POSSE DEPUTIES TO SERVE SUMMONSES.

Captain Tune, Recruiting Officer, Expects in This Manner to Obtain Better Service.

COLONEL CAVENDER'S CHASE.

He Went After the Man Who Shot at Him With a Noiseless Gun — Deputies Discharged.

In the absence of Colonel J. H. Cavender and Adjutant George B. Webster, who were at the Coroner's office the greater portion of the day, Acting Adjutant E. C. Rowse was in command at the posse barracks yesterday. Interest among the deputies centered in the inquest on the bodies of the two men who were killed in the riot on Washington avenue last Sunday. The news that two possemen had been placed under arrest in connection with the case caused some comment. They were Gardner McKnight, a member of Battery A of the National Guard of Missouri, and George W. Cox, both members of Company F of the posse comitatus.

Captain Lewis T. Tune, recruiting officer, has decided to use members of the posse to summon new men instead of relying on the Sheriff's regular deputies. His reason for this course, he says, is that the possemen, as a rule, are personally acquainted with men he is after, know where their homes are and their haunts when not at home.

As Colonel Cavender was returning to the barracks from the Coroner's office in the afternoon, accompanied by his orderly, Lieutenant Walter McKenna, he was struck on the body by a bullet from a noiseless gun or beanshooter at Tenth and Pine streets. The missile did him no injury. Colonel Cavender saw the man when he fired upon him and jumped off the car and tried to capture him. The man ran east on Pine street, pursued by Colonel Cavender and Lieutenant McKenna. He dodged into the Laclede fire brick yard at Ninth and Pine streets and escaped.

Recruiting New Men.

The greatest activity at the barracks was in the recruiting and commissary departments. Captain Tune mustered in forty men and issued summonses for a large number of prominent business men and other citizens.

The following deputies were sworn in yesterday:

E. J. Maynard,	Francis M. Ellison,
Robert James,	Bert Young,
Edward P. Bierman,	John Ahearn,
James Lively,	Edw. Wyman,
James Gibson,	Charles Shelrer,
Frank H. Clifford,	W. E. Crowe,
Hupp Davis, Jr.;	Ed J. Vogelsang,
George A. Duke,	G. A. Eberle,
W. G. Aldridge,	John Wedel,
E. H. Loffhagen,	Alfred P. Hebard,
C. P. Jacoby,	John Davis,
Herman Kruger,	Luther W. Riddle,
A. S. Cale,	Daniel J. Tracy,
George Wardelman,	Nathaniel T. Lane,
Larcas Roesche,	W. Delafield, Jr.;
Walter Finley,	Harry Bedford,
Frank Cook,	Hy. M. Young,
J. B. Johanan,	George W. Bolton,
Ernst F. Miller,	Jacob B. Parker.
Pat Scully,	

Colonel George H. Small, in charge of the commissary department, and his force of assistants were busy all day providing cots, mattresses, pillows, blankets and other articles of comfort for the various camps throughout the city.

G. A. Rs and Lawyers in the Posse.

The following members of the G. A. R. who volunteered for duty on the posse were sworn in:

W. L. C. Brey,	Oscar Holston,
S. C. Buckingham,	Joseph Moore,
Louis P. Butler,	A. G. Peterson,
Henry S. Canoll,	Truman A. Post,
A. J. Child,	J. P. Rice,
Ed D. Coe,	Doctor E. H. Sawyer
Willie E. Gray,	Doctor A. J. Steele,
C. August Doerrner,	George E. Smith,
Del R. Haynes,	L. E. Snow,
Doctor Thomas S. Hawley,	John Taylor,
William H. Heath,	N. H. Williamson,
Charles E. Hofmann,	E. J. Winand,
C. A. Holbert,	N. L. Winkle,
	A. Worchester,
	Nelson Young,

Thirty more are expected to join the company to-day, when the officers will be elected.

Company No. 23, all members of the bar, with Captain Edward Cunningham, Jr., in command, completed its roster yesterday, which is as follows:

Captain—Edward Cunningham, Jr.

Lieutenants—T. G. Edwards, First Lieutenant; P. F. Coste, Second Lieutenant.

Sergeants—J. G. McConkey, First Sergeant; D. G. Taylor, I. H. Lionberger, J. A. McDonald, Clifford Mott.

Privates—James J. Birge, L. C. Bandy, Davis Bigar, John H. Booher, R. S. Brank, F. L. Bircough, A. L. Brooks, W. C. Bryan, B. S. Carmichael, Fred Chapin, J. S. Carter, H. L. Christy, J. B. Bowman, L. S. Eads, Leo Ehrlich, E. C. Eliot, Alfred Frank, W. C. Hutchinson, W. W. Hinckley, J. W. Lewis, A. L. Monroe, Walter McKittrick, C. F. Meyer, F. W. Oliver, V. Mott Porter, Edgar Rombauer, Moses Sale, H. C. Scott, J. W. Sharp, G. W. Smith, E. C. Tittmann, Wentworth Terry.

The company has decided to secure uniforms at once, which will be similar to that of the "Rough Riders" in the Spanish War.

Deputies Discharged.

