THE EVENING STAR.
PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Business Office, 11th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.
The Evening Star Newspaper Company.
S. H. KAUFFMANN, Pres't.
New York Office: 126 Tribune Building.
Chicago Office: Boyce Building.

The Evening Star is served to subscribers in the city by carriers, on their own account, at 10 cents per week, or 44 cents per month. Copies at the counter, 2 cents each. By mail—anywhere in the U.S. or Canada—postage prepaid—50 cents per month. Saturday Quintuple Sheet Star, $1 per year; with foreign postage added, $3.08.
(Entered at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., as second-class mail matter.)
☞All mail subscriptions must be paid in advance. Rates of advertising made known on application.

The Evening Star.

No. 15,047. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, MAY 20, 1901—SIXTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS.

CHEAP PUBLICITY.

New rate for advertising "Rooms for Rent," "Rooms and Board," "Boarding," "Wanted—Help," "Wanted—Situations," went into effect May 1. See 4th page.

BIG STRIKE IS ON

Machinists Quit Work Pretty Generally.

FEW CONCESSIONS MADE

Strike More General in West Than East.

CHICAGO, HOWEVER, AN EXCEPTION

Prospect That Allied Trades Will Join in Places.

WHAT MR. O'CONNELL SAYS

NEW YORK, May 20.—At the local headquarters of the central executive board of the International Association of Machinists it was said today that not more than 3,000 out of 12,000 machinists in the New York district were on strike. Many of the employers in New York agreed to the workmen's request for a nine-hour day.

In Jersey City the only men on strike were about forty men employed in the small repair shops of the Central railroad of New Jersey.

At Plainfield, N. J., fully 1,000 machinists and helpers have struck. They were employed in the shops of the Scott Printing Press Company, the Potter press works, the Campbell press works and the aluminum plant and press works. The employes of the Pond Tool Company have the promise of the superintendent that their demand will be considered at the annual meeting of the company on June 3.

At Elizabeth 300 machinists employed in the shops of the Central railroad of New Jersey are out. Strikes are also on at the shops of S. L. Morse's Sons and Bell, Wood & Co.

At noon the executive committee of the International Association of Machinists for the New York district reported that of the 12,000 enrolled members in the fifteenth district, 2,000 were reported on strike, 5,000 as having struck, effected an agreement and gone back to work again and 5,000 yet to be heard from.

The fifteenth district includes Manhattan, Long Island, Staten Island, all the Hudson river towns below Newburgh, and Jersey City, Paterson, Plainfield, New Brunswick, Elizabethport, Newark and the Amboys, N. J.

About 400 machinists employed by the Worthington Hydraulic Pump Company, in Brooklyn, went on strike, but returned to work on a promise by the superintendent of the works to submit their requests to the company's board of directors.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—Eight hundred machinists walked out this morning in this city as a result of the general strike order. Of these 450 were employed by the Maryland Steel Company and 200 by Dietrich & Harvey. Firms employing about 400 men acceded to the demands of their employes.

Half the Men Out in Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 20.—About 330 of the 700 machinists in Wilmington went on strike this morning and about fifty other artisans are affected. Two or three establishments are practically idle as a result, while half a dozen are badly handicapped in some departments and, if the strike continues a week, may shut down. The Hilles & Jones Company and American Die and Tool Company have granted the demands of the men and all is serene at both places, about 150 men being at work. About half a dozen union men are at work at places where a strike was ordered. The machinists say they believe they will win most of the shops before the end of the week.

TRENTON, N. J., May 20.—In accordance with the decision of Saturday night, the machinists of this city, with the exception of those employed in four places, went on strike this morning, 155 men being out. The four places are the J. A. Roebling Sons Company, the New Jersey Wire Cloth Company and the Reeves Machine Company, which acceded to the men's demands, and the Crossley machine works, which is not a union shop. The bosses have not had a conference since Friday night, when they agreed to give the men a fifty-five hour week. They will probably confer tonight, and in the meantime matters are at a standstill, although some of the bosses claim their shops are partly running. The men insist that the strike is general.

Sixty Per Cent Out in Boston.

BOSTON, May 20.—About 60 per cent of the machinists employed in Boston struck today to enforce the demand for a nine-hour day with ten hours' pay. The number of men involved is placed at about 1,500. Shops employing about 650 men have granted the new scale, and the firms at which the remaining men in the trade work have been given until noon to decide the question.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 20.—A canvass of the machine shops here today shows 1,350 men on strike, 400 locked out and 1,450 working. The shops affected by the strike are the Pratt & Whitney works, the Pope plant of the American Bicycle Company and the Electric Vehicle Company's factory. The Hartford Machine Screw Company has closed its plant and a lockout exists there.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 20.—Only about 100 machinists, divided among several shops, struck here today to enforce the nine-hour day demand. The Sargent machine works, where fifty men are out, is the only large plant affected.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., May 20.—Seven shops here are affected by the strike, 180 machinists out of a total of 215 having quit work.

