YESTERDAY'S LEADING FEATURES OF THE STREET RAILWAY MEN'S STRIKE.

FIVE HUNDRED MEN ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

Former Street Car Employes of Philadelphia and Baltimore to Take Strikers' Places.

RECRUITS FROM OTHER CITIES.

All Are Promised Steady Employment and Protection—Agent Ferrand Thinks the Strike Is Broken.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 6.—Five hundred and thirty conductors and motormen, who have been recruited in Philadelphia and Baltimore to take the places of the strikers in St. Louis, are now on their way to that city in charge of N. J. Ferrand, a representative of the St. Louis Transit Company.

Three hundred and fifty of the number departed at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon on a special Chesapeake and Ohio train, from the Broad street station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and at Baltimore at 7 o'clock this evening they were joined by 180 others. They are in ten cars.

Sympathizers of the strikers and labor organizers tried to induce the men to desert their new positions before the departure of the train, but the efforts were futile.

Ferrand has been enlisting the men in Philadelphia for several days and almost all of them have either been discharged by the Union Traction Company for violation of rules or are trolley men who have drifted here from other cities and failed to procure employment.

They are a hardy set and apparently capable of taking care of themselves in event of an attack. Some of them wore the uniform of the Union Traction Company.

The recruits will reach St. Louis on Friday morning. The scenes attending the departure of the men from here were pathetic because of the tears of their wives and other relatives. In many cases the men were pleaded with to remain at home, but they stood their ground and boarded the special train after copious farewells.

Ferrand's office in the Hed building was all confusion to-day. Heaped up in the rear of the small room were several hundred satchels and valises, containing the property of the men who are going West. Ferrand, who is a young man with a flow of language, particularly when the labor question is under discussion, sat at a desk upon which a huge revolver was conspicuous. He was busily engaged in jotting down in a large book the names of those who agreed to go to St. Louis.

"I will take from this city," Ferrand said, "upon a special train 350 of the cream of Philadelphia trolley men. These men are assured permanent positions in St. Louis and will be taken care of after the strike ends. Our train will stop at Baltimore, where 180 more conductors and motormen will be taken aboard and hurried to St. Louis. I will see that every promise I have made on behalf of the company is fulfilled."

About twenty of the recruits were in the office and listened with interest to Ferrand's talk. A man of muscular build, sauntered into the office.

"You're a fine looking lot of scabs," he said. "So you're going to St. Louis to take the places of the strikers? Well, all I can say is you're contemptible scabs."

There was a threatening movement in the crowd. Ferrand reached for his pistol, but the man turned and left the place.

When asked if he anticipated any trouble when the men reached St. Louis, Ferrand said:

"Oh, of course, there will be some, but the backbone of the strike is broken. It will require nearly 3,000 men to fill all the places vacated by the strikers. The men I am taking to St. Louis will have a rough experience at first, no doubt, but they will be victors in the end."

All the men, it is said, are armed. They will be protected by guards.

George W. Baumhoff, general manager of the St. Louis Transit Company, said last night that the foregoing dispatch is correct. In addition to the men coming from Philadelphia he said that he expects fifty from Chicago, twenty from Milwaukee, forty from Cincinnati, twenty-five from Cleveland and 150 from Baltimore to arrive in the city in a few days.

He said that it was necessary for the company to get these men from other cities because a sufficient number of experienced men could not be procured here. He called attention to the fact that since the strike few accidents have resulted from the running of the cars.

"The number of experienced men now in the employ of the company," said he, "are within 250 of the number in its employ when the strike was declared. All told the company has more than three times the number of men it can use. When those who have not had experience in running the cars have been broken in and learn the streets of the city we will try and find places for them.

"With each day the chances for the strikers getting their places back diminishes. We had to run our cars, and not knowing whether the strikers would ever consent to return to work for the company, we had to look elsewhere for men."

Mr. Baumhoff said that the company is not at present contemplating running cars at night. He said, however, that cars will be run after dark as soon as it is deemed safe to do so.

WOUND PROVED FATAL.

Richard J. Mitchell Victim of Unknown Assailants.

Richard J. Mitchell of No. 1309 South Broadway died at the City Hospital yesterday morning from the effects of a bullet wound in the abdomen received on June 1 last at Broadway and Miller street. Mitchell was a paper-cleaner and leaves a widow and three children. He was 29 years old.

Mitchell was watching a party of opposed strike sympathizers when a dispute arose between two of the party, and a fight was started. According to Mitchell's story, two men in the crowd suddenly assaulted him without cause, one of them shooting him with a revolver and the other knocking him down at the same time with his fist. He stated that he was taking no part in the dispute, and the only suggestion he could form in regard to the attack was that the men had imagined him to be one of the disputants.

Rudolph Grannemat, of No. 224 Miller street, and Tony Gehringer of No. 1421 South Second street are under arrest as suspects. Both say they are innocent. The Coroner will hold an inquest on Mitchell to-day.