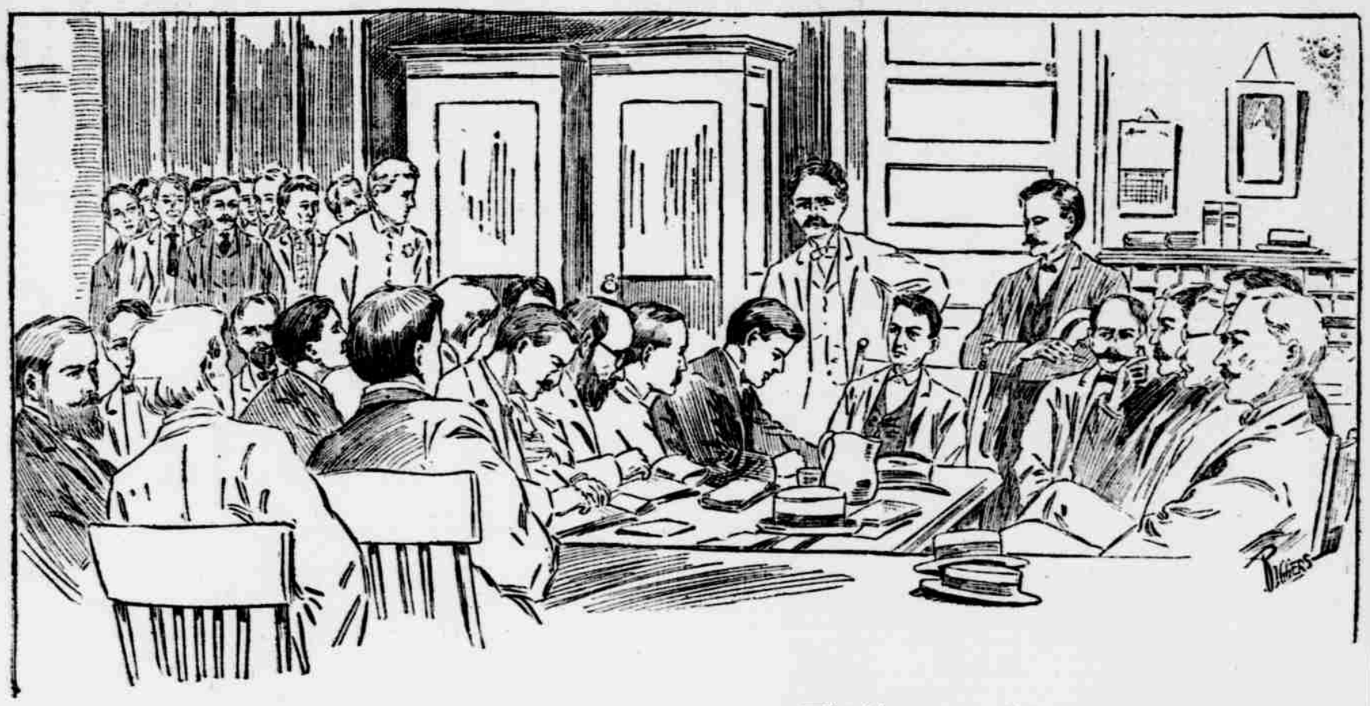
The following were discharged yesterday from the posse: Edwin Horsefield, Kurt von Reppert, T. J. Lonergan, Joseph E. Schmidt, John A. Anderson, Henry G. Pieper, Fred H. Hentman, P. A. Griswold, Dave H. Nation, Henry Stade, George Kendall, Fred Naack, Harry Roberts, Fred V. Vierling, Julius E. Smucker, O. E. Koehn.

William J. Kinsella reported for duty in Company F after a twelve hours' leave of absence.

The total number of deputies in the posse yesterday was 1,270.

Chief of Detectives Desmond, George W. Baumhoff and Chief Campbell called at the Barracks yesterday, where they had a conference with Colonel Cavender, and arranged for the disposition of men in opening up transit company lines.

Lieutenant B. F. Small of Company No. 17, of which Captain C. F. Clarkson is the commanding officer, ordered twenty men of his company to report to Captain McIntyre of Company 18 for duty at Obear and Kossuth avenues. The men refused to obey and were reported to Colonel Cavender. He ordered an investigation. The men probably will be discharged for insubordination. They say Captain Clarkson had given orders that they were not to be moved except in case of riot, and they refused to obey the order of Lieutenant Small.



Coroner Lloyd. William Thomas.

Coroner Lloyd examining William Thomas, one of the striking street railway employes, who was arrested at the scene of Sunday's riot. His half-brother, C. Edward Thomas, was one of the men killed.

CORONER OPENS RIOT INQUEST.

Continued From Page One.

rose avenue; E. Williams, No. 3739 Rutger street; O. A. Ronat, No. 2302 Hickory street; R. L. Chick, No. 2827 LaSalle street; Ben Green, No. 2955 Hickory street; R. C. Harper, 3739 Rutger street; A. Raeber, 2329 Atlantic street; C. Schwentker, No. 2720 Papin street; J. Dresch, No. 1708 Chouteau avenue; James Smith, No. 2327 LaSalle street; Thos. Reynolds, No. 1010 South Jefferson avenue; C. Robbins, No. 1402 Montrose avenue; J. Grant, No. 1408 Montrose avenue; U. Ronan, No. 2816 Caroline street; W. Bradford, No. 1311 Ohio avenue; H. Jones, No. 2301 LaSalle street; William E. Cannon, No. 2648 Chouteau avenue; Ben Cooper, No. 3732 Hickory street; U. S. Grant, No. 2634 Caroline street; Fred Crawford, No. 2753 Caroline street; F. Black, No. 2753 Caroline street; O. Summers, No. 2753 Caroline street; John Elliott, No. 2330 Chouteau avenue; Eli Noring, No. 111 South Tenth street; Frank Harris, Lindell Hotel; Walter McGery, Hotel Elliott.