SHARON, Pa., May 20, 1901.—The strike inaugurated by the machinists at the South Sharon works last week has spread to all other works in Sharon. Almost every mechanist is now out, and there is no indication of a settlement being reached at present. Both the strikers and the companies are firm. The machinists at Sharpsville and West Middlesex are also out. At Oil city the machinists are all at work, the different establishments having practically conceded all the demands of the International Union.

THE STRIKE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Walkout is Most Effective at Scranton.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—It is estimated that not more than 1,000 machinists have quit work in this city because of the refusal of their employes to grant a nine-hour day. The firms thus far affected are all small concerns employing anywhere from ten to forty machinists. The most prominent are Pedrick & Ayer, forty men; Fred Klein, twenty men, and Tabor Manufacturing Company, thirty-five men.

Thus far there has been no trouble at the Baldwin locomotive works, the Midvale steel works or the Cramp Ship and Engine Building Company's works.

The Midvale machinists held a meeting on Saturday afternoon to discuss the question, but what action was taken is not known. It is reported that the men at this plant will quit work this afternoon or tomorrow morning, but the company has not been made aware of any such determination.

Neither the Baldwin locomotive works nor the Cramp company anticipate any trouble. They do not knowingly employ union workmen.

The 135 men employed by the Electro-Dynamic Company also struck today. The company has a contract for parts of the engines of the six boats of the Holland submarine type, which are being built by the British government.

The 200 machinists employed by the Pennsylvania iron works went on strike at noon.

The Strike at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, May 20.—About 100 machinists at the McKee's Rocks plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company struck this morning for a nine-hour day. It had been arranged that all the organized labor at the works was also to come out on a sympathy strike, but this did not take place, although the strike leaders claim that a general strike will follow later. The places of the strikers have been filled by laborers employed about the mill. Less than 100 machinists are idle today at the other plants in the city, all but four firms having signed the scale.

The Oil Well Supply Co. and the American Steel and Wire Co. signed the scale today. Heyl & Patterson, the Oliver Iron and Steel Co. and the Pittsburg Shafting Co. have refused to sign. In this district 101 firms employing nearly 4,500 machinists have signed the scale and the men are at work.

HAZLETON, Pa., May 20.—The machinists and molders employed at the Hazleton and Jeanesville Iron Works did not strike, as all their demands were granted today.

At these establishments the men are to work ten hours a day for the first five days and enjoy a half holiday on Saturdays at full pay, which is equal to nine hours a day at full wages. The men at Jeanesville were granted a 5 per cent increase some time ago, which, with the concessions made today, is equal to a total increase of 16 1-2 per cent since last September.

The machinists and molders in the Lehigh Valley railroad shops at Weatherly presented no demands, as they have been working under union rules for some time.

General Tie-Up at Scranton.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 20.—Every machine shop in Scranton is idle today, the strike ordered by International President O'Connell going into full effect on the demand for a day of nine hours and an increase of 11 per cent in wages. Altogether 3,000 men quit work this morning, and these, with the Lackawanna railroad machinists and car shop men out for a week past, make nearly 5,000 on strike in Scranton. The big establishments idle today are the Dickson works of the Allis-Chalmers Company, Finch's foundry and machine shops, Scranton nut and bolt works, Simpson shops of the Delaware and Hudson Company and the J. B. Poore Company.

The machinists of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company also quit work this morning, and this will probably cause the shutting down of this big industry before many days, adding 1,500 more men to those idle.

The Dickson works this morning posted a notice agreeing to give nine hours a day and arbitrate the wage issue. The men ignored the notice in obedience to international instructions.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 20.—The machinists, blacksmiths, car repairers and laborers employed at the shops of the Central railroad of New Jersey, the Lehigh Valley railroad and the Dickson Manufacturing Company went out on strike today. Fifteen hundred men and boys are idle.

No Unusual Trouble at Easton.

EASTON, Pa., May 20.—There is no unusual trouble in labor circles here today. All the machinists employed in the Ingersoll-Sergeant drill plant, the Lehigh Valley railroad and other large shops in this section are at work. The bricklayers, plasterers and hod carriers in Easton and Phillipsburg are out. They struck two weeks ago.

READING, May 20.—There was no strike of machinists here today. The only members of the union in this city are employed by the Reading Iron Works Company, and they are out with the striking tube workers. Sixteen hundred men quit work two weeks ago, and were afterward locked out by order of the president of the company.

YORK, Pa., May 20.—But two shops in this city were affected by the machinists' strike today. Two hundred men in the employ of the York Manufacturing Company and S. Morgan Smith quit work.

MORE GENERAL IN THE WEST.

Machinists' Strike Effective in Nearly All Large Cities.

