

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Republicans Will Attempt to Repeal the New Tariff Bill.

THE NEW MEASURES REFERRED TO THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

Notable Statement Sent to the Senate Special Committee Investigating the Industrial Depression and the Remedy by President A. C. Fiske of the Pan-American Bimetallic League.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Republican Steering Committee to-day decided to support the motion to refer the four supplemental tariff bills to the Finance Committee and seek to amend in various ways, the principal amendment being for the repeal of the tariff but just passed.

There is a prospect that if the Republican members of the Finance Committee insist that the Democrats shall fill the vacancy on the committee caused by the death of Senator Vance before action is taken on the supplemental bills, the Democratic members will have to reach a decision upon this point.

THE BILL REFERRED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Harris' motion to refer the free sugar bill to the Committee on Finance was carried in the Senate to-day. Free coin, iron and the barbed wire bills were also referred.

MISTAKE IN ENROLLING THE BILL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The copy of the tariff bill in possession of the Chairman of the Enrolling Committee was compared and verified, contains the following paragraph in the free list:

Free list 477.—Diamonds, cut and uncut, and diamond dust to be used in the manufacture of watches and clocks. Senator Jones of Arkansas says the intention was to include "diamonds" as sub-head, and the mistake of a semicolon instead of a colon will not be allowed to admit diamonds free, especially when compared with the schedule, which especially provides that "uncut precious gems of all kinds, 10 per cent. ad valorem."

SILVER QUESTION.

Statement Sent to the Senate by the President of the Bimetallic League.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—President A. C. Fiske of the Pan-American Bimetallic League, on behalf of that organization, has sent a notable statement to the special committee of the United States Senate investigating the industrial depression and the remedy. He says:

"One or two more panics will find this country in the condition of Rome and other ancient republics when they went down. There was no necessity whatever for issuing a Government bond, and every one issued, whatever the purpose may have been, is a banking system with the full extent of the issue. Why should they be taxed from \$50,000,000 to \$150,000,000 a year for thirty years on bonds in return to maintain a banking system which was conceived in sin, born in iniquity, nurtured in conspiracy and ripped into treason?"

An Outlaw Killed.

Fort Gibson (I. T.), Aug. 16.—The noted outlaw, John Fields, rode into Bragg, near here, and Deputy Sheriff Johnson undertook to arrest him. Fields tried to kill the officer, when J. Longford fired two shots and Fields fell dead within a few feet of where he killed Red Bird, the Cherokee, for which he was serving a 15-year sentence at McAlester, whence he escaped two months ago.

MARRIAGE BELLS

Will be Shot. SAN ANTONIO (Tex.), Aug. 16.—A private dispatch from the City of Mexico states that Edward T. Adams, a former society young man, who married into one of the best families here, has had his sentence of death confirmed by the Supreme Court of Mexico, and that he will be shot in a few days. Adams went and shortly afterward he shot and killed a waiter in a restaurant there while intoxicated.

THE WAR IN THE ORIENT.

Japan Pouring Fresh Troops Into Korean Territory.

FIFTY THOUSAND MIKADO SOLDIERS NOW IN THE FIELD.

Notice Given by Japan That the Revision of the Treaties Between That Country and Foreign Powers Will Be Taken in Hand Forthwith—One Feature Will Be That Foreigners Will Not Have the Right of Trial in Their Own Consular Courts.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A dispatch to the Times from Shanghai says that Japan is pouring fresh troops into Korea and that upward of 50,000 Japanese soldiers are now in Korean territory. The Chinese fleet, according to the same dispatch, is remaining passive.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

He Leaves for Gray Gables, Under Advice of His Physician.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—President Cleveland left Washington this morning via Pennsylvania for Gray Gables. In explanation of his sudden departure, the following statement was furnished by Private Secretary Thurber: "The President left for a few days' absence under the advice of his physicians, in the hope of shaking off the malarial attack from which he has been suffering for several days. Yesterday the attack culminated in fever, which was under control this morning."

YOKOHAMA (Japan), Aug. 16.—Notice has been issued that the revision of the treaties between Japan and the foreign powers will be taken in hand forthwith. The essential feature of the revision will be that foreigners will not have the right of trial in their own consular courts.

TREATIES TO BE REVISED.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—An explosion last night at the Newcross Postoffice occurred in a small stationer's store in which the Postoffice is attached. It was caused by gunpowder and nitro-glycerine wrapped in heavy paper, inserted in the letter-box stall. A portion of the paper was written in memory of Ravachol, Bourdin, Vaillant and Santos.