Coroner Lloyd requested those present at the inquest to give in the names of any one that they knew could throw any light on the cause of the shooting, so that he could have subpoenaes served on them.

Klotz Says Posseman Fired First.

James P. Klotz, a traveling salesman, whose home is in Toledo, O., and who is a guest of the Lindell Hotel, was the first witness. He showed considerable feeling against the posse.

In the course of his testimony he was questioned by Coroner Lloyd about letters he had written to the press about the riot, and particularly about one to an afternoon paper, in which he said he would like to testify, if the authorities undertook an investigation. He was asked whether he did not think the insinuation that the authorities might not investigate the affair was calculated to encourage lawlessness. He replied that he did not so consider the statement in the letter, which, he said, was written with a desire to have justice done, and also in the hope that it might have some influence on the effort on the part of some citizens to have the militia called out. He also said in his testimony that he thought the deputies on last Sunday handled their guns like boys, and that whenever he saw a boy with a gun he always tried to get behind him.

The testimony of Klotz in substance was that he was sitting in the room in the Lindell Hotel, at the Sixth street and Washington avenue corner of the building, when the excitement began. He heard music and went to the window, whence he had a full view of the scene of the trouble.

He saw the uniformed men marching west, preceded by a drum corps, which turned south in Sixth street. Just then two men in uniform went out of the line of the parade ground and two men with shotguns came from the sidewalk toward them. Witness had seen nothing done up to that time by either side, although there was considerable yelling. Several cars were going east.

The two men who left the ranks and the men with the guns began scuffling, whereupon a third left the ranks and approached the group. Another man with a shotgun came toward him. The third man with the gun advanced to a point half way between the rail and the sidewalk, when he fired. This was the first shot fired, so far as Klotz could remember. At the shot one of the men in the scrimmage dropped across the track. Then the shooting became general all along the block. The men in uniform broke and seemed trying to get away. Witness thought that several hundred shots were fired.

Klotz further asserted that he saw shooting from the windows of the barracks, the men firing in every direction "as if they were craze-stricken and thought that every man in the street was an enemy." Looking toward Broadway, he saw another man drop to his knees, try to arise, then fall flat, lying there until carried away. Then came the patrol wagon, the mounted police and the ambulance. Witness testified that he saw no rocks or other missiles thrown.

Casility Was Nervous.

Charles W. Cassilly of No. 1355 North Garrison avenue was the next witness. He is a photographer, having his place of business in East St. Louis. He was returning from East St. Louis. When the trouble began he was just opposite Crawford's. A car passed and some one hit the screen along the side with something soft. Several deputies then ran in front of the squad of paraders, and ordered them to halt. A man in the head of the parade ordered the line to halt, with the remark that they would see what was the matter. Several grabbed the man who afterwards was killed, at least six deputies having him in charge. Two of them had shotguns. They dragged him across the car tracks, and then the deputies separated. Two shots were fired at that instant, and the man fell dead.

After the shots, four men with shotguns ran east and another ran around Sixth street, where he knocked down a boy who was on a bicycle, and, according to the witness, beat him. Witness saw no weapons in the hands of uniformed men. He was of the opinion that the man who was shot could not have resisted arrest, because too many deputies had him. He could not count the number of shots fired, but it sounded continuous. As soon as the shooting began the uniformed men dispersed, the street clearing quickly. Witness was sure that no trouble preceded the shooting.

While describing the shooting of Thomas the witness was overcome by nervousness and had to interrupt his testimony until he recovered his self-possession.

Colonel Cavender Testifies.

After detailing the orders under which the posse was directed in its duties, which were to pay no attention to jibes and insults, but to meet violence with violence, Colonel John H. Cavender, in charge of the posse, told what he knew of the occurrences of Sunday. He said that he had been informed earlier in the day that the strikers were to parade to East St. Louis and had been advised by the Night Chief of Police that if they became intoxicated in East St. Louis there likely would be trouble when they returned. He had just ordered Adjutant Webster to have the companies at the barracks hold themselves in readiness, on reporting, in case of trouble, and the orderly was circulating the instructions when a deputy reported the appearance of the parade at the bridge. Several deputies and officers of Colonel Cavender's staff went to the door, but he remained seated. Colonel Cavender heard the marchers abusing the members of the posse, but they made no reply. The men could have gone past without interference, said the witness, and, furthermore, had no need to pass the barracks.

Where the Trouble Started.

Suddenly a car passed and a uniformed man threw half a brick at it, which afterwards was brought to the witness. Captain Robinson ran unarmed to arrest the man who threw it and the attempt to arrest him was resisted by others in the line. By that time Colonel Cavender had reached the door and rushed into the crowd, trying to stop the disturbance. Almost immediately a shot was fired from a revolver by one in the crowd. As Colonel Cavender reached the north car track he saw a Sergeant of Company F had arrested a big fellow, who was resisting. Another of the posse was assisting the Sergeant, both of them being surrounded by five or six of the paraders, who struck at them and tried to rescue their comrade. Colonel Cavender jumped between, forcing them back, whereupon another man in the rear tried to draw a revolver. Colonel Cavender covered him, whereupon he replaced his weapon. The prisoner then was taken to the barracks by the Sergeant, the uniformed men scattering. By that time many in the parade had rushed west across Sixth street and were firing their revolvers.