MILWAUKEE, May 20.—About 1,600 machinists responded to the order of President James O'Connell of the International Association of Machinists and refused to begin work in this city today. Several hundred helpers also struck. The men went to their places of employment as usual, but, failing to find a notice complying with the machinists' demands for a nine-hour day and a 12 1-2 per cent increase in wages, quietly retraced their steps homeward.

In several instances, particularly at the shops which are members of the National Metal Trades Association, representatives of these plants spoke a few words to the workmen, saying that the action of the machinists at this time annulled the New York agreement and that if the men returned to work hereafter it must be on the conditions which prevailed prior to the establishment of the New York agreement.

Twenty-five out of a total of twenty-eight shops in this city are affected.

Headquarters have been established by the machinists in different parts of the city. Their reports will be received on the strike conditions from time to time. The present strike is the largest of its kind in the history of the city.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 20.—About 1,200 machinists employed in this city are on strike today in order to enforce their demand for a nine-hour working day with ten hours' pay. The strikers are orderly and quiet. No trouble of any kind has been reported. Probably 1,000 members of the union continue at work, their employers having granted the demands.

Strike Not General in Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Orders for a strike of machinists did not become operative in Chicago except in two or three plants, in which an aggregate of fewer than fifty men are employed.

A meeting of committees representing the machinists and the Chicago Machinery Manufacturers' Association will be held during the day for the purpose of discussing proposed arbitration as to wages.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 20.—Though the machinists' strike in this city was not set to occur until 10 a.m., many employes did not take up their labors at the regular hour—7:30 o'clock. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, arrived this morning. Vice President Thomas Kidd and Treasurer John B. Lennon, both members of the executive board of the American Federation of Labor, joined him and they immediately went into conference with their local leaders of the International Association of Machinists.

BAY CITY, Mich., May 20.—Six hundred machinists employed in the shops here are

(Continued on Second Page.)

MR. CARMACK TALKS

The Tennessee Senator Gives His Political Views.

SOUTH NOT TO BE REPUBLICAN

Negro Has Not Been Eliminated as a Factor.

M'LAURIN'S DEFECTION

Senator Carmack of Tennessee is at the Ebbitt House. He has some decided views with reference to the prospect of the southern people being won over to the republican party by President McKinley. This was shown in his speech at the banquet given the President in Memphis.

"The idea that the south is about to make a tumultous rush for the republican party is pure nonsense," the senator said to a Star reporter today. "Those who are trying to promote such a movement are ignorant of the southern people. If there is any tendency in that direction it cannot be promoted. The southern people do not like to be treated as children who are induced to learn their lesson by flattery and the promise of cake."

"What has been the effect of the President's attitude toward the south; has it tended to bring about a reconciliation between the sections?"

"I feel about that a good deal as Dr. Johnson did with respect to the gratuitous patronage of Lord Chesterfield—'had it been early it had been kind.' When we most needed the cheering word and the helping hand we got nothing from Mr. McKinley and his party but the curse and the clenched fist. So long as they could make party capital by waving the bloody shirt and by teaching the north to hate and distrust the south, they did so; and the republican conception of all that was vile in human nature was summed up in the words 'confederate brigadier.' This brigadier was forbidden by law to draw sword for the Union and it was not until the sword was needed in the war with Spain that the law was repealed. We rejoice that the time of sectional hatred has passed or is passing; but we do not forget that it might have passed many years ago if Mr. McKinley and other republican leaders had desired it to pass."

No Elimination of the Negro.

"Will the elimination of the negro as a political factor by the various election laws of the southern states tend to bring about a division of the white vote?"

"In the first place, there has been no elimination of the negro as a political factor. Even where he has been disqualified as a voter at the polls he is still omnipotent in the party convention, or, at least, the politicians who control him are. A republican mass meeting looks just like it always did. A number of good men in the south who have heretofore been democrats voted the republican ticket in the last two campaigns, but you could not get one of them within nose shot of a republican county convention. The republican party in the south will therefore continue to be a negro party, even without negro voters, and as such white men will not join it. Again, the elimination of the negro voter is only partial and temporary. A considerable and increasing number possess the necessary educational qualifications, and the limitations on the suffrage will therefore become less and less effective. In Tennessee we have what is called the 'Dortch law,' which is practically an educational qualification, but it applies to only a limited number of voting precincts. Taking the whole state, the negro vote still constitutes the big end of the republican party.

"Of course, if the negro were entirely eliminated from politics there would be a stronger tendency among the whites to divide on party lines. Men do not think alike simply because they are white, except on the question of white against black. But even with the negro out of politics, the republican party could not materially increase its following in the south. A party which represents the organized greed of the country and which is at open war with the principles and traditions of the republic does not commend itself to a people who more than any other in the country are conservative, American and independent. When the south comes to be dominated by the powers that control such states as New Jersey and Pennsylvania it may become republican."