TRANSIT AGENT FOILED.

Locomotive Firemen Sent J. Miller an Ultimatum.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Louisville, Ky., June 6.—An attempt on the part of the St. Louis Transit Company to recruit its force of employes in Louisville has practically been blocked by representatives of union labor.

A man named J. Miller is said to have opened an office at No. 426 West Jefferson street, and advertised for motormen. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen heard of the movement and sent a committee, headed by E. H. Hundley, to Miller, to demand that he stop the hiring of nonunion labor. They threatened to make it warm for him if he didn't get out and Miller closed up his office.

Miller is still in Louisville, and it is said that he will make another attempt to obtain employes. The firemen and engineers are both aroused over the matter. The local motormen's union has been notified of the action taken.

POSSE IS KEPT BUSY AT DRILL.

Six New Companies Are Formed and the Recruits Receive Their Weapons.

DISCIPLINE IS SEVERE.

Merchant and Mechanic Alike Take a Hand in the Manual Labor at Barracks—Plan to Form Two Divisions.

The scene at the barracks of the Sheriff's posse, No. 500 Washington avenue, was one of activity. On each of the six floors there were companies organizing and drilling. Six new companies were organized yesterday. The idea of dividing the men into two regiments has been given up, as the Commissary Department would then have to be doubled.

The first company organized to-day was Company M, Captain C. W. Barstow, a former officer of the First Missouri, commanding. The rest of the new companies will be designated by numbers instead of letters. The other companies organized yesterday were: No. 15, Captain Linton Robert; No. 16, Captain L. D. Picot; No. 17, Captain C. M. Clarkson; No. 18, Captain Walter F. McEntire; No. 19, Captain H. E. Heyworth.

The men were kept busy drilling and were marched to the Courthouse by companies to receive their arms. There were many laughable incidents. In one company the tallest man was lined up with the shortest man in the company. The short man was on the outside file and in turning the corners had to run to keep up with his four. Company No. 18 is composed of young men and more than 50 per cent of them are ex-soldiers and sailors. There are several who were present at the battle of Manila. There is one desertion reported from this company.

In several of the companies white-haired men were seen trying to master the intricacies of military drill. The discipline of the men was excellent, no one being allowed to go from one floor to the other without a pass. In the course of the afternoon there were many visitors and the Corporal of the Guard was kept busy escorting women and children to their husbands and fathers. It required a pass to get out as well as in, and in many instances the visitors would have to be accompanied to the door by some one in authority before they were let out.

Judge Krum was an interesting figure, as he labored with the rest of the men moving cots and performing various other manual labors.

Several men belonging to unions which impose a fine for riding on cars were dismissed from service yesterday. Quartermaster Rowse said that this is done not to discriminate against the union men, but because a man who could not ride on the cars could not be depended on in case there was a riot, where the posse would be compelled to ride on the cars to the scene in order to reach the scene quickly.

The members of the posse will not be stationed at the police stations to do regular police duty, as was reported. At present they will only do guard duty at the various power-houses and car sheds. With the exception of Company P, which was detailed for guard duty at the barracks last night, the men were all dismissed at 4 o'clock last night, with orders to report at the barracks at 8:30 o'clock this morning, when they probably will be assigned to duty at once.

It is the intention to send about 400 men in squads of thirty this morning to do duty at the following places: Power-house, Broadway and Salisbury street; power-house, Broadway and Laclede street; power-house, Prairie avenue and North Market street; power-house, Compton avenue and Papin street; power-house, Vista and Vandeventer avenue; power-house, Clayton road and Hoyle avenue; car shed, Broadway and Geyo avenue; repair shop, Jefferson and Gravois avenues; car shed, Finney and Vandeventer avenues; car shed, Newstead and Fairfax avenues; car shed, Oscar and Kossuth avenues.

The men at the barracks have fared very well in the matter of food, having their meals served at different restaurants downtown. About 8 o'clock last night a small boy was arrested by Deputy F. M. Johnson of the Simmons Hardware Company for abusing the guards in a throwing stones. He was released in a short time. The plan to form the posse into two divisions, one to do duty north and the other south of Washington avenue, was discussed yesterday.

About 400 men reported at the barracks yesterday for duty, bringing the number up to about 1,200.

The revised roster of the staff is as follows: Colonel Commanding, J. H. Cavender; Adjutant, G. B. Webster; Quartermaster, E. C. Rowse; Ordnance Officer, W. S. Robinson; Commissary, J. W. Eleman; Judge Advocate, J. H. Overall; Surgeon, Doctor T. R. Woodruff; Assistant Commissary, George B. Small; Majors, Edwin Baldorf and A. O. Woodruff; Adjutants, Walter D. Simmons and Harry A. Hinton; Orderlies, Walter McKenna, Daniel O. Rice and E. L. Wagner; Clerks, Hugh K. Hartung, Henry Holtz, Jr., Fred Hattersley and Foster Chadbourne.