The first shot in the riot, Colonel Cavender said, was fired directly after the brick was thrown through the car. He was sure that it was from a revolver, and that it would not have been fired by one of his men. He saw a man throw up his hands and fall near Sixth street, and later another man fall at Broadway and Washington avenue. He was unable to name any of the members of the posse who fired shots and did not recognize Cox and McKnight as having participated in the shooting.

Colonel Cavender, being sent to the room in which the twenty-one prisoners were detained, in order to identify if possible, the man who tried to draw a revolver, returned with the statement that he thought he had identified the man. He was Rheinhardt Mueller, but when he was brought before the jury and Colonel Cavender was questioned, he said that he could not be sure. He then stated that the man had tried to draw the weapon from an inside pocket on the left side of his coat.

On Mueller's coat being thrown back, it was seen that he had no inside pocket there, and Colonel Cavender said that he had been mistaken in his identification. Mueller not having had opportunity to change his clothing since the riot, in response to further questions, Colonel Cavender said that he did not know whether any of the paraders were intoxicated. He was sure that none of his men were. He gave no order to fire while the rioting was in progress and heard no such order given.

Adjutant Webster's Story.

At the barracks the statement had been made by several, including Adjutant George B. Webster, that J. H. Kennedy, one of the prisoners, had been identified positively as the man who threw a brick at the car. Adjutant Webster followed Colonel Cavender to the stand. He failed in his identification of the man who threw the missile, selecting Allan Knabb as the man he thought was guilty.

Adjutant Webster's testimony was about as follows:

He stood in the barracks entrance as the parade came up Washington avenue. He heard considerable shouting, and some of the marchers were waving their caps, while others were shaking their fists. While they were passing the barracks a car came from the east, and as it passed the barracks a brick was thrown through the windows. When the witness heard the crash of glass he shouted to others of the posse, "get him," and joined those who went after the man who threw the brick. The man was on the north side of the car and witness saw him stoop, then run west. Before witness got to him a shot was fired and a bullet passed between him and Captain Robinson. Witness did not know who fired the shot, but it was the first that he heard. He was sure that it did not come from a member of the posse.

As the first man in pursuit reached the front end of the car, two strikers came behind him with drawn revolvers. Witness jumped back to make his shotgun effective just as one of the men leveled his revolver at him. The man was unable to fire, probably because his revolver was at half cock. He was still struggling with the weapon when some one to rear and left of witness shot him. The second man with the revolver got behind two women and escaped. The man who threw the brick was taken to the barracks, where, according to the witness, he gave the name of Kennedy.

Afterwards a man ran up the street from east of Broadway with a revolver drawn and witness shouted for some one to get him. Another of the posse called for him to halt, and then two shots were fired from shotguns, the man falling. Witness stated that the first man shot was in front of the street car through which the brick had been thrown, some distance east of Sixth street. The other man fell at Broadway. Both had revolvers. He stated also that he did not see McKnight and Cox in the street, although several members of Company F, to which they belong, were there. A number of uniformed men were intoxicated and two of the prisoners were very drunk, difficulty being experienced in getting them into the patrol wagon.

Kennedy Not Identified.

In the witness room, Webster selected three men, any one of whom, he said, might have been the man who threw the brick through the car. They were Allan Knabb, Charles Johnson and Rheinhardt Mueller. When they were brought before the jury, he said that he thought that Knabb was the man. J. H. Kennedy was brought before him, but he stated positively that he was not the man. In response to a question from Coroner Lloyd, Kennedy said that he was arrested at Broadway and Washington avenue by Deputy Frank N. Johnson, after the shooting commenced.

On a man named McIvor, when the prisoners were searched, was found a revolver with two chambers discharged, still warm and the barrel powder-stained, according to the Adjutant, and a heavy iron-handled bean shooter was taken from a man who gave his name first as Luke Stevens, then as Luke Stevenson. Also there was found on several of the prisoners considerable buck shot and a quantity of cartridges. A prisoner who gave his name as Chappel had thrown a piece of brick on a pile of mattresses in the barracks.

Witness was positive that Thomas had a drawn revolver when he was killed. He said in regard to the charge that deputies shot from upper windows in the barracks that his back was turned to the building most of the time, but that he saw no shots fired from windows.

Missile Thrown at a Car.

W. S. Robinson of No. 728 Carpenter Place was the Deputy Sheriff who arrested the man for throwing at the car. On the stand yesterday he made in substance the following statement:

"I was in the doorway facing east, watching the parade as it approached from the bridge. There was some demonstration east of Broadway, but no violence. At Broadway and Washington avenue a westbound car stopped to let off or take on passengers and two strikers stepped in front and had some words with the motorman apparently.

"The car started again, and the two stepped back. In front of the barracks some missile was thrown at the car. I think that it was a torpedo. I saw the act and heard the explosion as it struck the car. The man who threw it immediately ran west. With others, I started west, expecting to head him off around the car. The man ran through the column of paraders and kept zigzagging.