McLaurin's Defection.

"What do you think of the defection of McLaurin of South Carolina?"

"The only question is, 'How far will the federal patronage placed at the disposal of McLaurin go toward debauching the state of South Carolina?' I see from the papers that Wade Hampton, through McLaurin, was offered a federal office. I think the old man's answer will be the answer of South Carolina—'I am not to be bought.' McLaurin bitterly opposed the annexation of the Philippines. He made a speech in the Senate against the peace treaty—most of it taken without credit from other sources—in which he caustically arraigned the President's Philippine policy. But the republicans needed his vote for the treaty and they got it, and they not only got it on that, but on all other questions. Then the President put into his hands the patronage of South Carolina. That's all there is to McLaurin."

ARMY CONSUMPTIVES IMPROVED.

The Hospital at Fort Bayard, N. M., Regarded as a Success.

The latest reports concerning the hospital for consumptives which was instituted under the direction of Surgeon General Sternberg of the army at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, about a year ago, show that there are 149 patients now undergoing treatment at that place. This establishment is the only one of its kind in the country devoted to military and ex-military patients. While at first looked upon rather as an experiment, such promising results have been obtained that it is now regarded as an institution. Fresh air, and plenty of it, is deemed the first essential in the treatment, and brisk walks in the invigorating atmosphere, plenty of sunshine and nutritious food comprise the medicine administered in all cases, except when the bottled kind becomes an absolute necessity. Patients not able to walk about are accommodated in a solarium or "sun parlor," where they may get the warmth of the sun without any ill-effects which might apply to their particular cases.

A number of patients so closely approached complete recovery that they were discharged and sent back to their duties, and a majority have shown marked improvement. While the hospital is for the use of the army, discharged soldiers are kept on the rolls of the institution, and may continue to take the treatment as long as they desire. Of the 149 patients mentioned above sixty-four are soldiers who have been discharged from the army. When the homecoming troops from the Philippines arrive more patients are expected to avail themselves of the opportunity to give the toning-up properties of the high, dry atmosphere at Fort Bayard a trial.

Departure of the Newark for Hong Kong.

The Navy Department has been informed of the departure of the Newark from Hong Kong for Colombo, on her way home to the United States. She is commanded by Captain B. H. McCalla, who will take command of the battle ship Kearsarge soon after his arrival in this country.

RETURN OF VOLUNTEERS

NOT LIKELY TO BE ANY FURTHER DELAY IN PLANS.

Prospects Good for Mustering Out the Army in the United States by July 1.

It is said at the War Department that it is not likely that there will be any further delay in the plans for bringing home the volunteer troops in the Philippines, and that the prospects of mustering out the last of the volunteer army in the United States by the 1st of July are still good.

Advices received at the department today indicate that the transports Hancock, Buford and Aztec left Manila Saturday with the 31st, 40th and 41st regiments of infantry; that the transports Logan, Kilpatrick and Ohio will sail from Manila not later than the 30th instant with the 38th, 43d, 44th and 47th infantry regiments, and that the transports Grant and Thomas, now en route to Manila, will start back immediately with the 42d, 48th and 49th infantry regiments. The Thomas takes the place of the Indiana, which has been delayed in China. The Grant and Thomas are expected to arrive in a few days.

The Officials Hopeful.

As it takes about thirty days to make the trip to San Francisco it will be necessary for all the transports to start on their home journey by the end of the present month at the latest in order to effect the discharge of the troops at San Francisco by the 1st of July. The officials of the War Department are still hopeful of the entire success of their scheme.

General MacArthur cabled the War Department this morning as follows:

"Transport Hancock, thirty-one officers, 1,042 enlisted men, 31st Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry; transport Aztec, two officers, sixty-two enlisted men, Company H, 42d Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry; transport Buford, twenty-one officers, 910 enlisted men, 41st Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry; 225 remains, sailed May 18 via Nagasaki."

Arrival of Volunteer Officers.

General Shafter reports to the War Department that the following officers of volunteer regiments have arrived on the Sheridan at San Francisco: Colonel Dorst, Lieutenant Colonel Parker, Majors Birkhauser and Artaud, Captains Cogswell, Willis, Simpson, Patrick, Hand, Rogers, Montfort, Rickeman, Leye and Flynn, First Lieutenants Hilgard, Edwards, Tibbitts, Morrison, Cook, Tyner, McCormick, Taylor, Kumpe, Ryan and Lawrence, Second Lieutenants Howard, Long, Odell, Trumbo, Kellend, Mumford, Danielson, Shuman, 45th Infantry; Colonel Schuyler, Lieutenant Colonel Pratt, Majors Miller, Brooke and Cogswell, Captains Sheen, Wensen, McClintock, Baker, Commiskey, Lee, Reaney, O'Connor, Connor, Hardin, McConnell and Baker, First Lieutenants Murphy, Webb, Herringshaw, Hopkins, Kavanagh, Ross and Leisenring, Second Lieutenants Austin, Glendennin, West, Varwart, Wilkshire, Powers, Earle, jr., McElgin and Hassen, 46th Infantry.