TROUBLE FOR THE COMPANY.

Suit Brought by Stonemasons for Destruction of Property.

Philip Kuebner and Martin Kuebner filed suit yesterday against the St. Louis Transit Company for $24,000 on account of a grave stone, which was taken, it is alleged, from the plaintiffs' cemetery, on the night of May 12, 1900, and used to block the defendant's tracks on California avenue. The stone consisted of window and door sills, and was taken by unknown persons, it is alleged. The stone was conveyed a distance of one and a half blocks. On the morning of May 14, the plaintiffs found the stone, but unknown persons would not allow them to remove it, the petition recites.

On May 18 a batch of men in the employ of the defendant broke up the stone, and hauled it away. It is now, it is alleged. The stone was worth $4,850, it is averred, and the plaintiffs sue for double its value.

JOSEPH HOFFMAN'S DENIAL.

He Says He Merely Witnessed Assault on Miss Hensel.

Joseph Hoffman, a stove molder in the employ of Buck's Stove and Range Company, was arrested yesterday afternoon in connection with the assault on Miss Susie Hensel of No. 1438 Union ave. Hoffman declared that he had nothing whatever to do with the assault, but claimed he witnessed the attack from a distance of half a block.

He said that he had been attending a meeting of the German-Austrian Society in Bohemian Hall, at Ninth street and Allen avenue, and that the meeting had adjourned only a few minutes prior to the assault. He said that nearly all of the members of the society were standing in front of the hall, but none of them mingled with the crowd. The arrest was made by Detectives Gaffney and Frese.

RUNNING OF THE CARS.

Traffic Continues on Mound City Line Without Incident.

The Mound City line, which was opened Tuesday, was operated yesterday without incident. Manager George W. Baumhoff of the transit company said that the Eighteenth street line will be opened to-day.

Cars on the following lines will be operated to-day: Mound City, Delmar avenue, Page avenue, Spalding avenue, Park avenue, Compton Heights, Chouteau avenue, California avenue, Tower Grove, Grand avenue, Easton avenue, Cass avenue, Olive street, Broadway, Fourth street, Sixth street, Northern Central and Union lines.

ADMIT ATTACKING PAULINE HESSER.

Warrants for Assault and Battery Against Mary Tratina, Annie Klasek and Anna Swec.

PRISONERS STILL IN TEENS.

Victim Identifies Them as the Leaders of the Crowd—Recovers Her Parasol From One of Them.

The police yesterday arrested three girls charged with complicity in the assault upon Miss Pauline Hesser at Tenth street and Clever avenue on Wednesday afternoon, May 30. The girls arrested are Mary Tratina, 16 years old, living at No. 1816 South Twelfth street; Annie Klasek, 14 years old, living at

MARY TRATINA, 16.

No. 1821 Lafayette avenue, and Anna Swec, 13 years old, living at No. 1837 South Twelfth street. They were all taken before Chief of Detectives Desmond and closely questioned. All admitted that they took part in the assault.

Detectives Gaffney, Frese, Fitzgerald and Robinson were detailed on the case.

During the assault on Miss Hesser, a parasol, a gold brooch, a hat and $3 in cash were taken from her. The parasol was found in the possession of the Swec girl. She admitted to the officers that the parasol belonged to the "lady who was mobbed," but averred that the lady had given it to her to keep for her.

Anna Swec told the officers of the other girls who had taken part in the assault.

ANNIE SWEC, 14.

Besides the two others arrested the police will arrest a young man who is said to have struck Miss Hesser on the head several times.

The girls are all Bohemians and are employed in various factories in South St. Louis. After their arrest Miss Hesser was brought to the Four Courts, where she positively identified the prisoners. She said that of all her assailants Mary Tratina was the most determined, pointing to her she said: "I begged you to let me explain, but you were not content with striking me over the head again and again, but called me all the vile names you could."

"I ran as best I could to get away from the crowd, which must have numbered 200, and sought any place of retreat. I went into Schumacker's grocery, at Tenth street

ANNIE KLASEK.

and Geyer avenue, but he drove me out into the angry crowd. Then the crowd, with these girls leading, commenced to tear my clothing off. I finally succeeded in getting into a house occupied by a Mrs. Fisher, at Ninth street and Geyer avenue. She took me in and saved me. At this time my clothes were torn to shreds, my hat and umbrella were gone and my face and neck bruised and bleeding. After a few moments an ambulance arrived. The crowd then dispersed and I was taken to my home."

Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Johnson issued warrants charging the girls with assault and battery.

Contribution.

A gentleman who signs himself "a union man and subscriber," sends to The Republic a dollar, to be part of a fund for the young lady who was assaulted and disrobed last Sunday. The Republic acknowledges receipt and will place the amount in the lady's hands.