"In front of Crawford's he ducked under an umbrella carried by one of the paraders. I and two other deputies were at him when he did this and pulled him out of line. General confusion followed, and several strikers ran to his assistance. One of them had a stick and yelled 'let that man go; come on, boys.' One of the deputies with me reached over with a revolver to strike one of the men who was trying to take the prisoner from us.

"The revolver dropped, and I tried to catch it, but did not succeed. It exploded when it struck the ground. Immediately there were about half a dozen pistol shots from behind me. Then came a report from a shotgun in my rear and to my left, from down the street. A few minutes later, after crossing the street and coming back, I saw a man lying across the south track. I leaned over him to ascertain how badly he was hurt. I had some conversation with him, but cannot remember what was said. He had a slight wound in the cheek, as if cut with the sight of a pistol by some one attempting to club him with it. Then some one in the barracks called me to distribute ammunition, and I went in."

Witness said that the pistol shots from behind him were fired by others than members of the posse.

Prisoner on the Stand.

William Thomas, half brother of one of the men who was killed, and who lives at No. 1423 Franklin avenue, testified that he and the dead man had been motormen on the Chouteau avenue line until the strike was inaugurated. He was walking in about the middle of the parade, between Broadway and Sixth street, when a deputy ran out and grabbed him, while three other deputies leveled their guns at him. He was taken to the barracks and from there, according to his statement, saw his brother lying in the street.

He insisted that he heard no shots fired before he was taken to the barracks and saw no demonstration of any kind. He did not know why he was arrested. He was quite sure that his brother was not armed. He heard no bad language and saw no rocks thrown. He knew of no disturbance in East St. Louis, preceding the riot on this side, and was sure that none of the men in the parade was intoxicated. He was present when the other prisoners were searched and saw no weapons taken from them. The only weapon found on him, he said, was a 25-cent pocket-knife.

Bryan Brown testified that he was walking down Sixth street when he saw the strikers marching past the posse barracks. He said that he saw two deputies clubbing William Thomas, and that Thomas's half-brother, Edward, the man who was shot, rushed to his assistance. Witness then said that more deputies ran out from the barracks to the assistance of those who were trying to arrest Thomas. He heard a shot, he said, and saw Thomas fall to the ground.

Witness said that Thomas was not facing the deputy that shot him, and that he did not see any weapon in the hand of the man that was shot. Witness said that he did not know what caused the deputies to attack Thomas, or what caused the shooting. He said that he thought he could identify the man that did the shooting if he were to see him in the same garb he wore Sunday. He was asked if he could identify either McKnight or Cox as one of the men who did the shooting, and he replied that he could not.

Women Were Calling "Scab."

Mrs. May Brown testified that all the men, women and children on the street were calling "Scab!" and hooting when the parade was within ten feet of the barracks. "Then I saw men rush out from the barracks," she continued, "and commence to shoot. I saw the first man fall, but I cannot say who shot him, as the shot was fired from a crowd. I did not see any weapon in the hand of the man that was shot."

When asked by the Coroner if she had seen anybody throw a brick or had heard it hit the car, she replied that she had not.

F. Morelock, a carriage and wood worker, who lives at No. 2315 North Tenth street, testified that he was returning from Belleville, and that when he reached the corner of Broadway and Washington avenue he saw several men standing in front of the barracks, and that several shots were fired from the guns in the hands of the deputies, when the crowd scattered and he saw a man fall. Witness testified that before the shooting he saw deputies trying to arrest a man in the ranks who resisted, while other deputies left the barracks to assist in arresting him. Witness testified that at this juncture he saw Frank Rine coming along that street, and that when Rine stopped to look back he was shot down. Witness testified that he tried to help Rine up from the street, when a deputy leveled a gun at his head and ordered him to move on. The deputies, he said, seemed to be wildly excited. Witness testified that he saw no weapons in the hands of the strikers and that to his mind the shooting of Rine was unprovoked.

John Luby, a porter at the Lindell Hotel, was an eye-witness to the shooting. He testified to seeing a man fall at the first shot, but could not identify the man who did the shooting.

Ed Fenbach of No. 4249 Newstead avenue testified that he was in front of the barracks, when he saw one of the deputies run out into the street and grab hold of one of the strikers, and call to other deputies to come to his assistance. Some one called halt, he said, and everybody stopped. Just then the shooting commenced, and he saw men dropping to the ground and others scattering in all directions. At this juncture, he testified, a car almost ran down the men who were on the track, and in order to escape being run over some of them had to jump on the fender of the car. Witness further testified that he saw no demonstration, and did not hear any bricks strike the car or see any weapons displayed by the strikers.

Witnesses of the Shooting.

Mrs. Maude Rheinhardt of No. 2705 Russell avenue testified that she was standing in the door of the Boatmen's Bank, when some men in the rear of the first division of the parade commenced to shout "scab." She got on a car, she said, and when the car was in the middle of the block she heard a shot ahead of her, and saw a man fall to the ground. She knew nothing further, she said. Her husband, Ferdinand Rheinhardt, corroborated her testimony.

I. Lipschitz of No. 2028 Cass avenue testified that he heard shots, which, he thought, came from the barracks, and that when he turned around he saw a man fall to the ground. He did not know, he said, who did the shooting or what caused it.