THE COLUMBIA ARSENAL.

Tennesseeans Have Come to See Secretary Root in Regard to It.

A party of Tennesseeans, including Senator E. W. Carmack, Representative L. P. Padgett, Major W. J. Whitthorne, Col. A. M. Hughes and W. J. Towler, are in Washington to see the Secretary of War in regard to the recent order issued which abolishes the arsenal at Columbia, Tenn., along with several other arsenals in the United States. The Secretary was out of the city today, but is expected to return tomorrow, when the party will call on him. It is most likely that the order abolishing the arsenal will not be rescinded, but the government property will be put to some advantageous use and will not be abandoned. It will probably be used as an army post. Some time during the summer Gen. Buffington, chief of ordnance, will inspect the property and report to the Secretary of War on its condition.

Army Orders.

Lieut. Col. Wilber E. Wilder, 43d Infantry, U. S. V., having tendered his resignation, has been honorably discharged from the volunteer service of the United States only, to take effect on the 31st instant.

Capt. Milton L. McGrew, 11th Infantry, has been relieved from duty at Fort Myer, Va., and ordered to Fort McPherson, Ga., for the purpose of accompanying headquarters, band and detachment of recruits from that post to the Philippines.

Second Lieuts. Wallace McNamara and Thomas W. Brown, 27th Infantry, have been relieved from further operation of orders directing them to Columbus barracks, Ohio, and ordered to Plattsburg barracks, N. Y., for duty.

Capt. John C. McArthur, 28th Infantry, from duty at Fort Wood, N. Y., and ordered to join his regiment.

Capt. Frank B. McKenna, 28th Infantry, has been relieved from duty in the department of the lakes, and ordered to join his regiment at Vancouver barracks, Wash.

Capt. George H. Jamerson, from the department of Alaska, to join his regiment at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

Capt. R. S. Offley, 30th Infantry, from duty in Alaska to duty with his regiment in the Philippines.

The Industrial Commission Adjourns.

The industrial commission Saturday afternoon heard Mr. John Morris, secretary and treasurer of the Royal Baking Powder Company, who testified concerning the business of that company.

H. J. Chisholm, president of the International Paper Company, was the last witness. Mr. Chisholm admitted that there had been an increase in the price of paper since the trust was organized. The quality of the paper had been materially improved, and even since the advance the American newspapers were getting cheaper paper than any other newspapers in the world.

The commission adjourned until June 3. A subcommission will visit New York and New Jersey this week.

The Governor of the Bahamas Here.

Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, called upon Acting Secretary Hill at the State Department this morning, and presented Sir Gilbert Carter, governor of the Bahama Islands, who recently arrived in Washington.

Admiral Rodgers Reaches Cavite.

A cablegram received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Rodgers announced his arrival at Cavite today aboard the flagship New York. Admiral Rodgers now becomes senior squadron commander on the Asiatic station, succeeding Admiral Kempf, who will be the junior squadron commander on the station.

Return of Commissioner Evans.

Mr. H. C. Evans, commissioner of pensions, returned to Washington this morning, after a brief vacation at his old home in Chattanooga. He says he neither talked nor thought of politics during this period of rest.

Local Pensions Granted.

Pensions were granted today to citizens of the District of Columbia as follows: Increase, Philip Loney, $12; original widows, Priscilla C. Woodruff, $20; war with Spain, widows, Jessie Nesbit Smith, $17.

PROGRESS IS SLOW

Inquest in Ayres Murder Case Develops but Little.

THE TESTIMONY ADDUCED TODAY

Witness Says Ayres Complained of Having Unknown Enemy.

WORK OF THE DETECTIVES

Probably there was not a man or a woman present this morning at the opening of the second day's inquiry into the death of James Seymour Ayres at the sixth precinct station who did not cherish a decided theory as to the cause of the killing and how it was accomplished. The mystery seems to have transformed for the time being each adult, to say nothing of small boys, into a veritable Sherlock Holmes, and it will not be surprising if detective stories as numerous as ragtime melodies are inspired by the murder. Expectation was even keener on the part of those who managed to secure admission to the inquest room in what the day would bring forth than it was Saturday. There had been countless rumors in circulation yesterday and this morning as to what this or that witness would relate, and some of these rumors went so far as to include a confession on the stand to be made, with all the sensational surroundings such an admission would bring forth.

The crowd was greater than it was Saturday and a glance over it showed many faces where morbidity was written in unmistakable lines. Two or three of the women listeners were particularly notable in this respect.

