

WASHINGTON BRONZE

PHILADELPHIA'S MONUMENT UNVEILED.

Mr. McKinley Pays Tribute by Act and Words to the First Chief Magistrate of the Nation—The Parade and Ceremony in Fairmount Park.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—The memory of George Washington was honored here to-day at Fairmount park in monumental bronze and the cord which released the flags which veiled the figure of the first ruler of the republic was drawn by its latest executive while, surrounding him, were men in whose veins runs the blood of those first patriots who battled shoulder to shoulder with Washington and with him made possible the scene enacted to-day—a scene conceived and planned by those very comrades in arms and completed by their sons in peace.

At sunrise cannon from the batteries of the United States troops camped in Fairmount park aroused the city, and soon steady streams of people began to move toward the Green street entrance to the park where the monument stands. The decorations throughout the city were lavish, and decorated stands were erected all along the line of the parade.

The ceremonies proper began at noon, when the parade moved from Broad and Spruce streets, under command of Major General Snowden, and at the park passed in review before the President.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S TRIBUTE.

The unveiling ceremony was impressively simple. Bishop Whittaker opened with prayer and Major Wayne followed with an appropriate address. Then came the unveiling by President McKinley, marked by the national salute of twenty-one guns by the artillery and by the foreign and American war vessels in the Delaware. This concluded, President McKinley spoke as follows:

"Fellow Citizens: There is a peculiar and tender sentiment connected with this memorial. It expresses not only the gratitude and reverence of the living, but is a testimonial of affection and homage from the dead. The comrades of Washington projected this monument. Their love inspired it. Their contributions helped to build it. Past and present share in its completion and future generations will profit by its lessons. To participate in the dedication of such a monument is a rare and precious privilege. Every monument to Washington is a tribute to patriotism. Every shaft and statue to his memory help to inculcate love of country, encourage loyalty and establish a better citizenship. God blesses every undertaking which revives patriotism and rebukes the indifferent and lawless.

"A critical study of Washington's career only enhances our estimation of his vast and varied abilities. As commander-in-chief of the colonial armies from the beginning of the war to the proclamation of peace, as president of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, and as the first President of the United States under that constitution, Washington has a distinction differing from that of all other illustrious Americans. No other name bears or can bear such a relation to the government. Not only by his military genius—his patience, his sagacity, his courage and his skill—was our national independence won, but he helped in largest measure to draft the chart by which the nation was guided, and he was the first chosen of the people to put in motion the new government. His was not the boldness of martial display or the charm of captivating oratory, but his calm and steady judgment won men's support and commanded their confidence by appealing to their best and noblest aspirations.

WASHINGTON'S CHARACTER.

"And withal Washington was ever so modest that at no time in his career did his personality seem in the least intrusive. He was above the temptations of power. He spurned the suggested crown. He would have no honor which the people did not bestow. An interesting fact—and one which I love to recall—is that the only time Washington formally addressed the constitutional convention during all its sessions over which he presided in this city he appealed for a larger representation of the people in the national House of Representatives, and his appeal was instantly heeded. Thus he was ever keenly watchful of the rights of the people in whose hands was the destiny of our government then and now.

"Masterful as were his military campaigns, his civil administration commands equal admiration. His foresight was marvelous, his conception of the philosophy of government, his insistence upon the necessity of education, morality and enlightened citizenship to the progress and permanence of the republic cannot be contemplated even at this period without filling us with astonishment at the breadth of his comprehension and the scope of his vision. His was no narrow view of government. The immediate present was not his sole concern, but our future good his constant theme of study. He blazed the path of liberty. He laid the foundation upon which we have grown from weak and scattered colonial governments to a united republic whose domains and

power, as well as whose liberty and freedom have become the admiration of the world. Distance and time have not detracted from the fame and force of his achievements or diminished the grandeur of his life and work. Great deeds do not stop in their growth, and those of Washington will expand in influence in all the centuries to follow.

REQUEST TO CIVILIZATION.

"The bequest Washington has made to civilization is rich beyond computation. The obligations under which he has placed mankind are sacred and commanding. The responsibility he has left for the American people to preserve and perfect what he accomplished is exacting and solemn. Let us rejoice in every new evidence that the people realize what they enjoy and cherish with affection the illustrious heroes of revolutionary story whose valor and sacrifices made us a nation. They live in us and their memory will help us keep the covenant entered into for the maintenance of the freest government on earth.

"The nation and the name of Washington are inseparable. One is linked indissolubly with the other. Both are glorious, both triumphant. Washington lives and will live because of what he did for the exaltation of man, the enlightenment of conscience and the establishment of a government which recognizes all the governed. And so, too, will the nation live victorious over all obstacles, adhering to the immortal principles which Washington taught and Lincoln sustained.

The oration was delivered by Mr. Porter. The formal presentation of the memorial by the society to the city was made by Major Wayne to Mayor Warwick, with short addresses by both, and then the mayor transferred it to the Fairmount park commission, which body exercises jurisdiction over the great pleasure ground.

The night was devoted to various phases of celebration apart from the dinner to the President. The wheelmen's parade, with nearly 30,000 in line, was the principal feature.

SURRENDER PREVEZA.

Turks Capitulate to the Greek Forces—Gen. Smolenski's Orders.

ATHENS, May 17.—This morning a private dispatch from Arta says that the Turkish garrison at Preveza sent the Greek archbishop and five notabilities of Preveza to the commander of the besieging Greek army with a message saying that the Turkish force was ready to capitulate to the regular forces of Greece.

General Smolenski has dismissed all the irregulars from his camp, believing that they are responsible for many of the Greek disasters, and he threatens to punish with death any one who intrudes among his troops.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 15.—The sum of \$10,000,000 (Turkish) is mentioned here as the amount of the indemnity Turkey will demand from Greece. Picarats have been posted in the Stamboul quarter protesting against the shedding of Mussulman blood, because the great sacrifices imposed upon Turkey by the war are out of proportion to the advantages she may gain. The sultan acting, it is said, on the advice of the emperor of Germany has refused to grant an armistice until the basis of peace shall have been approved by him.

The sultan has instructed Edhem Pasha, the Turkish commander in Thessaly, to take special care of the works of antiquity in Greece and prevent his soldiers from doing any damage to them. The Turkish general was further instructed to send all the movable articles of value to the Ottoman museum at Constantinople.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 15.—The semi-official announcement was made yesterday that in well-informed Russian quarters (evidently the foreign office here) the belief prevailed that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to prevent the forces of the sultan of Turkey from continuing the occupation of Thessaly after peace between Turkey and Greece should have been concluded. This declaration may possibly be only put forward as a feeble leading up to a later intimation that Russia may not be opposed to the permanent annexation of Thessaly to the Turkish empire. It is known, however, that the foreign office is much concerned over threatened trouble in Bulgaria.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Comparative Calm at a Time When a General Revival Was Expected.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Bradstreet's says: "The unexpected falling off in the request for staple goods within a month has resulted in a period of comparative calm at a time when a general revival in demand had been looked for. Wholesalers report that the volume of business consists of filling orders, even Chicago not claiming more than to have held its own in volume of goods distributed. Interior merchants continue to buy for nearby wants only, and in many directions farmers are too busy with field work to supply their wants at the country stores.

"There are 251 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, compared with 238 last week, 265 in the corresponding week one year ago, and 210 two years ago, 186 three years ago, and as compared with 235 in a like period of 1892."

ONE PRIZE BOOMING.

JOPLIN, Mo., May 17.—Hot competition among ore buyers has again advanced the price of ore, causing great stir and excitement throughout the district and hastening the opening of new mines. Big dividends are being declared among mine owners, and lively times are anticipated if the prices keep up. Zinc ore is in great demand at \$23.50 per ton and lead ore at \$29 per 1,000 pounds. The Joplin Prospecting company declared a dividend of 200 per cent last week, and another dividend of 100 per cent this week.

GREAT SUFFERING IN CUBA

Consuls Confirm the Worst Reports—Many Americans in Want.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Secretary of State Sherman has already begun to receive answers from United States consuls in Cuba in regard to the suffering of Americans in the island because of General Weyler's orders concentrating people of the disturbed sections in the towns. These have been sent to the President at Philadelphia. All confirm the dark reports sent heretofore, and it is almost certain that the President will send a message to Congress early next week suggesting a relief appropriation, but taking care not to complicate this with any other question pertaining to the revolution and preserving the strict policy of neutrality.