Sympathy From Pressmen.

The regular monthly meeting of the Web Pressmen's Union No. 7 was held last night at Druids' Hall. The union decided to contribute to the support of the striking railway men and $3 was raised for that purpose and forwarded to the secretary of the union. The members also determined to contribute 50 cents a week each to the support of the strikers as long as the strike continues. The members denounced attacks on women and other acts of lawlessness, and they further resolved to fine any of their members who ride on a transit company car before the strike is settled, $5.

Stonemasons Act.

At a recent meeting of the Stonemasons' International Union, a resolution was adopted imposing a fine of $5 on any member found riding on any of the transit company cars while the strike is pending.

The Meanest Man on Earth

Might deserve some sympathy were it not for the fact that he could get rid of his bile by taking a Red Circle Pill every night.

ASK A PERMANENT INJUNCTION WRIT

Transit Officials, Employes and Others File Affidavits in United States Circuit Court.

AFFIANTS BLAME STRIKERS.

R. L. Wilson and A. E. Drushell, Former Union Men, Charge President Mahon Incited Trouble in Cleveland, O.

Thirty-one affidavits in support of the application for a permanent Federal injunction, restraining strikers and others from interfering with the running of mail cars in the city of St. Louis, were filed with the clerk of the United States Circuit Court late yesterday afternoon. The affiants in their statements set forth the various deeds of violence they have met with, and furnish a great deal of other miscellaneous information tending to prove the justness of the bill.

The affidavits are for the most part made by St. Louis Transit Company employes, police officers, detectives and special officers. The longest one of the batch is sworn to by Edwards Whitaker, president of the transit company. His affidavit contains a general history of the various developments of the strike and the causes which led to it, the different proposals for settlement, and an account of the lawlessness perpetrated upon property of the company and the persons of its employes.

The following is a full list of affiants: Edwards Whitaker, president of the St. Louis Transit Company; George Duval, Abraham Yarow, Walter W. Corey, J. M. Smith, M. L. Winser, E. Rasbeor, Frank M. Singleton, J. Harry Lloyd, Tom Gambrill, George A. Malcolm, J. H. Eldson, Lee Omohundro, F. A. Finkelstein, H. H. Gambrill, Cyrus E. Parks, George Schuetz, Fred C. Douglas, Harry L. Grant, William Read, Albert Hannan, Lewis McMath, Louis Plahn, L. N. Collins, Edward J. McFarland, R. L. Wilson, A. E. Drushel, Lewis Collins, railway employes; George B. Strop, post office employe; John V. Fitzgerald, William Lawler, Lee Killian, Thomas D. Stack.

Affidavit About Mahon.

These affidavits recite specific cases in which lawlessness has been committed. There are definite cases of wire-cutting, stone-throwing, violence, assault, delaying mail cars, obstructions on tracks, indiscriminate shooting, coercion and blowing up of a mail car. The police officers state that in several instances men were caught in the act of committing violations and were arrested by them. Many of the affiants allege that they recognized in crowds of rioters members of the union and strikers.

One of the affidavits reads as follows:

R. L. Wilson and A. E. Drushel, each being duly sworn upon his oath, states: That they were formerly residents of Cleveland, O., but are now in the employ of the St. Louis Transit Company; the said Wilson as conductor and the said Drushel as motorman. That they were residents of Cleveland during the strikes when the Cleveland Electric Street Railway Company during the year 1899, there being two strikes during that time, with an intermission of about two weeks between them. That during the said strikes they became acquainted with W. D. Mahon and Harry Bryan, Mahon being the president of the national association and Bryan being president of local Division, No. 134, of the said association.

That each of the said affiants were members of the said Division No. 134, and attended most of the meetings of the said Division, and heard the speeches, counsel and advice of said Bryan and Mahon; and they each say that in such speeches as made by each of them the said Bryan and Mahon, while speaking in public or before the public, was likely to incite to violence, they counseled cool order, and advised against violence; but when in private or secret meetings, where the public would not know what transpired, the said Mahon and Bryan, by their speeches, did incite the city men in attendance affiants and other members of the association to understand that they were at liberty to indulge in any kind of violence that would interrupt the operation of the street railway lines and prevent the other men from operating cars thereon.

That as soon as this private advice, by innuendoes and the like, became known among the men, pole cutting, placing obstructions on the tracks, throwing cars and engines with stones, eggs and other missiles became general, and that said strike lasted for almost four months with that character of violence prevailing, which affiants state was at the instance of the said Mahon and Bryan, and others in collusion with them.

President Whitaker's Statement.

Lewis Collins, a conductor, alleges that, on May 29, he was operating car No. 205 of the California division and while running north on California avenue he was obliged to stop his car on Chippewa street on account of obstructions on the track. A large crowd soon gathered about the obstructions and indulged in loud threats and jeers at the crew.