After the jury and coroner had been seated a photograph was taken of them, and then the camera was moved so as to command the witness chair in order to give the operator a chance to get the pictures of the occupants as they came to give their testimony. This was but another evidence of the unusual interest being taken in the case throughout the country.

First Witness Examined Today.

Miss Katie Lawless, an employe of the bureau of engraving and printing, a young lady dressed in deep black, who was plainly nervous, was the first witness. She had lived at the Kenmore two years. She occupied the room next to that of Ayres. She knew him slightly; had danced with him at the hotel once or twice. Witness did not know any special woman friend Mr. Ayres had in the house. Witness retired Tuesday night about 9 or 10 o'clock, and heard no sounds during the night, except a faint noise, which in her half-sleeping condition she could not describe. It was not a pistol shot, she thought, nor a sound as if a falling body. She could not distinguish what it was. Witness was due at her work at the bureau at 8 o'clock, and took breakfast early. She heard nothing of the killing until she returned home, about 4:30 o'clock in the evening. She was then told of it by Mrs. Drew, a boarder, who asked witness if she had heard anything, and then told her Mr. Ayres had been found dead. Mrs. Drew seemed surprised that witness had heard nothing of the affair. Witness did not know, she said, if Ayres had ever paid any particular attention to Mrs. Bonine. She had never known of Mrs. Bonine or any other woman going to Ayres' room, nor had she ever heard of Ayres having any quarrel or misunderstanding with any one in the house.

Sees Shadow Upon Room Wall.

Miss Mattie St. Clair Woolum was the next witness called. She is the person who saw a shadow flit by her window, which is crossed by the fire escape, the night of the killing. She is slender and wore a drab waist, dark skirt and straw hat, trimmed with white and purple. Witness said she was at the hotel the night of the murder; she had lived there two years. She retired about 9 o'clock and slept soundly. She heard music before going to sleep, and supposed dancing was going on in the card room. She occupied the room under that of Mr. Ayres. She knew the latter but slightly. She had several friends on the floor where Ayres' room was located, whom she visited during the winter. Mrs. Bonine was one of these. Her room was on the fourth floor, but in the annex, reached by the descent of a step or two from the main building. Asked if Ayres was particularly attentive to Mrs. Bonine, witness replied she never had noticed that he paid any particular attention to one woman in the house more than to another. Miss Pickrell usually played the music for dancing. Witness had danced with Ayres occasionally.

Miss Woolums said she was awakened early Wednesday morning by pistol shots. Her window was down from the top. After the last shot she heard a sound of a voice from Ayres' room. Heard it twice. Witness judged the sound might have been those of voices of two people, but she was not positive. The sound of the shots made her very nervous. Witness heard also a sound after the shots as if some one was moving a heavy body in Mr. Ayres' room. The voice she heard did not seem to be angry. When everything was quiet witness got up from her bed and tried to light a match. She failed and then lighted another and the gas. Looked at her watch and saw it was about two minutes after 2 o'clock. Witness then put out the gas and got into bed. She was startled by seeing a shadow on her wall. From the time of hearing the shot to the time she saw the shadow was, witness thought, about five minutes. She had not taken very much notice of the noise in Ayres' room, because she had heard noises there at night before. The shots, she thought, had been fired outside.

Witness arose in the morning, she said, and went downstairs, determined to ask Mr. Ayres about the shots and the noises. She got downstairs about 8 o'clock. Mrs. Bonine ate at the same table with witness and she was certain Mrs. Bonine ate breakfast with her Wednesday morning. Witness saw nothing unusual in Mrs. Bonine's manner or actions. Replying to Coroner Nevitt, witness, after saying that Jennie Gardner had told her of Ayres' death, said the theory among those in the house seemed to be that Ayres had committed suicide. Witness went up to her room in order to get her things and get out of the house as quickly as possible, and when she came down she heard a policeman say that Ayres could not have killed himself.

District Attorney Gould then examined Miss Woolums. Replying to him, she said she had never heard that Ayres had any trouble with any one in the house. Witness had heard people going to Mr. Ayres' room at night. At one time such a visit was after 1 o'clock and at another time after 3 o'clock. Had heard loud talking at such times in Ayres' room, but could not tell whether women had been parties to it or not. Witness used to visit the Hamlins, who once roomed next to Ayres in the room occupied by Miss Minas. It was easy to hear what was being said in either room by parties in the other if one listened.

Chambermaid's Testimony.

The next witness, Eliza Gardner, a colored girl of 611 3d street southwest, who is a chambermaid at the Kenmore, gave her answers to Coroner Nevitt in a quick volley-like manner when she took the stand. She had seen some of the dances. Asked if she was familiar with the habits of the Kenmore guests she replied that she was "not intimate with them," and added: "If I was around when anything was going on and I saw it, of course, I would know about it."