M. F. Goodrich testified that he saw a deputy run from the barracks as the parade was passing and pull a man from the ranks. Other men in the ranks came to their companion's assistance, he said. Then he saw a deputy raise his gun and shoot a man who had his side turned to him. Witness testified that he saw Gardner McKnight standing in front of the barracks as he passed, but did not see him shoot. He testified that the man who did the shooting wore leggings, blue shirt and belt, army hat, and that he appeared to be about 5 feet 8 inches tall, and weighed about 165 pounds. He said that he did not see the men in line with any weapons.

Charles W. Schwenker of No. 2520 Papin street testified that he heard shots fired and saw a man fall. He saw no demonstration of any kind made by the strikers, he said.

E. Williams, a former conductor on the Chouteau avenue line, testified that he saw a deputy trying to arrest William Thomas and that his half-brother, Edward, who came to his assistance, was shot by a deputy, who stood but three feet away when he fired the shot. He said that he saw no action on the part of the strikers to justify the shooting.

Arrest of William Thomas.

William P. Kennett of No. 3962 Delmar boulevard, a deputy, testified that he saw some of the deputies trying to arrest a man in the parade. He ran out to their assistance, he said, and saw a flash and heard the report of a revolver. Witness testified that he met Sergeant Sparks with two prisoners in charge. One of them was William Thomas, he said. He went to Sparks's assistance, he said, and together they got Thomas away from another man who was trying to prevent his arrest. At this juncture, he testified, he saw the man who was assisting Thomas fall, shot but does not know who fired the shot. He testified that he heard a pistol shot first.

Sergeant Charles Sparks testified that he was standing in the door of the barracks when he saw the strikers go by.

"When I turned to go in I heard something strike the side of the car," he said. "Then Adjutant Webster called out: 'Get the man that threw that brick.' I saw a man running through the ranks of the strikers. I presumed that he was the fellow that threw the brick. I pursued him and captured a man that was running, but whether it was the man I started after I do not know. As I was marching my prisoner to the barracks several revolvers in the hands of strikers were pointed at my head and I thought I would surely be shot. If the man in my charge had not been in front of me I would have been killed."

Thomas was the man he arrested, he said. He did not see McKnight or Cox at the time.

Doctor F. E. Woodruff of No. 2948 Dickson street, a Deputy Sheriff, testified that he saw some one throw a brick, and heard it strike the side of the car. He also testified that the first shot he heard was caused by Lieutenant Cornwell's pistol dropping to the ground. He said that he did not know who shot Thomas or Rine.

Identified the Wrong Man.

John Roberts, a striking motorman, who was in the parade Sunday, testified that he heard one of the deputies say: "Let's get one of the — — — —." "Then I saw a deputy holding a man while another attempted to shoot him," said Roberts. "His gun would not work, and he threw out the shell and again leveled it at the man that was being held, and pulled the trigger as he was standing only four feet away from his victim."

That was the shot, he said, that killed Thomas. He said that he thought he could identify the man who did the shooting. Coroner Lloyd asked him to look around the room and see if he could find the man. He did so and picked out Samuel Meyer, a commercial traveler, who was in the audience. Meyer said that he was at home when the shooting occurred, and Roberts admitted that he was mistaken. He said that he thought he saw Cox with a pistol, but did not see McKnight.

Charles McIvor, a conductor, testified that he saw shots fired from one of the upper windows of the barracks, but that he did not know what caused the shooting.

Charles White, a former motorman on the Park avenue line, testified that he saw weapons taken from men in the barracks while he was under arrest. Who the men were, he said, he did not know.

J. H. Kennedy, one of the men suspected of throwing the brick at the car, testified that he saw a deputy run out from the barracks to try to arrest a man in the ranks. A shot was fired, he said, and he saw the man fall, but he did not know who did the shooting.

Other witnesses that testified were Jack Adams, No. 414 High street; H. Jones, No. 2301 LaSalle street; L. K. McCormick, No. 2302 South Broadway; Thomas Doyle, No. 1310 North Grand avenue; Joseph Eno, No. 2311A St. Louis avenue; Rheinhardt Mueller, No. 3329 Olive street; Allan Knabb, No. 15A South Twenty-third street; W. P. Hedrix, No. 2755 Chouteau avenue; Charles Johnson, No. 3848 Folsom avenue; John Schuler; Church Greenway, No. 3101 Olive street; F. H. Chaplin, No. 4352 Finney avenue; Chas. H. Robbins, No. 1405 Montrose avenue; J. F. Cleary, No. 2813 Chouteau avenue, and Charles Schwertz, No. 812 Hickory street.

Their testimony in the main was like that of the other witnesses. None of the witnesses examined would say that either the strikers or the deputies were intoxicated Sunday.

NO POLICE ON CARS TO-DAY.

Officers to Be Returned to Their Beats—Chief Campbell's Letter.

All the divisions of the St. Louis Transit Company's systems will be operated to-day on a regular schedule without police guards. The tracks will be patrolled by the police, and ample reserve forces of the Sheriff's posse will be held in readiness, but no officers will be placed on the platform of the cars. Chief Campbell advised President Whitaker of the transit company to this effect, and received the reply that an attempt would be made to-day to operate all the lines, both night and day.