Soon stones were thrown through the windows, and when the motorman, T. H. Pillson, descended from the platform, he was grabbed by the mob and beaten. A number of shots were fired which riddled the side of the car with bullets. Mail cars are run on the California avenue line. The affidavit says that there were no women or children in the crowd.

With change of time and place and slight variance of incidents Collins's affidavit is similar to the majority of those filed.

In part Mr. Whitaker's affidavit avers that there were difficulties existing between the transit company and its employes prior to March 16, 1900, and that they had been adjusted apparently to the satisfaction of all persons. On May 5, the affiant states, the defendants in the injunction case had formed Division No. 131 of Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes of America, and presented a contract to the transit company for that company to enter into. On May 7 the affiant communicated the contract to the Board of Directors, and that the arbitration suggested in said contract had not been accepted by the board.

On May 8, at 1:20 o'clock, a general strike, the affidavit says, was declared by the so-called union employes. Immediately rioting and bloodshed were commenced, it marked the beginning and has continued until the present time. So much so that on May 30 the Board of Police Commissioners called upon the Sheriff to swear in a posse of 2,500 deputies to preserve life and property and representative citizens sent a message to the Governor of the State to order out the militia.

The affiant says that he has tried continuously to bring about a settlement of the trouble by arbitration or otherwise, and submitted a reasonable proposition which was refused by the strike leaders. He avers that the organization is secret and holds secret meetings at which there are proceedings which tend to prolong the strike. The recent violence he attributes to the strike declared by Division No. 131.

President Mahon's Denial.

Mr. Mahon was seen last night with reference to the allegations made by Wilson and Bushel. He denied them in toto.

"I did not lead either of the Cleveland strikes," he said, "but helped to settle the first one. When the first strike was called I was in Toronto, Canada, and did not arrive in Cleveland till it was well on. While there I only met the local organization twice. At each of these meetings members of the Cleveland City Council were present, and I refer to them for proof as to the nature of my utterances. I say they were always in favor of law and order.

"When the second strike was called, I was in Bay City, Mich., and the first I learned of it was through the newspapers. I came to Cleveland, but did not, in my stay, meet the local organization behind closed doors at all. All my speeches were made at citizens' meetings. What was in them can be found by reference to the Cleveland papers.

"I deny completely the assertions of Wilson and Bushel. I will look up their records on our books."

H. A. Bryan, president of the Cleveland local, during the two strikes, corroborated Mr. Mahon as to meetings of the Cleveland union at which the public were excluded.

BOTH SIDES STAND FIRM.

Continued from Page One.

proposition given to ex-Governor Stone from the one proposed."

According to ex-Governor Stone's present statement, his general meeting of his clients was called until yesterday. The newspapers all report was sold on Saturday night. It is not for me to decide between him and them, but I will say that if he is right in the fact, he was diametrically in the extreme. When every consideration by which men should be moved prompted urgently to immediate action. Respectfully yours,

F. W. LEHMANN.

Committee's Decision.

After the conference of the Citizens' Committee yesterday, acting Chairman Nathan Frank addressed the following letter to ex-Governor Stone, informing him of the conference and requesting him to see Judge Priest on his return to the city:

June 6, 1900.

Honorable W. J. Stone, attorney for the Grievance Committee:

Dear Sir—Your letter, dated June 5, addressed to me as chairman of the Citizens' Committee, was delivered at my office at 11 o'clock this morning. June 6. I immediately called the Citizens' Committee together in my office at 12 o'clock, with a view of having you and Judge H. S. Priest, one of the attorneys for the St. Louis Transit Company, present. I learned that you had left the city for Kansas City. It was therefore impossible to have you and Judge Priest together.

Judge Priest came, and the result of the conference was that the citizens' Committee deem it advisable that you see Judge Priest immediately on your return to the city and take up the matter with him. I am also directed by the committee to say to you that the committee is unanimously of the opinion that its proposition submitted to you on Saturday, the 2d inst., which had upon it the approval of the president of the St. Louis Transit Company, is considered by the committee fair and equitable.

NATHAN FRANK,
Chairman Grievance Committee.

Union Explains Its Position.

The Executive Committee of the union held its daily session at Walhalla Hall yesterday afternoon. The meeting adjourned shortly before 6 o'clock, when a statement, in which the committee explains that the union stands ready to agree to the conditions in their proposition to the Citizens' Committee on May 31, was issued. The committee also reaffirms the agreement of March 26, where it is not inconsistent with present demands. In the following statement the union calls attention to the fact that it demands the reinstatement of all men employed on the road before the strike. The statement is as follows:

To the Public: We, the Executive Committee of the Street Railway Employes' Association, had decided to submit to our members in mass meeting assembled Tuesday night, without any recommendations whatever, the propositions submitted by the Business Men's Committee, and let the people take action and decide what it would do in the matter, but, after having issued the call for a meeting, the late evening papers published the statement, from the representative of the company, stating that fewer places were open now than then for our men.