"Did Mr. Ayres have any particular friends among the ladies in the hotel?"

"No, sir; not that I saw or noticed."

"Did you ever see any ladies go to his room?"

"No, sir. I never saw Mrs. Bonine in his room."

"I didn't ask you that?" said Coroner Nevitt.

"I know you didn't?" was the glib response, "but I thought you were going to."

After a few unimportant replies Mr. Gould took Eliza in hand.

"Who have you talked with since yesterday about this case."

"Nobody."

"What made you say you never saw Mrs. Bonine in Mr. Ayres' room?"

"Because I thought that gentleman was going to ask me about that."

"Who told you to say you had never seen Mrs. Bonine in his room."

Witness declared she had been told nothing of the sort by any one.

"Did you take care of Mr. Ayres' room?"

"Yes, sir."

"Now, Eliza, did Mrs. Bonine never come to Mr. Ayres' room?"

"Well, she often came there when I was in there and say she wanted to borrow a book of his and go to the table and pick it up and go on out with it."

"Why did you say then that Mrs. Bonine had never been in his room."

"Well, I thought that gentleman was leading me to say it. I meant I hadn't seen her in there with Mr. Ayres."

Witness said she had only talked with detectives and policemen since the murder except she talked with Miss Minas next morning.

"Miss Minas asked how Mrs. Bonine looked and I said Mrs. Bonine looked pale."

The witness declared that nothing was the matter with the lock on Ayres' door while she had been in the employ of the house, about two years.

The witness was then temporarily excused.

Heard Pistol Shots.

John Leonhart Downs, a clerk in the Congressional Library, who lives at the Kenmore, was placed on the witness stand. He was acquainted with Mr. Ayres, he said; did not know of Ayres paying particular attention to any woman in the house. Witness occupied a room on the same floor as Ayres, the witness' room being next to that of Miss Lawless. Witness said he was awakened by pistol shots. There were three in rapid succession. Witness said he was startled, but got up and looked out of the window, but saw nor heard nothing. Did not hear any voices. Heard something like a fall in Ayres' room after the shots. It was probably five minutes after the shots when witness looked out. He returned to bed when he saw and heard nothing.

"Mr. Downs," said Mr. Gould, "I have been informed that you have stated that you saw a figure on the fire-escape."

"That information was false, sir," responded the witness. "I never said anything of the sort because I did not see any person on the fire-escape."

Mr. Warfield Recalled.

W. W. Warfield, proprietor of the Kenmore, was recalled and was asked if Ayres had not requested that a new lock be put on his door. Witness said he had, and had repeated the request several times.

"Did he say he wanted to keep people out of his room?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did he say who he wanted to keep out?"

"No, sir."

"Didn't you, as the proprietor, inquire who it was that he wanted to keep out?"

"No, sir."

Witness admitted that he had instructed a man named Pearce, who was employed to fix locks, to fix that on Ayres' door. He had asked him "for God's sake" to do it, as Ayres was so persistent.

The Lock Repairer.

William W. Pearce was the next witness. He is a small man, who described himself as a general utility man in doing anything pertaining to a house, such as painting, paperhanging, fixing locks and such things. Witness had examined the lock on Ayres' room door three times. The first time witness found the lock "busted." Mrs. Bonine was in the room looking at books. Witness reported to Mortimer Warfield, the clerk, that the lock could not be repaired. The second time witness went up to the room to measure the door for a new lock and Mrs. Bonine was also there. Mrs. Bonine said to witness that she would go to the bath room while he was there, and that when he left he could lock the door, as she could open it. She also told witness not to tell anybody he had seen her in Ayres' room. She remained in the bath room while witness measured the door, and he then locked it and left. The third time he was at Ayres' door he put the lock on, but Mrs. Bonine was not there. Like all the preceding witnesses, he said he had never seen the pistol which was found in Ayres' room at any time or any place in the Kenmore.

Denies Writing Postal Card.

Eliza Gardner was recalled, and asked if she could read and write. Replying affirmatively, she was asked by Mr. Gould to write the word "chambermaid" on a piece of paper. Eliza did so, and then, approaching her, Mr. Gould asked her when she had written a postal card which he handed her. She declared that she had never written it.

"I never wrote on a postal card in my life. The Lord knows I didn't write that one."

"Never mind what the Lord knows," said Mr. Gould, "don't you know you wrote it?"

"Indeed I didn't."

Eliza was again excused.

The postal card was one received recently by Maj. Sylvester, signed "Chambermaid," and suggested the arrest of Miss Mary Minas.

Concerning an Anonymous Letter.