Boer Farmers Murdered.

PRETORIA (South Africa), Aug. 15.—The rebels are murdering Boer farmers and burning homes. One hundred Boers were killed and the rebels are now in possession of the Government buildings at Agatha, besieged by the rebellious Kaffirs.

Spread of Cholera.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16.—Two fresh cases of cholera have appeared here and three additional cases of the same disease are reported from Harlem. At Maastricht one case of cholera has occurred, and one died in hospital at Amstelveen and one at Paterden.

Steamship Disabled.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The British steamship Maine, which sailed from Swansea yesterday bound for Philadelphia, is in a disabled condition off Fastnet. The nature of the trouble has not yet been ascertained.

Women and Children Murdered.

PRETORIA (South Africa), Aug. 15.—The Kaffir rebels at Zoutshansburg have murdered a large number of women and children. The Boer forces of the Transvaal Government will attack the rebels to-day.

Seven Persons Killed.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—An explosion occurred in a fireworks factory at Keinberg this afternoon. Seven persons were killed and several injured.

Death From Cholera.

BOURDEAUX, Aug. 15.—A passenger on board a steamship which recently arrived from Marseilles died to-day of cholera.

TEXAS DEMOCRACY.

CLEVELANDITES IN CHARGE OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

Free Silver Collage Knocked Out of the Platform—Culberson Nominated for Governor.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

DALLAS (Tex.), Aug. 16.—At 1 o'clock this morning the Cleveland Democracy, headed by George Clark, jumped into the saddle in Texas and rode over free silver, 16 to 1, by a vote of 451 to 415. The platform presented by the minority was adopted. Had the majority free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, it would not have been a probability.

After the loss of the Hagnavik-Jari, and the consequent breaking up of my first party, I was compelled to modify my plans for the summer's work, and make sure to be able to return to the coast of Spitzbergen earlier than I intended, though the expedition would be within a few miles of the eighty-first parallel on May 12th, eleven days from Tromsøe. The season had then changed and the old route to the Spitzbergen Islands, situated at the extreme north of Spitzbergen, as far as we could see, were masses of heavy unbroken ice, which appeared to be impassable.

"The expedition then turned its face east along the northeast land, and then the northeast gales broke up the ice, which had previously been so impassable. The whole northeast land was explored.

"The scientific men of the party were making interesting observations in geologic and natural history. Professor Owen French of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, accurately surveyed a large part of the coast. Amongst the points noted to the map by virtue of the discoveries made during this survey are Capes Gresham, Whitney, Armour and Scott, and Wainwright.

"On July 1st, with the seven men and an aluminum boat, I started on my way over the pack ice, but was compelled, after several days of frightful struggling with the ice, to give up the attempt. On July 4th I started to return to Walden Island, crossing Dove Bay. We were all compelled for hours to wade through open water, and August 1st decided to pack the ice, but though they were subjected to the hardest usage, the aluminum boat came through unharmed. Had it not been for the protection offered by water-tight cases, progress would have been impossible in the pack ice, where men and sleds were half the time in water and half the time on the ice.

"Crossing Dove Bay, Alma, the meteorologist of the party, broke a bone of his right leg, and had to be carried in the boats to Walden Island, which was reached July 22d. We waited a fortnight for open water, and August 1st decided to push through the ice. The attempt, which was a most dangerous one, was successful, and four boats reached Low Island on August 6th, where we sighted

THE CASE OF EZETA.

New and Unexpected Complications Have Arisen.

DISSENSIONS AMONG THE REPRESENTATIVES OF SALVADOR

The Consul at San Francisco Friendly to the Refugees and Will Do Nothing to Jeopardize Their Cause—Orders for Ezeta and His Comrades to Be Produced Before the United States Court—New Naval Regulation Concerning the Right of Asylum.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—New and unexpected complications have arisen in the Ezeta case. It became known to-day that warrants for the arrest of the refugees have been in San Francisco since Tuesday, but owing to dissensions among the local representatives of the Government of Salvador, the documents cannot be served.

AFFAIRS IN SAMOA.

AKRUKA (N. Z.), Aug. 16.—Advices from Auckland, August 10th, say several thousand armed natives continue in occupation within rifle shot of the Government forces. No serious engagement has taken place and only a few stragglers have been killed.

Serious famine is impending as the supplies of crops has been neglected. Complaints of robberies are frequently heard. Chief Malletta, accompanied by his whole following, visited the British warship Admiral to proclaim the Samoan flag under the protectorate of Great Britain.

Anarchists at Work.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—An explosion last night at the Newcross Postoffice occurred in a small stationer's store in which the Postoffice is attached. It was caused by gunpowder and nitro-glycerine wrapped in heavy paper, inserted in the letter-box stall. A portion of the paper was written in memory of Ravachol, Bourdin, Vaillant and Santos.

Boer Farmers Murdered.

PRETORIA (South Africa), Aug. 15.—The rebels are murdering Boer farmers and burning homes. One hundred Boers were killed and the rebels are now in possession of the Government buildings at Agatha, besieged by the rebellious Kaffirs.

Spread of Cholera.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16.—Two fresh cases of cholera have appeared here and three additional cases of the same disease are reported from Harlem. At Maastricht one case of cholera has occurred, and one died in hospital at Amstelveen and one at Paterden.

Steamship Disabled.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The British steamship Maine, which sailed from Swansea yesterday bound for Philadelphia, is in a disabled condition off Fastnet. The nature of the trouble has not yet been ascertained.

Women and Children Murdered.

PRETORIA (South Africa), Aug. 15.—The Kaffir rebels at Zoutshansburg have murdered a large number of women and children. The Boer forces of the Transvaal Government will attack the rebels to-day.

Seven Persons Killed.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—An explosion occurred in a fireworks factory at Keinberg this afternoon. Seven persons were killed and several injured.

Death From Cholera.

BOURDEAUX, Aug. 15.—A passenger on board a steamship which recently arrived from Marseilles died to-day of cholera.

TEXAS DEMOCRACY.

CLEVELANDITES IN CHARGE OF THE STATE CONVENTION.

Free Silver Collage Knocked Out of the Platform—Culberson Nominated for Governor.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

DALLAS (Tex.), Aug. 16.—At 1 o'clock this morning the Cleveland Democracy, headed by George Clark, jumped into the saddle in Texas and rode over free silver, 16 to 1, by a vote of 451 to 415. The platform presented by the minority was adopted. Had the majority free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, it would not have been a probability.

After the loss of the Hagnavik-Jari, and the consequent breaking up of my first party, I was compelled to modify my plans for the summer's work, and make sure to be able to return to the coast of Spitzbergen earlier than I intended, though the expedition would be within a few miles of the eighty-first parallel on May 12th, eleven days from Tromsøe. The season had then changed and the old route to the Spitzbergen Islands, situated at the extreme north of Spitzbergen, as far as we could see, were masses of heavy unbroken ice, which appeared to be impassable.

"The expedition then turned its face east along the northeast land, and then the northeast gales broke up the ice, which had previously been so impassable. The whole northeast land was explored.

"The scientific men of the party were making interesting observations in geologic and natural history. Professor Owen French of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington, accurately surveyed a large part of the coast. Amongst the points noted to the map by virtue of the discoveries made during this survey are Capes Gresham, Whitney, Armour and Scott, and Wainwright.

"On July 1st, with the seven men and an aluminum boat, I started on my way over the pack ice, but was compelled, after several days of frightful struggling with the ice, to give up the attempt. On July 4th I started to return to Walden Island, crossing Dove Bay. We were all compelled for hours to wade through open water, and August 1st decided to pack the ice, but though they were subjected to the hardest usage, the aluminum boat came through unharmed. Had it not been for the protection offered by water-tight cases, progress would have been impossible in the pack ice, where men and sleds were half the time in water and half the time on the ice.

"Crossing Dove Bay, Alma, the meteorologist of the party, broke a bone of his right leg, and had to be carried in the boats to Walden Island, which was reached July 22d. We waited a fortnight for open water, and August 1st decided to push through the ice. The attempt, which was a most dangerous one, was successful, and four boats reached Low Island on August 6th, where we sighted

THE OFFER

STRIKE INVESTIGATION.

DETAILS THE TROUBLES LEADING UP TO THE WALK-OUT.

Two Thousand Employees on the Union Pacific System Who Had Taken Part in the Strike Discharged—Some of Their Places Refilled, But Many Will Remain Vacant Until Business Revives.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The first witness called before the Government Strike Commission to-day was W. H. Lovejoy, a Rock Island Railroad employe, from Lisle, Ill. Lovejoy declared the men at Lisle went out at that point because he was unjustly discharged.

Secretary Kelher of the A. R. U. Testifies.

Secretary Kelher of the A. R. U. succeeded Lovejoy on the stand. He entered into a detailed statement of the troubles leading up to the strike, and was questioned closely regarding the convention at which the boycott was declared.

Secretary Kelher was asked for his views as to the best method of preventing strikes. He said he believed Government ownership would solve the problem.

"Next to that," he continued, "I think compulsory arbitration would answer."

"How would you force the railroads to abide by the arbitrator's decision?" asked Commissioner Wright.

"By law," promptly replied the witness, "let the law be such that in case of trouble the Government would have to be compelled to submit the matter to arbitration. Then let it be understood that if the railroad will not accept the arbitration, the Government will take over the business. In other words, the railroads should be compelled to abide by the decision and as to striking employes, if they are not suited by the decision, let them leave the employ of the company."

B. B. Ray of Rock Island was next called. He testified that the company was caused partially by the Pullman strike, and partially because of the treatment they had received at the hands of the Rock Island Company. He said that he had been out of work for some time, and that he was not a member of the American Railway Union at the time of his discharge, but had since joined that union.

Ray agreed with Kelher that Government ownership of railroads would prevent strikes. Ray favored a law, he said, compelling railroads to give discharged employes the right to re-employment, and to furnish the reasons for their discharge.

At the conclusion of his examination a recess was taken.

Ray again testified of the Pullman Strike Commission was on the witness stand during the afternoon session. He showed a table of the Pullman Company's earnings for the last year, which has been cut 90 per cent. in the last year. Mr. Heatcote also exhibited what he claims was a blacklist issued by the Pullman Company, and that he had been on it. He said that he had been on it for some time, and that he was not a member of the American Railway Union at the time of his discharge, but had since joined that union.

Ray again testified of the Pullman Strike Commission was on the witness stand during the afternoon session. He showed a table of the Pullman Company's earnings for the last year, which has been cut 90 per cent. in the last year. Mr. Heatcote also exhibited what he claims was a blacklist issued by the Pullman Company, and that he had been on it. He said that he had been on it for some time, and that he was not a member of the American Railway Union at the time of his discharge, but had since joined that union.

Ray again testified of the Pullman Strike Commission was on the witness stand during the afternoon session. He showed a table of the Pullman Company's earnings for the last year, which has been cut 90 per cent. in the last year. Mr. Heatcote also exhibited what he claims was a blacklist issued by the Pullman Company, and that he had been on it. He said that he had been on it for some time, and that he was not a member of the American Railway Union at the time of his discharge, but had since joined that union.

Ray again testified of the Pullman Strike Commission was on the witness stand during the afternoon session. He showed a table of the Pullman Company's earnings for the last year, which has been cut 90 per cent. in the last year. Mr. Heatcote also exhibited what he claims was a blacklist issued by the Pullman Company, and that he had been on it. He said that he had been on it for some time, and that he was not a member of the American Railway Union at the time of his discharge, but had since joined that union.

Ray again testified of the Pullman Strike Commission was on the witness stand during the afternoon session. He showed a table of the Pullman Company's earnings for the last year, which has been cut 90 per cent. in the last year. Mr. Heatcote also exhibited what he claims was a blacklist issued by the Pullman Company, and that he had been on it. He said that he had been on it for some time, and that he was not a member of the American Railway Union at the time of his discharge, but had since joined that union.

Ray again testified of the Pullman Strike Commission was on the witness stand during the afternoon session. He showed a table of the Pullman Company's earnings for the last year, which has been cut 90 per cent. in the last year. Mr. Heatcote also exhibited what he claims was a blacklist issued by the Pullman Company, and that he had been on it. He said that he had been on it for some time, and that he was not a member of the American Railway Union at the time of his discharge, but had since joined that union.

Ray again testified of the Pullman Strike Commission was on the witness stand during the afternoon session. He showed a table of the Pullman Company's earnings for the last year, which has been cut 90 per cent. in the last year. Mr. Heatcote also exhibited what he claims was a blacklist issued by the Pullman Company, and that he had been on it. He said that he had been on it for some time, and that he was not a member of the American Railway Union at the time of his discharge, but had since joined that union.

Ray again testified of the Pullman Strike Commission was on the witness stand during the afternoon session. He showed a table of the Pullman Company's earnings for the last year, which has been cut 90 per cent. in the last year. Mr. Heatcote also exhibited what he claims was a blacklist issued by the Pullman Company, and that he had been on it. He said that he had been on it for some time, and that he was not a member of the American Railway Union at the time of his discharge, but had since joined that union.

Ray again testified of the Pullman Strike Commission was on the witness stand during the afternoon session. He showed a table of the Pullman Company's earnings for the last year, which has been cut 90 per cent. in the last year. Mr. Heatcote also exhibited what he claims was a blacklist issued by the Pullman Company, and that he had been on it. He said that he had been on it for some time, and that he was not a member of the American Railway Union at the time of his discharge, but had since joined that union.

Ray again testified of the Pullman Strike Commission was on the witness stand during the afternoon session. He showed a table of the Pullman Company's earnings for the last year, which has been cut 90 per cent. in the last year. Mr. Heatcote also exhibited what he claims was a blacklist issued by the Pullman Company, and that he had been on it. He said that he had been on it for some time, and that he was not a member of the American Railway Union at the time of his discharge, but had since joined that union.

Ray again testified of the Pullman Strike Commission was on the witness stand during the afternoon session. He showed a table of the Pullman Company's earnings for the last year, which has been cut 90 per cent. in the last year. Mr. Heatcote also exhibited what he claims was a blacklist issued by the Pullman Company, and that he had been on it. He said that he had been on it for some time, and that he was not a member of the American Railway Union at the time of his discharge, but had since joined that union.

Ray again testified of the Pullman Strike Commission was on the witness stand during the afternoon session. He showed a table of the Pullman Company's earnings for the last year, which has been cut 90 per cent. in the last year. Mr. Heatcote also exhibited what he claims was a blacklist issued by the Pullman Company, and that he had been on it. He said that he had been on it for some time, and that he was not a member of the American Railway Union at the time of his discharge, but had since joined that union.

Ray again testified of the Pullman Strike Commission was on the witness stand during the afternoon session. He showed a table of the Pullman Company's earnings for the last year, which has been cut 90 per cent. in the last year. Mr. Heatcote also exhibited what he claims was a blacklist issued by the Pullman Company, and that he had been on it. He said that he had been on it for some time, and that he was not a member of the American Railway Union at the time of his discharge, but had since joined that union.

Ray again testified of the Pullman Strike Commission was on the witness stand during the afternoon session. He showed a table of the Pullman Company's earnings for the last year, which has been cut 90 per cent. in the last year. Mr. Heatcote also exhibited what he claims was a blacklist issued by the Pullman Company, and that he had been on it. He said that he had been on it for some time, and that he was not a member of the American Railway Union at the time of his discharge, but had since joined that union.

Ray again testified of the Pullman Strike Commission was on the witness stand during the afternoon session. He showed a table of the Pullman Company's earnings for the last year, which has been cut 90 per cent. in the last year. Mr. Heatcote also exhibited what he claims was a blacklist issued by the Pullman Company, and that he had been on it. He said that he had been on it for some time, and that he was not a member of the American Railway Union at the time of his discharge, but had since joined that union.

Ray again testified of the Pullman Strike Commission was on the witness stand during the afternoon session. He showed a table of the Pullman Company's earnings for the last year, which has been cut 90 per cent. in the last year. Mr. Heatcote also exhibited what he claims was a blacklist issued by the Pullman Company, and that he had been on it. He said that he had been on it for some time, and that he was not a member of the American Railway Union at the time of his discharge, but had since joined that union.

Ray again testified of the Pullman Strike Commission was on the witness stand during the afternoon session. He showed a table of the Pullman Company's earnings for the last year, which has been cut 90 per cent. in the last year. Mr. Heatcote also exhibited what he claims was a blacklist issued by the Pullman Company, and that he had been on it. He said that he had been on it for some time, and that he was not a member of the American Railway Union at the time of his discharge, but had since joined that union.

Ray again testified of the Pullman Strike Commission was on the witness stand during the afternoon session. He showed a table of the Pullman Company's earnings for the last year, which has been cut 90 per cent. in the last year. Mr. Heatcote also exhibited what he claims was a blacklist issued by the Pullman Company, and that he had been on it. He said that he had been on it for some time, and that he was not a member of the American Railway Union at the time of his discharge, but had since joined that union.

Ray again testified of the Pullman Strike Commission was on the witness stand during the afternoon session. He showed a table of the Pullman Company's earnings for the last year, which has been cut 90 per cent. in the last year. Mr. Heatcote also exhibited what he claims was a blacklist issued by the Pullman Company, and that he had been on it. He said that he had been on it for some time, and that he was not a member of the American Railway Union at the time of his discharge, but had since joined that union.

Ray again testified of the Pullman Strike Commission was on the witness stand during the afternoon session. He showed a table of the Pullman Company's earnings for the last year, which has been cut 90 per cent. in the last year. Mr. Heatcote also exhibited what he claims was a blacklist issued by the Pullman Company, and that he had been on it. He said that he had been on it for some time, and that he was not a member of the American Railway Union at the time of his discharge, but had since joined that union.

Ray again testified of the Pullman Strike Commission was on the witness stand during the afternoon session. He showed a table of the Pullman Company's earnings for the last year, which has been cut 90 per cent. in the last year. Mr. Heatcote also exhibited what he claims was a blacklist issued by the Pullman Company, and that he had been on it. He said that he had been on it for some time, and that he was not a member of the American Railway Union at the time of his discharge, but had since joined that union.

Ray again testified of the Pullman Strike Commission was on the witness stand during the afternoon session. He showed a table of the Pullman Company's earnings for the last year, which has been cut 90 per cent. in the last year. Mr. Heatcote also exhibited what he claims was a blacklist issued by the Pullman Company, and that he had been on it. He said that he had been on it for some time, and that he was not a member of the American Railway Union at the time of his discharge, but had since joined that union.

Ray again testified of the Pullman Strike Commission was on the witness stand during the afternoon session. He showed a table of the Pullman Company's earnings for the last year, which has been cut 90 per cent. in the last year. Mr. Heatcote also exhibited what he claims was a blacklist issued by the Pullman Company, and that he had been on it. He said that he had been on it for some time, and that he was not a member of the American Railway Union at the time of his discharge, but had since joined that union.

Ray again testified of the Pullman Strike Commission was on the witness stand during the afternoon session. He showed a table of the Pullman Company's earnings for the last year, which has been cut 90 per cent. in the last year. Mr. Heatcote also exhibited what he claims was a blacklist issued by the Pullman Company, and that he had been on it. He said that he had been on it for some time, and that he was not a member of the American Railway Union at the time of his discharge, but had since joined that union.

THE OFFER

STRIKE INVESTIGATION.

DETAILS THE TROUBLES LEADING UP TO THE WALK-OUT.

Two Thousand Employees on the Union Pacific System Who Had Taken Part in the Strike Discharged—Some of Their Places Refilled, But Many Will Remain Vacant Until Business Revives.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The first witness called before the Government Strike Commission to-day was W. H. Lovejoy, a Rock Island Railroad employe, from Lisle, Ill. Lovejoy declared the men at Lisle went out at that point because he was unjustly discharged.

Secretary Kelher of the A. R. U. Testifies.

Secretary Kelher of the A. R. U. succeeded Lovejoy on the stand. He entered into a detailed statement of the troubles leading up to the strike, and was questioned closely regarding the convention at which the boycott was declared.

Secretary Kelher was asked for his views as to the best method of preventing strikes. He said he believed Government ownership would solve the problem.

"Next to that," he continued, "I think compulsory arbitration would answer."

"How would you force the railroads to abide by the arbitrator's decision?" asked Commissioner Wright.

"By law," promptly replied the witness, "let the law be such that in case of trouble the Government would have to be compelled to submit the matter to arbitration. Then let it be understood that if the railroad will not accept the arbitration, the Government will take over the business. In other words, the railroads should be compelled to abide by the decision and as to striking employes, if they are not suited by the decision, let them leave the employ of the company."

B. B. Ray of Rock Island was next called. He testified that the company was caused partially by the Pullman strike, and partially because of the treatment they had received at the hands of the Rock Island Company. He said that he had been out of work for some time, and that he was not a member of the American Railway Union at the time of his discharge, but had since joined that union.

Ray agreed with Kelher that Government ownership of railroads would prevent strikes. Ray favored a law, he said, compelling railroads to give discharged employes the right to re-employment, and to furnish the reasons for their discharge.

At the conclusion of his examination a recess was taken.

Ray again testified of the Pullman Strike Commission was on the witness stand during the afternoon session. He showed a table of the Pullman Company's earnings for the last year, which has been cut 90 per cent. in the last year. Mr. Heatcote also exhibited what he claims was a blacklist issued by the Pullman Company, and that he had been on it. He said that he had been on it for some time, and that he was not a member of the American Railway Union at the time of his discharge, but had since joined that union.

Ray again testified of the Pullman Strike Commission was on the witness stand during the afternoon session