This led the Executive Committee to decide that there was no need of submitting the proposition, having no assurance that it would be lived up to if acted on favorably by our men. Now, in order that the public may understand our position, we are constrained to restate our statement made to the Business Men's Committee May 31, which is as follows: Reinstatement of all old men, recognition of the union, arbitration of all future differences and the agreement of March 26, where not inconsistent with the present demands.

The foregoing constitutes the substantial proposition to which we ask the consent of the company.

It is true we have discussed these various propositions from day to day with our attorney, ex-Governor Stone, and he has by us been authorized to open negotiations with the railroad company and to see if it were not possible to secure a fair and honorable settlement of the controversy, and he still has such power and stands ready to confer with them along the lines above mentioned, but, as he has failed up to the present, we reiterate our position that the public may know our exact stand in this controversy.

Both Sides Stand Firm.

Nathan Frank, chairman of the Citizens' Committee, was directed by the committee yesterday to say to ex-Governor W. J. Stone that the committee was unanimously of the opinion that the proposition submitted to the strikers on Saturday, with the approval of the president of the St. Louis Transit Company, is fair and equitable. The clauses relating to the reinstatement of the men, the part of the proposition which, it is said, stood in the way of an agreement, are as follows:

That the company shall agree to restore to its employment not less than 1,000 of its former employes immediately, and not less than the balance of them within ninety days after this agreement shall have been arrived at.

That thereafter as many more of its former employes shall be re-employed by it as there shall be places for them, either by reason of vacancies that shall occur, or the future extension of the company's business.

That the company shall agree to prefer the men named in the list so to be proffered to all other applicants for positions until all of them shall have been employed.

Last night President Whitaker of the St. Louis Transit Company was asked if the company still was willing to reinstate a thousand men as proposed in the proposition submitted to the strikers Saturday. He replied:

"There are not a thousand vacant places to-night."

W. D. Mahon said last night that Mr. Whitaker could not induce the men to return to work if he was willing to reinstate a thousand of them. "The union," he said, "reiterated its position this afternoon and it means to stand by it. If all the men are not reinstated none of them will return to work."

THE GOVERNOR REPLIES.

Declares Citizens Should Aid Him to Preserve the Peace.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., June 6.—Governor Stephens, in answer to an open attack on him and the police force published by a citizen of St. Louis, has sent a reply, in which he says:

"It is not within my province to make the strikers accede to the terms of the St. Louis Transit Company, or the transit company submit to the demands of the strikers. My greatest consideration is the preservance of peace, enforcement of law and the protection of the lives and property of citizens. No man regrets the present condition of affairs in St. Louis more than I. If, as governor of Missouri, I have had much more to contend with than any of the Governors whose records I have noted. I have had several interviews with the Chief of Police of St. Louis and the Police Commissioners and Captains, and they know how intensely aroused I am, and what we expect of them in this crisis. It is not unlikely that many of the police officers are not doing their duty. Many are suspected of being in sympathy with the lawless element, and as soon as this is definitely known their stars will be taken from them. I believe the department is entitled to great credit for the good work it has done thus far, and should have the support rather than the censure and opposition of good citizens.

"This is one of the greatest industrial upheavals of the century, and to lull the disquietude and to prevent greater damage to life and property in St. Louis it calls for the hearty co-operation of all good citizens and peace officers.

"It is true that Mr. Hawes is taking more or less interest in politics. His position as President of the Police Board does not disqualify him as a political leader. His connection with the Jefferson Club demands it. He stands, as far as I can learn, for clean political politics in St. Louis, and for God's sake strengthen his hands and help him with your voice and your pen to push the fight with vigor on. He is, too, neglecting his law practice, not having been able within a month to devote a day in his office.

"J. W. Campbell, Chief of Police of St. Louis, is an able, brave and conscientious officer, and he must in his heart resent the charge that he is being pulled and hauled about, and that he is prevented from doing what he thinks is right at this time. I deny that he is being pulled and hauled about, at least by myself, or that he is being prevented from doing what he thinks is right. He will say as much and he will say further that he has sought, and continues to seek, my counsel, and that I have only gone to him and conferred with him when earnestly entitled. I do not rank, as you suggest, with any of my predecessors in the point of ability. I feel hourly my weakness, and my inability to do always that which is right, and which would please the public. I feel, therefore, my dependence upon my friends, in whom I have confidence. I make no claims to statesmanship, or to superior ability, and am entitled to the help and sympathy of those I am trying to serve.

"I have taken no part whatever in the political struggles in St. Louis, to which you refer; know but little about the local fights and care less; have not attempted to use the Police Department to advance my interests or the interests of any of the candidates for political favors. A very slight investigation on your part will prove to you the truthfulness of this statement. Notwithstanding your unfair and unkind attack upon me and my motives, I am yet glad to say that I am receiving daily letters of congratulation from the good people of St. Louis and elsewhere upon my course thus far in this trouble through which we are passing. The conservative and independent press of the country approves of all I have done, which, of course, is a source of gratification to me, and which acts as a tonic to strengthen me in the battles yet to be fought.