One consul said: "Things are growing worse every day. If that merciful country does not come to our aid, God only knows how many persons will die of starvation."

The consuls were especially instructed to send lists of American sufferers and the number of these will be sent to Congress.

At the state department it was said this morning that the number of native and naturalized citizens on the island who are legitimate objects for the aid of this country will aggregate several thousand. If this be true the proposed appropriation of \$50,000 would not go very far in measures of relief.

An American consul was so impressed by the suffering which came under his observation daily that he recently sent a letter to the mayor of the city, offering to contribute 1,500 loaves of bread for the starving. The mayor waited several days, and then sent a reply, expressing thanks, but not accepting. It was evident that the mayor recognized the need and wished to accept the contribution, but was afraid to do so.

Senator Morgan said that the message of the President, if it should apply only to relief measures in the way of food and clothing, would not cause him to deviate from his purpose of pressing his resolution for the recognition of a state of war, as he had given notice he would do before it was assumed that the President would send in such a message. The friends of the Morgan resolution will not antagonize measures contemplating temporary relief, but they are not disposed to accept such measures in place of a more general and far reaching declaration.

THE NEW YORK UNDER ORDERS.

NEW YORK, May 17.—According to the Herald's Washington bureau, orders have been sent to Rear Admiral Ricard to have his flagship, the New York, ready to go to sea at a moment's warning to-day, with coal to her full capacity. Concerning the flagship's destination nothing can be learned at the navy department, but that its departure from port has a bearing on the Cuban case is denied by the secretary of the navy. It has, however, been suggested that Consul General Lee has renewed his request that a naval force be kept within a short distance of Havana for the protection of American citizens in that city against mob violence. There is no corroboration of this theory, but the belief among the navy officers is strong that the New York is to be held in complete readiness to go to Key West at a moment's warning.

A MADRID PAPER QUITE RABID.

MADRID, May 17.—The Heraldo, referring to the possible action of the United States for the relief of Americans in Cuba, says: "The Spanish government will have universal opinion on its side if it acts with energy in repelling American interference in Cuban affairs, but this opinion will be hostile unless the government ceases making concessions. These displays of weakness, if they do not increase the difficulty of solving the question, certainly do not improve the situation in Cuba."

The Correspondencia announces that the reported increase in the strength of the Spanish navy was decided upon in view of the possibility of international conflicts.

APRIL'S GREAT IMPORTS.

They Were 70 Per Cent Larger Than Those of a Year Ago.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The April comparative statement of foreign trade issued by the bureau of statistics shows: Merchandise, domestic exports, \$76,176,997, increase as compared with April, 1896, \$6,775,000; imports, \$101,305,101, of which nearly 50 per cent was free of duty. Compared with April, 1896, there was an increase in dutiable imports of over \$20,000,000 and of over \$22,000,000 in non-dutiable merchandise. The imports last month were 70 per cent larger than in April, 1896.

For the ten months the exports of domestic merchandise exceeded those of the same period of 1896 by over \$151,000,000. The imports of merchandise during the last ten months, however, were over \$66,000,000 less than for the same period last year. The total exports for ten months amount to \$600,165,441, and the imports, \$600,165,441.

The amount of gold exported during April was \$6,639,419, and the imports \$618,452. During the last ten months the excess of gold imports over the exports was \$69,823,106. The exports of silver during April amounted to \$4,896,995, and the imports \$387,124. For the last ten months the exports of silver exceeded the imports by \$13,313,692.

NEW NAIL AND WIRE TRADE.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 17.—Manufacturers of wire nails, wire and rods are about to form a grand combination to control the market for all three products. If the new combination is a go, it will practically drive out all competition in the manufacture of wire nails. All the firms who were in the nail pool have signified their willingness to enter the new combination.

AMERICANS IN CUBA.

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR \$50,000 FOR RELIEF.

The Money Required to Relieve Several Hundred Citizens of This Country Destitute in Cuba, or to Help Them to Leave—Difficulties Arise.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—After a long conference with Secretaries Sherman, Gage, Alger and Long and Attorney General McKenna, during which Senator Davis, chairman of the Senate foreign relations committee, was admitted, the President sent the following message to Congress, which was read at the opening of the session of such house:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States: Official information from our consuls in Cuba establishes the fact that a large number of American citizens in the island are in a state of destitution, suffering for want of food and medicines. This applies particularly to the rural districts of the central and eastern parts.

"The agricultural classes have been forced from their farms into the nearest towns, where they are without work or money. The local authorities of the several towns, however kindly disposed, are unable to relieve the needs of their own people and are altogether powerless to help our citizens.

"The latest report of Consul General Lee estimates that from six to eight hundred Americans are without means of support. I have assured him that provision would be made at once to relieve them.

"To that end I recommend that Congress make an appropriation of not less than \$50,000, to be immediately available for use under the direction of the secretary of state. It is desirable that a part of the sum which may be appropriated by Congress should, in the discretion of the secretary of state, also be used for the transportation of American citizens who, desiring to return to the United States, are without means to do so.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Before the Senate met the committee on foreign relations held a conference and decided to report a resolution carrying into effect the President's message in regard to Cuba. After the President's message had been read the resolution introduced by Mr. Gallinger last Thursday, appropriating \$50,000 for the relief of destitute citizens of the United States in Cuba, was presented with amendments. It provides for the expenditure of \$50,000, under the direction of the President, in the purchase and furnishing of food, clothing and medicines to such citizens and for transporting to the United States such of them as so desire and are without means to transport themselves.

Mr. Davis asked for immediate consideration of the resolution and there was no objection. The only speech was that of Mr. Gallinger. He said that he had been impressed at the mass meeting attended by 3,000 people yesterday with a statement made by a correspondent who had traveled through the stricken district of Cuba that the real trouble was that the Cubans were herded in the towns and prevented from going out to get the food. The most effective relief would be a demand by the President and the government that the Cubans be released from their bondage in the towns and permitted to go where they could secure food.

The resolution was then passed unanimously, there being no response to the call for the yeas. It had taken exactly eighteen minutes for the reading of the message, the presentation of the committee report, the brief speech and the final passage of the resolution.

In the house Mr. Hill of Illinois asked for the immediate consideration of a bill to appropriate \$50,000 for the relief of distressed Americans in Cuba, but Mr. Bailey of Texas said that he must object, unless an amendment embodying Senator Morgan's resolution for recognition of the insurgents be added. Mr. Dingley objected to the amendment, whereupon Mr. Bailey objected to the bill and the Cuban question was sidetracked.

The plan to send relief to Cuba has given rise to some objections. Some senators and representatives believe that the bulk of supplies would reach persons other than those for whom intended. The difficulty of successfully carrying out the scheme was presented by Senator White thus: "This proposition to relieve suffering Americans in Cuba presents some difficult questions. It establishes a precedent and we cannot be too careful about embarking on any totally new line of policy. There are some serious practical difficulties presented by this proposition. Are we to go into a crowd of a thousand starving people and pick out the few American citizens that may be among them and give them food and say to the others: 'You may die.' Are we to say to Consul General Lee: 'Mr. Consul General, whatever you do, do not give a morsel of food to a starving Cuban or a starving Spaniard?' Where are we to draw the line in the distribution of supplies? It is a difficult matter to deal with."

Senator Mills, who is one of the most ardent advocates of Cuban independence and intervention on the part of the United States, believes it to be the right and duty of this government the ground that it is morally responsible for the condition of affairs that exists there. "But for the action of this government," said he, "the people of Cuba would to-day enjoy good government. The advocates of Cuban independence will not be satisfied with providing temporary relief for American residents in Cuba, and will persist in their advocacy of active intervention by this government to terminate the insurrection."

TURKEY'S DEMAND SEVERE

Thessaly and Fifty Million Dollars—Sultan's Price of Peace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 18.—The porte has replied officially to the note of the powers, and declines to agree to an armistice until the following conditions are accepted:

The annexation of Thessaly, an indemnity of \$50,000,000 and the abolition of the capitulations. The porte proposes that plenipotentiaries of the powers should meet at Pharaos to discuss the terms of peace, and declares that if these conditions are declined, the Turkish army will continue to advance.

The demand for the annexation of Thessaly is based upon the fact that the province was originally ceded to Greece, on the advice of the powers, with the object of ending brigandage and Greek incursions into Ottoman territory, the porte believing at this time that the cession would attain these objects, but the recent incursions of Greek bands and the events immediately preceding the war have proved to the contrary. This is the substance of the reply.

The ambassadors met to-day to consider the porte's answer, which is regarded as raising an extremely grave issue. It is believed that representations will be made to the sultan personally to induce a modification of these terms, but it is foreseen that this will be very difficult, owing to the attitude of the powerful old Turk war party.

If the porte should prove obdurate a European conference is not improbable, although at present Russia is opposed to this.

It is regarded as quite certain that the powers will not consent to a retrocession of Thessaly. Even Germany is believed to be resolute on this point, because it would involve a violation of the Berlin treaty and imperil the peace of the Balkans.

LONDON, May 18.—The Times' correspondent at Athens says:

"To-day M. Ralli, the premier, visited the various legations and obtained assurances that the powers would undertake to prevent any offensive action on the part of the Turks, providing the Greek forces maintained a strictly defensive attitude. On this understanding, he immediately wired to the commanders of the three Greek divisions at Domokos, Sourpi and Arta, instructing them to abstain from all hostile action unless attacked by the enemy.

ATHENS, May 1.—The Greek army in Epirus has been compelled to fall back upon Arta, but continues to occupy a few positions beyond the bridge. The Greek losses at Corbora were 558 killed and wounded, thirty-three being officers. It is stated that the government has ordered the forces in Thessaly and Epirus to remain strictly on the defensive.

This morning 30,000 Turks were in sight of Domokos, and shortly after noon the battle began.

LARISSA, May 18.—Edhem Pasha's plans for the capture of Domokos are being rapidly perfected. Reinforcements are arriving and all the Greek positions are carefully watched. The bad condition of the roads and the heavy rains delay the operations for which the Turkish officers are anxiously waiting, but a general advance began at dawn.

A number of Greek deserters who have been captured say that 25,000 Greeks are behind the fortifications and intrenchments at Domokos, but that the whole organization is rotten and the medical and transport services have completely collapsed. They say that for thirty-six hours the only ration was a half loaf, and that the forces are becoming demoralized and are deserting by the wholesale.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 18.—The newspapers of this city protest vigorously against the "excessive and unacceptable" conditions which Turkey demands as the price of peace with Greece. They declare that if Turkey insists upon them, Europe will be obliged to abandon mediation.

SANTA FE TRAIN WRECKED

Went Through a Trestle at Marietta, 1

T.—Fifteen Injured—Two Fatally.

ANDOVER, Ind. Ter., May 15.—A south bound passenger train on the Santa Fe road, known as the Chicago & Galveston express, went through a trestle sixteen miles south of here, at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Fifteen persons, passengers and trainmen, were injured. Several of these are seriously hurt, and it is believed that two will die.

J. M. Grider, the Wells-Fargo express messenger, was so badly crushed by a heavy car chest that he cannot live. E. T. Sparks of Oklahoma Territory was crushed in the wreck of the smoker, and is also mortally injured. The wreck was caused by a washout.

HAVEMOYER-SERVIS CASES DELAYED.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—The trials of President Havemeyer and Secretary Servis, respectively, of the American Sugar Refining company, for refusing to answer questions of the Senate Sugar trust investigating committee have been postponed until May 23.

Running Out of Bulls.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 18.—The city government forbade any bull fight to be given yesterday. The authorities claim the bulls provided for the fights are so poor they do not justify the price of admission asked by the management. Enrique Merino, a Spanish bull fighter, has visited the famous bull breeding farms of Atenco and other places, and his judgment is that none of the bulls shown him were worthy of the ring. The poorness of the animals is getting to be a serious matter, and it begins to look as if bull fighting would stop for lack of animals to fight.

A KENTUCKY SENATE WAR

Two Officers Attempt to Preside—Great Confusion Occurs.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 18.—In the Senate this morning the fight over the Stephenson fusion bill was renewed and its advocates were confident of its passage. The silver Democrats insisted that Lieutenant Governor Worthington should vacate the chair pending an appeal from one of his decisions by Senator Bronston on the question of "indicating" members who were present, but who refused to vote. Mr. Worthington, backed by the Republicans and gold Democrats, refused to do so.

Senator Goebel, the speaker pro tem, who was presiding pending the appeal from Worthington's decision, demanded his right to the chair. The president refused to recognize him, and, lifting a chair over the clerks' desk, Goebel took his seat beside the clerks, and two bodies were in session amid great confusion.

Bitter words passed between Senator Bronston of the silver side and Mr. Worthington of the Worthington Senate. The Worthington Senate then adjourned till 3 o'clock and the Goebel Senate which, while in the minority, is backed by the clerks and all the other officers, adjourned until five minutes before 3 o'clock.

At 12 o'clock Doorkeeper Tyler locked both entrances to the Senate chamber and went away. The Goebel Senate will surely lock the doors when it gets inside, if it shall do so first, and members of the Worthington Senate declare they will break down the doors if they find them locked at 3 o'clock. Goebel's friends say he is sure to take the president's chair at 3:55 and keep it. Worthington's friends say he will take the chair at 3 o'clock.

The Worthington senate, which has a majority when all the gold Democrats and Republicans are present, is now in secret caucus preparing to reorganize, elect new clerks, a new president pro tem, etc.

Friday the session will stand adjourned unless gold Democrats and Republicans in the majority in both houses should try to continue the session.

TESTING SHORT RATIONS

United States Troops Living for Ten Days on Two Pounds of Food a Day.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Troop E of the First United States Cavalry has been marching through the Wichita mountains for a week to see whether soldiers can live on thirty-two ounces of food a day. Last December the war department adopted an emergency ration; that is, a ration to be used only in case of shortage of food or in forced quick marches, when every possible hindrance is left behind. This was adopted by a board of officers. It consists of bacon, ten ounces; hard bread, sixteen ounces; pea meal, four ounces (or an equivalent in appropriate material for making soup); coffee, roasted and ground, two ounces, or tea, one-half ounce; saccharine, four grains; salt, sixty-four hundredths of an ounce; pepper, four-tenths of an ounce; tobacco, one-half ounce.

In order to test this allowance, Captain W. C. Brown, who was a member of the ration board, marched his troop of cavalry out of Fort Sill, I. T., a week ago with nothing but the emergency ration for ten days. The orders were to march due west from Fort Sill for five days and then march back again. Captain Brown has not been heard from since the march began, but is expected to return to Fort Sill with his hungry troopers to-morrow or the day after.

Major Charles Smart, a surgeon who went from Washington to accompany the troop, will report to the secretary of war how the men stood the scanty allowance.

GOTHAM TAILORS STRIKE.

Eighteen Thousand Persons Affected—Men Forced Unwilling Leaders to Act.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The Brotherhood of Tailors, with a membership of over 30,000, decided yesterday to strike, and to-day most of the shops were closed. The leaders in the organization, including Joseph Barondes and Meyer Schoenfeld, counseled against a strike, but the majority of the workers insisted upon it, and committees of the Brotherhood of Tailors, children's jacket makers, knee pants makers, overcoat and sack coat makers, progressive tailors, vest makers and Lithuanian tailors were sent out to give notice to quit work. The committees notified all members employed in shops in Greater New York and nearby places in New Jersey.

William Cohen, business agent of the Brotherhood of Tailors, of which the strikers are nearly all members, said: "In this city, Brooklyn and Newark 15,000 men and women are on strike, 10,000 of them in this city, where 1,000 shops on the east side are closed. This strike affects the entire clothing manufacturing trade. The reason for the strike is the failure of the contractors to live up to the agreement they made more than a year ago. About 6,000 persons struck yesterday morning and the others last night and early to-day, when they had finished their tasks."

Two More Charity Bazaar Fire Victims. PARIS, May 18.—Mme. de Laune and her daughter have been deputed to the injuries they received at the charity bazaar fire.

STOPPED BY THE POLICE.

Members of the Cleveland and Washington Teams Arrested.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 18.—The police made good their promise to prevent Sunday baseball in Cleveland if an attempt was made to play. At the end of the first inning, between the Cleveland and Washington teams, all the players on both sides and Umpire Tim Hurst were arrested and taken to the Central police station, four miles distant, where President Robison gave bail for the prisoners and they were released.