Mrs. Anna Hodson-Welck, a portly matron, dressed in black, with lavender gloves, a light-colored fan and a dash of white in her hat, who spoke in a very properly modulated voice and pronounced every syllable with great distinctness, was the next witness. She now lives at the Livingston on 13th street, but had formerly lived at the Kenmore. She knew most of the guests who were at the Kenmore then, including Mrs. Bonine and Mr. Ayres. She knew none of the guests very well, however. She knew nothing, she said, of Mr. Ayres' intimacy with any one, man or woman, and was not aware that Ayres had had a quarrel with any one.

The Saturday before the murder and again on Monday or Tuesday witness met Ayres in Judiciary Square. He was very much disturbed about an anonymous letter some one had written about him. He was apparently very angry about it, and Saturday appeared to be very vindictive toward the writer. At the next meeting Ayres again brought up the subject. She gained the impression that the letter had been addressed to a man. She did not care to listen to the details of the affair and told Ayres not to worry, but to let her know if he learned anything definite about the identity of the author of the letter.

"Mr. Ayres then asked me: 'Does your mind recall any married woman in this connection?' I said that I did not, but not to worry; all would come right in the end. Mr. Ayres then said: 'The end will be in the courts.' Those were the last words I ever heard him say."

Nothing further was developed by the examination of Mrs. Welck and she was excused.

Story of a Nurse Girl.

Emma Brown, a colored nurse girl employed by Mrs. Himrod, a guest at the Kenmore, was asked about the guests she knew at the Kenmore. She had seen Mrs. Bonine and Mr. Ayres coming out of the latter's room together about 10 o'clock Sunday morning about three weeks ago. Ayres had on a vest, but no coat, and wore only an undershirt under his vest. Witness thinks she mentioned seeing Mrs. Bonine coming out of Mr. Ayres' room to the chamber-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

OUT OF DANGER NOW

Latest Bulletin About Mrs. McKinley Indicates This.

MAY START EAST IN A WEEK

Doctors Think She Will Be Sufficiently Strong by Then.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRIP

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—At 9:20 a.m. (Pacific time) Secretary Cortelyou gave out the following:

"Mrs. McKinley's physicians reported that she had had the best night since her illness, and that her progress is very satisfactory."

Although her condition has greatly improved, the physicians have named a week or ten days as the shortest possible time in which Mrs. McKinley can gather sufficient strength to make the trip across the continent. The immediate members of the presidential party will therefore remain here for that length of time, though it is probable that the others will leave for the east during the present week.

The President and Mrs. McKinley will go direct from San Francisco to Canton. At Mrs. McKinley's old home, surrounded by familiar faces and with every comfort, it is expected that her recuperation will be more rapid than if she went to Washington. President McKinley spends much of each summer at Canton, and the arrival there will be not far from the date of his regular annual visit. He probably will proceed immediately to Washington after leaving Mrs. McKinley, returning to Canton as soon as the more pressing public business has been disposed of. Miss Mary Barber, Mrs. McKinley's neice, will go with Mrs. McKinley to Canton.

Arrangements for the Trip.

President and Mrs. McKinley will occupy a different car from that which brought them to this coast. The new car, however, is one of the same kind and fully as luxurious.

The train will be about as large as the one that came west, having accommodations for the President and cabinet, and ladies, Secretary and Mrs. Cortelyou, Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Assistant Secretary Barnes and the White House staff and eleven members of the press and photographers.

The Ogden route will be taken. Governor Gage has been informed by the President that no stops of any length would be made at Sacramento or elsewhere en route. The President will not leave the train, though he may speak briefly from the rear platform at one or two important cities.

The President expressed the hope yesterday that nothing would prevent him from reviewing the school children of San Francisco today.

Secretary and Mrs. Hay expect to leave immediately for Washington, where important matters of state await the attention of the Secretary.

Postmaster General Smith and Secretary Hitchcock and Secretary Wilson will remain with the President, even though the day of departure is delayed.

Secretary Long, who left yesterday for Colorado Springs, will proceed to Washington as soon as possible.

Early Callers on President.

The President had some early callers. A deputation of clergymen, comprising Revs. Drs. Pond, Gardner, Dennet and Hammond, the latter superintendent of the Methodist Chinese mission, in company with four Chinese ministers, called on the President. The Chinese presented to Mr. McKinley a beautiful banner, together with a memorial, thanking him for his efforts in aiding the Chinese during the recent trouble in China.

The banner bore this inscription in Chinese: : :

"Presented to Wm. McKinley, august President of great America, by the Chinese members of the Church of Jesus Christ in San Francisco, as a token of their honor and praise."

The President accepted the banner and thanked the delegation, which then retired.

Secretary Cortelyou stated that the President had made no arrangement for today, but should decide later as to his program. It is probable that he will review the returned soldiers from the Philippines either today or tomorrow.

STRUCK BY RAILROAD TRAIN.

Wife of Rev. H. H. Kennedy Killed—He Was Badly Injured.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

HARPER'S FERRY, W. Va., May 20.—The Rev. H. H. K