Chief Campbell decided upon this move at a conference with his twelve Captains at the Four Courts yesterday afternoon. At 6 o'clock this morning all the policemen in the city will be returned to their districts, where they will be assigned to beats in day and night platoons, as before the strike. In many instances, the beats will be changed, most all of the officers walking along the car tracks.

When the Captains were summoned to the Four Courts yesterday, Chief Campbell talked with them about the strike situation in their various districts, and learned the status of affairs before mentioning the object of the meeting. Every Captain reported the situation much improved. Since Sunday's rioting, the Captains reported that there had been almost absolute calm. Only a few disturbances of a minor nature were reported.

Chief Campbell then asked the Captains what they thought of removing the police guards from the car platforms, and if the cars could be operated in safety without such protection. It was generally agreed that the cars could be run without police guards, and then Chief Campbell instructed the Captains to restore the natural order of the department.

Each Captain, he said, would be responsible for the affairs in his own district. All the patrolmen, probationary patrolmen and Sergeants will return to their respective districts this morning, and the emergency policemen, of whom there are about 300, will be distributed about the various districts where they are most needed.

In accordance with this decision, the following letter was sent to President Whitaker of the St. Louis Transit Company:

"Dear Sir—This is to advise you that commencing to-morrow all officers of this department will be taken from the street cars and will be sent back to their respective districts, where they will do patrol duty along the lines of your system, both night and day. We will hold a reserve in each station in case of riots or other trouble. Please arrange to run all the cars on regular schedule commencing to-morrow, to run as late as 1 o'clock.

"I wish you would also arrange to have a car in readiness at each power-house where deputies are assigned, to be used by them in case there is any trouble along the lines. Very respectfully,

"JOHN W. CAMPBELL,
"Chief of Police."

Chief Campbell, when seen by a Republic reporter, said: "Two or three lines have been run without police guards in the last few days without the slightest disturbance. I now feel that we can run them all without police on the cars. I cannot provide a policeman for every car all the time, and I had just as well take them off to-morrow as the next day. They have to come off some time, and I think the time is past when they are necessary. I shall keep a strong police guard along the street railway tracks and have emergency forces of the posse in case of trouble. I think this will suffice. The developments of the last few days make me think that all the worst is over.

"I think the strike has been broken. The shooting on Sunday by the possemen has had the effect of quieting the disturbers. They see that we mean business, and that is what is necessary. We do not expect any more serious trouble, but if there is we are prepared to give them as much and a little bit more than they can give us. I mean to preserve law and order, and it shall be done. That's all there is to it."

President Whitaker stated that he would attempt to run all his cars on a regular schedule to-day, as suggested by Chief Campbell. General Manager Bamberger said he thought he could run the cars without police protection.

CROSSTOWN CARS AT NIGHT.

Grand Avenue and Vandeventer Avenue Divisions Operated.

Last night the Grand avenue and Vandeventer avenue divisions of the St. Louis Transit Company's system were operated at night for the first time since the inauguration of the strike. The Sixth street electric line was run as it was on Tuesday night and the Delmar, Spaulding and Page avenue lines of the Lindell division were run from one terminus to the other instead of stopping at Taylor avenue, as had been the custom previously.

Sixteen cars were run on the Sixth street line; sixteen on the California avenue line; fourteen on the Grand avenue line and seven on the Vandeventer avenue line. No trouble of any consequence was reported by the crews of the cars, and it was stated at transit company headquarters that the cars were run satisfactorily to the management.

Mail car No. 20 was stoned on the Baden line last night at the intersection of Broadway and Talcott avenue. The windows of the car were broken and several shots were fired by persons in the crowd, but no one was injured. The car was delayed about half an hour.

Other lines that were operated last night were the Park avenue, Compton Heights, Laclede avenue, Olive street and Manchester avenue.

BADEN LINE CAR BLOWN UP.

Front Trucks Demolished—Crew Escaped Injury.

Car No. 9 of the Baden extension of the North Broadway division of the transit company was blown from the tracks yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock in front of No. 7942 North Broadway.

It is supposed that the car wheels exploded a dynamite cap. The front trucks of the car were almost entirely demolished. Motorman John H. Gray was thrown from his position on the front platform to the middle of the car by the explosion. He was only slightly injured.

Conductor George Huber was forced over the back railing, and received a slight bruise on the left shoulder. Transit company officials say the car was damaged $100. No arrests were made in connection with the case.

INJUNCTION SUIT CONTINUED.

Set for Hearing Next Wednesday—Affidavits Filed.

At the request of W. S. Anthony, representing the defendants in the Federal injunction suit against W. D. Mahon and others, Judge Adams of the United States Circuit Court yesterday granted a continuance in the case until next Wednesday, United States District Attorney Rozier agreeing to this action.

The reason given for the continuance was that ex-Governor W. J. Stone, chief counsel for the defendants, was out of the city. The Court said that the restraining order would hold in the meantime.

"I do not see that the Government cares very much if the defendants are in no hurry to seek relief from the injunctive order," said Judge Adams. This court will adjourn for the summer in a short time from now. Unless the case is submitted on June 25, or shortly thereafter, it will have to go over to the fall term."

Affidavits were filed yesterday by W. D. Mahon, Mack Missick, Harry A. Bryan, John Johnson, Edgar Long, Frank Gunold, George W. Davis, Edward Sweeney, Fred Bressler, H. Hendrick, William Woodling, Louis Marks, C. E. Wright, Peter Reinhardt, A. Ronet, J. H. Bennett, Horace Beare, T. J. Whelan, George Vogel and J. R. MacMechan.