"When I found our police inadequate I requested the call for 2,500 emergency policemen. It was not our fault that only 200 responded. When that failed, and the situation still appeared serious, it was at my request the Sheriff was directed to summon a posse of 2,500 men. I have not yet thought it expedient or necessary to call upon the militia. Should this disagreeable duty be forced upon me I would not hesitate to do so. I still believe St. Louis is able to keep the peace and preserve order, and that it is not yet necessary to call upon the law-abiding people of the State to leave their homes and avocations to do for St. Louis what she was unable to do for herself. If a settlement is not soon reached, and lawlessness continues to prevail, notwithstanding nineteen out of every twenty citizens of Missouri urge me not to do it, I will call out the militia. This, though, only as a last resort."

OLD MEN CAME TO BLOWS.

Finally Settled Quarrel About Strike by Arbitration.

Six men became involved in an argument over the strike question yesterday at the Maplewood Station on the Suburban. All were gray-headed, but this did not prevent them following up their arguments with blows. After a time, all admitted that they were wrong to allow their feelings to get the better of them. They parted in friendship but with their differences by no means settled.

Three of the men were veterans of the Civil War and wore G. A. R. caps. These were against the strikers. Their opponents were three old men who had taken a ride out into the country on union cars to enjoy the green fields and generous vegetation.

The G. A. R. men were residents of Lake Junction. By name they were John and Thomas Hoff and H. Horton. The two Hoffs and Horton were standing at the Maplewood Station waiting for a westbound car, and incidentally condemning the strikers. One of the city men heard their talk, and took up the union side. The discussion became heated and finally one of the city men in an excited moment landed on the head of Mr. Horton. The latter responded with a blow. For a moment it seemed as if all six men would engage in a mix-up.

An elderly gentleman, who refused to give his name, achieved the honor of reconciling the belligerents. He suggested that the matter be arbitrated. The six men compiled, and the elderly gentleman acted as arbitrator.

His decision that they were all wrong was well received and the six men shook hands and went their ways.

TO REPORT THE KELLY BILL.

Measure Will Come Up in the Council To-Morrow.

The Railroad Committee of the City Council has assured members of the Council that they will report the Kelly ordinance together with City Counselor Schnurmacher's opinion on the power of the Municipal Assembly to repeal ordinances granting franchises or special privileges back to the Council at the regular meeting to-morrow afternoon. Councilmen Kratz and Thuner, who are the leading advocates of the bill in the Council, have expressed a determination to force a vote on the ordinance if possible, at that meeting. Strong ordinance was reported from the House of Delegates twenty or thirty petitions have been presented to the Council by Councilman Thuner from labor organizations of the city, urging the Council to pass the Kelly bill. A pretty fight is expected, therefore, when the bill comes up for final passage, and speculation is rife as to what disposition the Council will make of it.

The flaw in the bill pointed out by City Counselor Schnurmacher, that is the error in the title of the bill, is easily corrected, say the friends of the measure, and it is expected that when the Railroad Committee reports the measure to-morrow, it will offer an amendment providing for the change of the title of the bill so as to make it read "An ordinance providing for the repeal of the franchises of certain street railway companies of St. Louis."

APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR.

St. Louis Citizens Ask Him to Call Out the Militia.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., June 6.—W. M. Samuel, W. F. Morton, William Bagnell, August Gehner and John F. Lee were here today to see Governor Stephens and make a personal appeal to him to call out the militia to settle the St. Louis street car strike. The Governor was in Fulton and it was about 5 o'clock when he returned and gave them a hearing. They represented the affairs as being in a deplorable condition, business was paralyzed and the Sheriff's posse was unable to prevent lawlessness and restore order. They indorsed the actions of the Governor so far, but wanted him to use the entire power of the State to preserve order.

The Governor stated after the hearing that he had not yet decided what he would do, but he was inclined to the opinion that he would not be justified in ordering the militia out at this time. He has the delegation's statements before him, and he may make an answer when he has reviewed them to-morrow. The Governor feels that he has not had the moral support of the citizens of St. Louis in his efforts so far. He has been condemned and abused, he says, and he is confident if they would lend him their earnest support the strike would have been ended before this time.

William Bagnell, W. F. Morton and August Gehner were seen by a representative of The Republic on their arrival at the Union Station at 10:05 o'clock last night. For some unknown reason, these gentlemen seemed unwilling to discuss their visit to Jefferson City. Mr. Bagnell referred the reporter to Mr. Gehner.

Mr. Gehner said that the Governor came in shortly before their train time, and they did not have time to discuss the situation. He said that the Governor told them he would not take any action in the matter of calling out the militia until he came to St. Louis and informed himself upon the situation, and saw if conditions warranted the step. Mr. Gehner said that Governor Stephens would come to St. Louis to-day.

"Did you receive any encouragement in the request for the militia?"

"The Governor would not commit himself one way or the other until he had come to this city," was the reply.

INCIDENTS OF THE STRIKE.

Michael Dooley, 27 years old, a striking motorman, living at No. 225 West Stems street, was arrested at Virginia and Eichelberger avenues, on suspicion of having blown up the United States mail car at Pennsylvania and Meramec streets Tuesday morning. The arrest was made by Sergeant Klein and Officer Healy of the First District.

Dooley was held for the Federal authorities.

The cases of Daniel and Fred Glock, charged with obstructing the tracks of the Sixth street line in St. Louis County, came up yesterday before Justice of the Peace Hansman at Maplewod. The two were bound over to the Grand Jury.

Officers Roach and McLaughlin of the Sixth District yesterday arrested Roy Lane, 17 years old, of No. 1417 North Sixteenth street, on a charge of placing obstructions on the tracks of the Lee Avenue division of the transit company in front of No. 1310 North Fifteenth street. A warrant was issued against him.

Car No. 10 of the St. Louis division of the transit company collided yesterday morning with car No. 171 of the Suburban road at Sixth and Walnut streets, and the transit company car was damaged to the extent of $25. The Suburban company car was damaged $10. No one was injured.

Policeman's Narrow Escape.

A bullet fired by a person unknown to the police yesterday afternoon pierced the helmet of Officer William Aylward of the Fourth District, who was riding in car No. 212 of the Union Line. The car was going west and had crossed Twenty-fifth street when the shot was fired. The bullet broke a pane of glass in the car, passed through the policeman's helmet and lodged in a seat on the opposite side of the car. No arrests were made in connection with the case.

New York and Boston.
Big Four Through Sleepers and Dining Cars.

FIERCE FIGHT WITH KNIVES.

Both Men Who Participated Are Terribly Cut.

Frank Cramer and Warren Motter, alias Spot Mottle, met last night at a house kept by Emma Roy, No. 1233 Lucas avenue, and engaged in a fierce duel in which both men were probably fatally cut. The fight had its origin in rivalry for the affections of the Roy woman, who is rather elderly and weighs more than 250 pounds. Both men are in the City Hospital. Doctor Scharff, who treated them, says their chances for recovery are slim.

It appears that Cramer had enjoyed the good graces of the woman for more than a year, and was very much in love with her. About a month ago Spot Mottle appeared upon the scene, and Emma changed her affections to him. This enraged Cramer and he determined to have his rival's blood. He has been endeavoring to meet Motter for a long time, but never came face to face with him until last night.

Motter was seated upon the front steps of the fat woman's house when Cramer happened along and immediately opened up hostilities. He drew a knife and made a cut at Motter, who replied to the assault by slashing Cramer across the throat, from ear to ear, severing one of the large veins in his neck. In the midst of the fight the Roy woman came with an ax, which, it is said, she handed to Motter and told him to finish Cramer completely with it. This Motter proceeded to do, and would have completed his task but for the timely interference of neighbors.

Cramer fell to the ground, weak from loss of blood, and Motter and the woman took to flight. Cramer was taken in an ambulance to the hospital. Later in the evening Detectives Keefe and Ziegler arrested both the others. Motter was so badly cut that he was taken to the hospital, and the Roy woman was locked up in the Fourth District Station. Motter received a deep cut in the abdomen, one in the right side and two cuts on the head.

New Paper at the Capital.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Jefferson City, Mo., June 6.—The Republicans of Jefferson City have decided to launch a Republican evening daily paper here about July 1, under the name of the Jefferson City Republican. It is to be managed by a stock company and will be issued from the office of Ferguson & Mayor, printers, on High street. The editor is yet to be selected. The company organized to-day with a capital stock of $3,500. The directors are A. J. Bauer, Ed Mayer, Seg. Ferguson, W. H. Bosse, Emil Schott, C. J. Miller and Eugene Kraemer.

The Little Soldiers In Your Blood.

The part which the corpuscles of the blood play in making good the loss occasioned to the body by wear and tear, and in carrying off the effete or worn-out material, has been compared to the part played by a soldier. The corpuscles of pure blood are our soldier-friends, who repair the worn-out tissues of the body, and fight against disease-germs. The first condition for good health is pure blood, and that can only be obtained and kept by taking pure food and drink.

Adulterated food-stuffs and drinks are the pests of the modern market, and all too often health considerations are sacrificed to apparent cheapness. If you would have a pure drink, take cocoa; but let it be a pure cocoa, such as Van Houten's, which is highly digestible, extremely soluble, and of most delicious taste. It is cheap, too, for it costs less than a cent a cup.

It is easily made; it has an attractive