

DEBS ON THE STAND.

THE STRIKE LEADER BEFORE THE NATIONAL COMMISSION.

Government Ownership of Railroads Decidedly Better Than Railroad Ownership of the Government — General Managers Responsible For Strike. Officials of the Brotherhoods Testify.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Eugene V. Debs, the American Railway union leader, who was the organized head of the great strike movement, testified before the national investigating commission.

"Do you claim," asked Mr. Wright, "that the railroads were responsible for the strike because they insisted in hauling Pullman cars?"

"No, sir. The American Railway union was responsible for it, but under aggravating circumstances. The general managers are united to reduce wages. The employees are united to resist such reductions. In case of a reduction that leads to a strike we think the company is responsible."

"Do you believe a strike is justifiable that interferes with the public convenience?"

"I believe the striking is justifiable, no matter what the result, when it is to resist degradation."

"Do you believe in government ownership of railroads?"

"Yes, sir. I believe the government ownership of railroads is decidedly better than railroad ownership of the government."

There was a laugh at first of laughter and applause at the question, and it was some time before the answer was restored.

In conclusion the witness said he believed the American Railway union was stronger numerically and every other way than it had ever been.

Mr. Debs was followed by P. H. Morrissey, first vice grand master of the Brotherhood of Trainmen.

The feeling between the two orders, he said, was not friendly. The Railway union had come into existence, deriding the older organizations and it had naturally made them feel bitter. The Brotherhood believed in the extension of trade union principles but did not believe in such a unification as the American Railways proposed.

In the instructions to its men regarding the strike, the brotherhood took the ground that it was not approving the strike at Pullman or the boycott, and therefore expected its men to do their duty, but not to go outside of that for the purpose of doing strikers' work.

It did not believe in sympathetic strikes, but individually the witness believed in government ownership of railroads and voluntary arbitration.

CHICAGO, Aug. 22.—M. J. Carroll, editor of *The Eight Hour Herald*, was the first witness called by the federal strike commission. Mr. Carroll told of the efforts of the Civil Federation, of which he is a member, to settle the Pullman strike. He was informed by the Pullman officials, he said, that they had nothing to arbitrate, and for this reason the federation accomplished nothing.

Malcolm McDowell, a newspaper reporter, told of the overturning of cars at Pullman. He said that the mob at that point was composed of outside men, mainly foreigners, and that there were no railroad strikers in the disorderly crowd.

Rev. M. L. Wickham, pastor of the Swedish Methodist church at Pullman, was emphatic in his denunciation of the Pullman company.

"When business gets slack the company employs living outside of Pullman are ordered to move into the company's house on the peril of losing their positions."

"Some of the men have attempted to buy houses on the installment plan, but this is discouraged, as such men are always the first to be laid off when the force is cut down."

"The men are unfairly treated in various ways. I know of one instance where a man was injured in the shops and unfair means were taken to prevent a suit for damages. The man was taken to the hospital and later I saw a sworn statement, purporting to be signed by him, in which he said the accident was entirely unavoidable. I know that paper to have been a forgery, for on the date on which it was made the man was unable to write and could not have signed his name."

"One of the worst features of the Pullman system of house renting is the immorality which it encourages. Many of the workmen are compelled to rent rooms to help out their meager incomes. The houses are so arranged that the roomers must pass through the family sleeping apartments and as a result the morality of Pullman is much below that of surrounding towns. There is no way for the workingman to avoid this, as many of them are practically compelled to live in the company's houses."

Roy Baker, a Chicago reporter, was called upon for an account of the riot at Homestead.

Mr. Baker stated that he was in the center of the mob and saw no American Railway union men or railroad strikers, the crowd being composed of toughs and outside men. He said shortly before the United States troops fired, a small body of men, surrounded by women, children and other spectators, attempted to overturn some Pullman cars. Without warning, the witness declared, the troops fired, killing and wounding several people, all of whom were innocent spectators.

Mr. Baker said at no time during the trouble did he see a railroad man or member of the American Railway union in the mob.

Mr. Perrin Given a Hearing.

ALBANY, Aug. 22.—Albert Perrin, senior member of the firm of Perrin & Co., 122 East Twenty-third street, New York, who was arrested Saturday charged with absconding 10 years ago from San Francisco with \$10,000 worth of jewelry was here with Mrs. Perrin for the hearing before Governor Flower in the matter of his extradition, which he resists. It was postponed, however, till today on account of the absence of Attorney General Hancock. Mr. Perrin denied that he committed a theft, while he admitted that he was formerly employed by Nest, Greenberg & Co. of San Francisco. Mr. Goodrich, his lawyer, believes that Governor Flower will revoke the warrant of arrest. Furthermore it will be impossible to prove the alleged embezzlement.

Miss Leber's Eyesight Spared.

BUFFALO, Aug. 22.—Miss Louise Leber, the victim of the vitriol throwing act, it is reported by Dr. Goldberg, will be able to see with both eyes. She is recovering rapidly from the effects of the acid, and though horribly disfigured, will in a few days have recovered.

Charged With Conspiracy.

NEWARK, Aug. 22.—Proprietors of the Atheneum and Illingworth Ironworks were arrested on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the United States government by furnishing castings for guns that contained balaistes and were plugged.

Preservation of Forest Lands.

ALBANY, Aug. 22.—The special committee of the constitutional convention on the preservation of the forests of the state gave a hearing on the means to be taken to preserve the Adirondacks and other great forests along watersheds.

Many Deer Bagged.

SARATOGA LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 22.—It is estimated by competent guides that during the first five days of the hunting season 100 deer were killed.

BANTO GUILLOTINED.

Assassin of President Carnot Pays the Penalty for His Crime.

LYON, Aug. 16.—Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, was executed at 4 a.m. this morning.

The city was crowded with visitors who came to be present at the execution, but Diebler, the official executioner, after several hours of fruitless search for lodgings was obliged to invoke the aid of the authorities to procure quarters.

Owing to various hitches the guillotine did not arrive from Paris until 6 o'clock last evening.

The people appeared to rejoice at the approaching end of the detested assassin. Santo appeared to be unbroken by yesterday's trial of his speedy fate. His demeanor had been stolid.

He occupied his time in reading "Don Quixote," which he never finished.

When Santo appeared he uttered the words: "Courage mes Camarades! Vive l'Anarchie!" but the sound issued slowly from his closed teeth and were hardly audible beyond the troops.

The words were hardly uttered when Santo was seized and pushed toward the guillotine. He made a feeble struggle and fell. His weight was much too light and his executors were compelled to raise and thrust him forward.

At last Diebler pressed the handle and released the knife.

A sharp short sound announced the severance of the vertebrae, a spurt of blood splashed the wagon, the head fell into basket of sand and the body was rolled into another.

His death was instantaneous. There was no unusual demonstration.

SUFFRAGE DEFEATED.

Committee Refuse to Allow It to Go to the People.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—The adverse report of the suffrage committee on the proposal to allow the question of woman suffrage to go to the people was agreed to by a vote of 18 ayes to 66 nays.

The question is now dead.

TWO SUICIDES IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 17.—Buffalo is again to the front in the way of sensations. This time two gory suicides are the feature.

The body of Christopher Bernhardt was found lying across the grave of his wife in Forest Lawn cemetery, his throat cut from ear to ear, the body drenched with blood and an open razor by his side. The deceased was one of Buffalo's oldest and most prominent citizens. Despondency was the cause: Mrs. Julius Kulpinski, driven to desperation by constant beatings and other abuse from a drunken husband, swallowed an ounce of carbolic acid, dying in great agony. A letter addressed to the husband and another to the children were found in the room. The former accuses the husband of being her murderer. Kulpinski, who is a huckster, was placed under arrest.

Troy Iron Works Rescued.

THOMAS, N. Y., Aug. 16.—It was decided late Saturday afternoon to resume work in the 90 puddling furnaces at the Burden iron works. The fires have been

driven since the middle of May. The employees to the number of 150 have been ordered to report for duty this morning.

They are given a month's pay in the iron works district. It is said that the company has a large number of orders and on Saturday secured one that will keep the works running a year.

An Echo of the Walker Fall.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 20.—An echo of Robert L. Walker's financial troubles.

Walker, who was involved in a suit with Governor McKinley, was forced to give up his office.

He was succeeded by Thomas

Guy, to foreclose a mortgage of \$12,000 on Walker's home and farm property.

Walker was mortgaged to security when he advanced for Walker. Governor McKinley is made a party defendant, as are also Phelps Dodge & Co. of Cleveland and the Fifth Avenue bank of Cleveland.

Will Not Permit the Fight.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Aug. 21.—I will not permit this privilege to occur within the corporation limits of Sioux City," said Mayor Fletcher, in speaking of the effort to get the Corbett Jackson match here.

"What is more, I doubt if it will be allowed to be fought on Iowa soil. So far as my jurisdiction is concerned, I shall unflinchingly oppose the movement as temporal as well as spiritual ruler of Rome."

The revolution has imposed upon her a terrible burden of debt.

She political alliances have compelled her to maintain a mighty military and naval force which seizes the resources of the nation. Besides, the rest of the world, industrially and politically, has changed faster than Italy. From the business point of view the nation is weak; from the political point of view she is weaker still. Her present position is an artificial one. The armaments in which she seeks protection are equally dangerous to her, whether she maintain them or abolish them. If she maintain them, it can only be at the risk of bankruptcy. If she abolishes them, she becomes the prey of her armed neighbors, and the danger of this position is complicated by the weakness which she has created for herself by placing her political capital at Rome. For whatever may be the case within her own borders, the fact remains that outside of it there are Catholic powers which would not be averse to the restoration of some degree of the temporal power of the Papacy.

He — We have a clock that says "Click."

She — We are going to get one that says "What, must you go?" — Life.

A Test.

HARPER'S BAZAAR.

DISOWN FREEMANERY.

M. Casimir Perier has taken pos-

sition of the palace of the Elysee. There

has been a controversy in the press as to whether the new President of the

republic is a Freemason or not. The

arguments pro and con were undoubt-

edly weighty, and to those who wish

well to the Chief of the State it was a

relief to read what appeared to be an

official statement on the matter pub-

lished by the *Soleil*, a Catholic and

royalist organ. Here it is: "Various

journals have announced that M.

Casimir Perier is a Freemason. This

has been denied by M. Casimir Perier

over and over again. We are also

able to add that no member of the civil

and military households of the Presi-

dent of the Republic belongs to the

Freemason 'seats.' This, if really

authoritative, is conclusive and, what

is better, eminently satisfactory. I may

add that M. Casimir Perier goes to

Mass every Sunday and holiday with

marked regularity.—Correspondent of

the *Catholic Times*.

This is good news for la belle

France. Dark Chamber orgies will

now fade in France like dissolving

lights, and she will again assume

her place as the greatest daughter of

the Church.

It is a good time for Grimaldi to get

down on his marrow-bones and beg

God's pardon for his crimes, and ask

His Holiness, Pope Leo XIII, to in-

tercede for him, for the injuries he

has inflicted upon Italy.

The Rev. Myron W. Reed resigned the

pastorate of the First Congregational

church of Denver because of adverse and

severe comments upon a sermon he recently

preached in which he criticized the mine

owners of Cripple Creek.

A Protestant on the Feeling in Rome Towards the Pope.

Mr. Arthur Warren of the Boston Herald, whose true blue Protestantism cannot be questioned by the most fastidious adherents, has contributed to his paper an article on Italy, the Holy Pontiff and King Humbert. Mr. Warren visited Rome with the same false impressions that most Protestant Americans are imbued with in regard to the great doctrine of the Catholic religion in that city, and in Italy, and of the unpopularity of the Pope and the corresponding popularity of King Humbert and his rule. But with a view of learning the facts as they exist in that country, so he might give a correct report of the situation there to his readers, he entered on his investigations evidently free from prejudice, and here is what he says:

"When intelligent people even when clothed in the corrugated armor of unmercenary prejudice, read statements such as the above from the pen of an out and out Protestant they must open their eyes and say to themselves, 'These 250,000,000 of Catholics must be the chosen people of God.' And they are for Christ Himself said it, and He is the essence of truth."

"A non-Catholic who approaches nearer the headquarters of the church in his search for facts, and who leaves his prejudices behind him, must be impressed with the discovery that the nearer he gets to the real seat of authority, the clearer he finds the atmosphere, the broader he finds the men, and the more liberal he finds the spirit which moves the men, and, through the men, the Church. The intellectual atmosphere at the Vatican is not the atmosphere of a parish. It were as futile to judge the spirit of the Papacy at the close of the nineteenth century by the narrow utterances and narrow lives of isolated priests and uninstructed laymen as it would be to judge the policy and spirit of the American Government by the partisan zeal of country postmasters."

"No harm would come to the world if the Pope were again King in Rome. His claims to sovereignty may be valid or invalid but there are 250,000,000 of his spiritual subjects whose opinion on this theme will count for something, one way or the other, and in an age of majorities, who shall deny their right to speak? Similarly, we may assume that the Italians have a right to choose what form of Government they please. If not, then no nation has such right. But under any form of Government in Italy, Imperial, Monarchical or Democratic, Rome will always be the weak point of the political system, as long as the Pope is deprived of his old-time sovereignty there. Amid the contentions which are to try the world during the twentieth century, it might be well if Rome were to be a kingdom, and the Pope were to be a King, for there would be at least one stable Power in the world, and one voice speaking with authority. That is the argument of the Papacy.