrived, having been delayed by the big railway strike. It was thought at one time that the convention would have to be postponed on account of the strike, but in view of the extensive preparations that had been made it was decided to open the convention on the date set.

The present convention promises to surpass any and all previous gatherings of this powerful organization. Preparations have been made on a grand scale, and everything is in readiness to give the delegates a royal reception.

The very largest buildings in Cleveland have been secured for the purpose of the convention and a great number of churches have hospitably thrown open their doors. The principal convention hall, the Sangerfeast building, stands on the corner of Beovul and Wilson avenues. Five minutes' walk from there brings one to the mammoth tent pitched on the corner of Cedar and Wilson.

Two large churches nearby have been secured for overflow meetings and 11 other large churches will be opened for the welcome meetings this evening. There is also Music Hall, seating 5,000, which will hold meetings for the business portion of the city.

Tomorrow an address of welcome will be delivered by Governor McKinley and the regular business of the convention will be taken up.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION. One Vessel Sunk and Seventy-Five Persons Believed to Have Perished.

ODessa, July 10.—The passenger steamer Vladimir, bound from Sebastopol for this port, came into collision with an Italian steamer, near Eupatoria, a town of Russia, on the western coast of the Crimea. The Vladimir was so badly injured that she sank.

Some of the passengers were saved, but it is believed that fully 60 persons were drowned. The name of the Italian steamer is not given.

LONDON, July 10.—A dispatch to the Lloyd's from Odessa says that the name of the steamer which sank the Vladimir was Columbia. She was bound from Nicolaieff for Eupatoria.

The Columbia received only slight damage. The Vladimir was cut down the amidships and sank immediately. Many of the Vladimir's passengers were killed in their berths when the Columbia crashed into her. A number of others jumped overboard in the early frigate and were drowned. A larger number were injured. It is estimated that probably 75 passengers were drowned.

State Teachers' Convention. BARATONA, July 11.—Before the New York State Teachers' association Eleanor McCutcheon Gamble of the Normal school at Plattsburgh read a paper on "The Human Interest of the High School (Classics)," Charles Buckley Russell, commissioner of education, New York city, presented a paper on "A Needed Reform," John Jasper, superintendent of schools, New York city, delivered an address on "Compulsory Education." Discussion followed each paper. The New York State Art Teachers' association convened its second annual meeting. The following papers were read: "Methods of Teaching Freehand Perspective," E. C. Coby, Mechanic's Institute, Rochester; "Art Education in Grammar Schools," Jane Langdon Graves, supervisor of drawing, Syracuse.

Fair Holdings Barred. CHICAGO, July 6.—All the main buildings of the World's fair, except the Horticultural building, the Woman's building, the Utah Art palace, the Machinery and the Utah State government building, were almost entirely burned. They were the property of the Columbian Exposition Salvage company and had been purchased from the exposition company for about \$90,000. The fire was discovered by several boys in the southwest corner of the first floor of the Terminal station.

Delegates Badly Delayed. NEWARK, July 10.—The national convention of German-American teachers, which was to begin here today, will probably have to be postponed on account of the great railroad strike. Many of the delegates from the West have telegraphed to this city, stating that they are tied up as Chicago on account of the strike and that they will be unable to attend the opening of the convention.

Altenberger on Trial. JERSEY CITY, July 10.—The trial of Edward Altenberger, charged with the murder of Katie Rupp, was begun here. A number of witnesses were examined, after which a sworn confession made by Altenberger to the chief of police in Utica and a confession also made to Chief Murphy in Jersey City, were admitted in evidence. The people then rested and the court adjourned.

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