Nearly all of these names are mentioned in affidavits previously filed in support of the bill for an injunction. The present affidavits contain denials of allegations made in the former batch. For the most part the affiants are strikers and strike sympathizers. Mahon's affidavit, in part, is as follows:

"William D. Mahon, being duly sworn on his oath, says the the affidavits heretofore filed by R. L. Wilson and A. E. Burshel, in the above entitled cause, wherein this affiant is charged with having made certain speeches in Cleveland, O., during the strike upon the lines of the Cleveland Electric Street Railway Company have been read by this affiant.

"In regard to the Cleveland strike this affiant states that he was not on the ground when the strike was ordered. In the first strike, at the only meetings of the union attended by this affiant, there were committees of citizens and from the City Council present and representative of the State Board of Arbitration of the State of Ohio.

"The only speech made by this affiant was in presence of these people at these meetings, and it is untrue that he secretly advised wrongs and discountenanced openly. All his Cleveland speeches were made at public mass meetings and open meetings where the public was admitted. This affiant states that he does not know R. L. Wilson or A. E. Burshel, and states that all the allegations concerning this affiant as stated in either affidavit is untrue."

Mac Missik, secretary of the St. Louis Street Railway Employes' Union, in his affidavit, says:

"The affiant further states that no threats were made in his presence, and he is informed no threats were made at any other time against the property of the transit company or the lives of its employes.

"This affiant further states that it is true that he has attempted to use his influence to get honest laboring men to become members of his union, believing that it is for the best interest of the men that by combination they can effect more than they can individually."

Harry A. Bryan, president of the Street Railway Employes' Union of Cleveland, O., and who had charge of both strikes at Cleveland, O., in his affidavit says in part: "To my knowledge no meeting of our men was held in which the public were excluded, and that the public was always invited, and it is absolutely false that I ever counseled violence, publicly or privately, as set forth in the affidavits of R. L. Wilson and A. E. Burshel, heretofore filed in this court. I further state that I do not know either of the affiants, R. L. Wilson and A. E. Burshel."

APPEAL TO ORGANIZED LABOR.

Committee Solicits $100,000 From Union Men the World Over.

The special committee appointed by the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis to solicit from organized labor throughout the world $100,000, to be used in establishing bus lines in St. Louis, to compete with the transit company, was formed yesterday by the election of an Executive Board of the committee of fifty selected to solicit the fund.

The Executive Committee consists of Harry F. Blackmore, chairman; Leon Greenbaum, secretary; J. J. Isaacs, treasurer, and A. W. Morrison, August Priesterbach, J. G. Hoppenjohn and E. Val Putnam. The committee has opened headquarters in room No. 920, Fullerton building, and yesterday issued a circular to organized labor throughout the world, reciting the condition of the present street railway strike, the causes that led to it and the determination to win it by the strict enforcement of the boycott against the transit lines, at the same time providing a means of transportation in a bus line, which will enable all persons to go from place to place as their business demands.

The circular is signed by Chairman Blackmore of the Executive Committee and countersigned by Leon Greenbaum, its secretary.

JEFFERSON AVENUE MYSTERY.

Car Loaded With Armed Men Involved in a Shooting.

A few minutes before 3 o'clock yesterday morning Policeman Mathews of the Eighth District noticed a St. Louis Transit Company car standing on the Jefferson avenue tracks at the intersection of Clark avenue. He started toward it. When he reached Walnut street, walking south, nine men came out of Seaver's saloon at the corner and boarded the car, which went rapidly south. About two minutes afterwards Mathews said he heard several shots fired near the Jefferson Avenue Bridge. He ran south on the bridge, but all was quiet, and he returned to the saloon. Mr. Seaver said eleven men, who were on the car, were in the saloon about three-quarters of an hour eating and drinking. He said they had no stars or badges to indicate who they were, but he thought they were employes of the St. Louis Transit Company. All of the men were armed with large revolvers.

Henry Tredeemek, a tinner on Jefferson avenue between Adams and Russell streets, told Policeman Mathews that the car was No. 3, and the panels were painted green.

WANT THE BILL RECONSIDERED.

Strikers Circulate a Petition Concerning the Kelly Measure.

Little business was transacted at Walhalla Hall yesterday, the principal interest being centered in the Coroner's inquest. Contributions poured in steadily, $485.40 being donated yesterday. A meeting of the 'Bus Committee was held, but it was stated that nothing was accomplished.

A petition was circulated among the striking street railway men, which reads as follows:

"St. Louis, June 14.—To the Honorable Members of the St. Louis City Council: Gentlemen—We, the undersigned citizens of St. Louis, respectfully petition your honorable body to reconsider the bill repealing the St. Louis Transit Company's franchise."

Many signatures were attached to the petition. It was stated that to-day a committee would be appointed who would call on the members of the City Council who voted against the bill, and that every influence would be brought to bear on them to have the bill reconsidered.

WABASH.

Philadelphia and Return, $21.00.

June 14 to 18, via Niagara Falls, stopover allowed. Good returning until June 26. Wabash ticket office, Broadway and Olive, S. E. Cor.

MR. GOMPERS IS HOPEFUL.

Coming to St. Louis on a Mission of Peace.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL