

ASK FOR TROOPS MANY SHOT DEAD CALL IN SHERIFF

TEAMSTERS' STRIKE AT CHICAGO REACHES THAT STAGE.

Off To See The Governor

COMMITTEE OF BUSINESS MEN GOES TO SPRINGFIELD.

Firearms and Clubs Carried by Non-Union Men and Used With Abandon—Police Do Well and Given Praise.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Rioting in the streets was a prolonged and of such a fierce character that many of the leading business men have concluded that there will be neither peace in the city or safety for its business interests until the state militia has been called out to restore order. A committee of members of the employers' association left for Springfield to confer with Governor Deneen and to request him to give orders to the state troops. The labor unions have an extensive lobby at the state capital and it is likely that they will also be heard before any action is taken by the governor.

Chief of Police O'Neil says he is confident that he has control of the situation and can keep peace. Mayor Dunne supports him in his view and has declared that in his opinion the emergency has not arisen requiring the presence of troops.

On the other hand the business men point to the long list of injured which marked the rioting and the greater number of those who were hurt and declare that this alone is sufficient proof that the police are not, unaided, sufficiently strong to cope with the situation. No complaint is made against the police department, for the officers have dispersed every mob with which they have come in contact and have guarded wagons night and day, fighting continues in the street and is, if possible, more vicious on each succeeding day.

While the police have been able to disperse mobs and guard wagons they have not been able to prevent the many attacks that have been made on non-union men in the business portion of the city alone. The situation, the business men claim, will be ten-fold worse when express wagons and retail delivery wagons are sent to remote parts of the city.

Despite the order of Mayor Dunne and the prohibition of the city council many of the wagons of the concerns against which strikes have been declared, were handled by men armed with rifles and shotguns. The first rifle shot fired during the strike went whizzing through a crowded thoroughfare. The shot was fired by a guard on a wagon of the United States Express company while it was passing through a crowd of strike sympathizers at the intersection of State and Randolph streets. In driving past the corner the driver of the wagon reined his horses up suddenly. A guard within the wagon poked his head instantly from the wagon and seeing a street car conductor stooping as though to throw a missile, pulled the rifle trigger without the slightest hesitation. No person was hit, and it developed later that the conductor who narrowly escaped death was intent solely on his legitimate work of "throwing a switch."

The request of the employers made that the police be allowed to ride on their wagons was declined by the chief of police. Positive orders were issued that under no circumstances must the officers mount the wagons, and they will continue to march abreast of the wagons on the street, or keep along with them while walking on the sidewalks. The order is simply intended to ward off criticisms. While the officers might do just as good work while riding on the wagons, the chief declared he did not intend to have it said of the department that it was showing partiality or guarding private property specially.

One hundred and fifty wagons of the seven express companies went to and fro across the city, in many instances completely unguarded and at no time under the supervision of more than one or two policemen. Every wagon carried a guard, some of whom were armed with Winchester rifles and others carried heavy double barreled shotguns.

REIGN OF TERROR USHERS IN MAY DAY AT WARSAW.

Killing Described as Entirely Unprovoked and Wanton Disturbances Elsewhere Throughout Poland.

WARSAW.—Nearly 100 persons were killed or wounded in disturbances in various quarters of Warsaw. The troops apparently were uncontrollable and violated all orders to act with moderation. They fired in the crowds of demonstrators, and workmen, in retaliation, resorted to the use of firearms and bombs. Many women and children are among the dead and dying. What appears a reign of terror exists, the city presents a most gloomy aspect and the temper of the entire community augurs ill.

May day opened with every prospect that the recent forebodings would find contradiction in peaceful ending. Glorious weather ushered in the beginning of the celebrations and all factories, shops and offices of every description were closed. The streets were crowded from early in the morning with gaily-dressed people and troops. Children everywhere enjoyed themselves in the warm sunshine. The presence of numerous patrols Cossack cavalry and infantry were the only reminder of lurking danger.

No untoward incident was reported until afternoon. The first disturbances occurred between 1 and 2 o'clock, when a procession of several thousand workmen, carrying red flags, marched along Zelazna street. The demonstration was quite orderly and proceeded without molestation for some distance. Suddenly several squadrons of Uhlans appeared but without interfering with the procession, and took up a position along the sidewalks while the workmen passed through the lines. Then a company of infantry approached from the front and immediately the cavalry charged into a procession, driving it with the flat of their swords into a disorganized mass. When the cavalry withdrew the infantry fired a volley, whereupon the demonstrators turned and fled. The infantry continued to discharge volleys into the retreating, shrieking multitude. Thirty-one persons were killed and many wounded, and of the latter it is believed that fifteen will die.

The shooting is described as having been quite unprovoked. It has aroused the most intense indignation among all classes in Warsaw. Many of those who were killed or wounded were shot in the back, showing that they were running away when they were struck.

Another terrible scene was enacted at 5 o'clock p. m. at the corner of Ziota and Sosnora streets, when workmen fired from behind a wall at a patrol, which immediately opened fire on the passing crowds, killing or wounding twenty persons. The first bomb-throwing occurred at 9:35 o'clock, when a bomb was thrown into a Cossack patrol near the Vienna station. The Cossacks and one policeman were killed and two women who were leaving the station at the time were severely wounded by the explosion of the bomb. Cossacks and infantry fired a number of volleys, and it is reported that many persons were killed or wounded. Troops surrounded the whole neighborhood. It has been impossible up to the present time to secure accurate information as to the casualties in this affair.

At 10:45 p. m. disturbances broke out at Zomsowska gate of the suburb of Praga, across the Vistula river. A great crowd had assembled there, threatening the troops, when hussars fired upon the crowd and killed four and wounded many others.

In Jeroslino street a man fired into a patrol from the roof of a house, but without result.

It was reported by telephone from Lodz that a crowd there had stoned a military patrol, whereupon the soldiers fired and killed two men and wounded a boy. Later a similar scene occurred in Baluki square in Lodz, when two persons were killed. In Lodz also a bomb was thrown at a patrol, but it was not effective. The patrol fired into the crowd and killed three and wounded two persons.

A student who was distributing proclamations in Wola, a suburb of Warsaw, was killed by a patrol.

CHICAGO ASKS COUNTY TO HELP IN HER STRIKE.

Declare Inability to Continue Business in Face Of Rioting—Day's List Of Casualties Not Much Lessened.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sheriff Thomas E. Barrett of Cook county will take active control of the strike situation.

Much pressure has been brought to bear upon him and upon Mayor Dunne by business men who believe their interests to be seriously imperiled by the constant rioting in the streets that the sheriff has been compelled to swear in a large force of deputies and take active steps to do away with the present disorder. Two hundred deputies were sworn in, at the office of Sheriff Barrett, and it is expected that 2,000 have been enrolled.

A number of prominent business men, headed by John G. Shedd, of Marshall Field & Co., went to Springfield to lay the matter before Governor Deneen and to declare that in their opinion conditions in Chicago are such that the militia is imperatively needed.

The Chicago clearing house association adopted resolutions declaring that the riots in the streets were constantly increasing in fury and had gone beyond the power of the civil authorities of the city and county to control. It was therefore the opinion of the members of the clearing house that the state troops should be at once called upon. Both Mayor Dunne and Sheriff Barrett, have been deluged during the day by letters and messages declaring that the conditions had become unmanageable and that the rioting should be stopped at once. Notwithstanding all this pressure the sheriff is determined to take the situation in hand himself, declaring that until he has done so he will not be justified in calling for the militia.

Mayor Dunne for three hours rode through the downtown streets in a buggy and on his return to the city hall declared that he had seen no violence and believed the police to be fully able to cope with the situation.

The business men who are anxious for troops point as an argument to the long list of injured which is printed every day and declare that this alone is sufficient evidence to prove that the rioting is not suppressed. They declare that they are unable to make detailed deliveries in any part of the city and but for the fact that many of their men are accompanied by guards carrying rifles and shotguns they would be murdered.

Mayor Dunne said: "I had a conference with Sheriff Barrett and we have reached a complete understanding. He is swearing in all men that are necessary to preserve order in case of an emergency. It is only a wise precaution, and I think it is commendable for him to swear in men in case they are needed. I have not the least objection to his action and we shall undoubtedly work together."

Mayor Dunne had several conferences with Governor Deneen over the long distance telephone during the day and will have another talk.

Sheriff Barrett said: "I will not call for troops until I see what can be done with the police and the deputy sheriffs working together. If I cannot control the situation troops will be asked for."

Chief Deputy Sheriff Peters made a close scrutiny of all candidates for the position of deputy sheriff. Every man was required to produce some person who could vouch for his reliability.

Deputy Sheriff Peters announced that he would take neither union men nor representatives of the employers if he knew it. Two union men who had made application were detected before they were sworn in and were told that they could not serve. One of them was Stevan Sumner, head of the milkdriver's union, who is now under indictment for conspiracy in connection with the strike.

A conference was held between Levy Mayer, an attorney for the employers' association and the leaders of the teamsters' union. It was supposed before its commencement that the meeting would have a strong influence toward the settlement of the strike. It however, resulted in nothing.

GOOD Short Stories

An Ohio man who was recently elected to Congress went to Washington to look around and see what his duties were. He was hospitably received, and was wined and dined a great many times by his colleagues. Before he went home he said to his friends: "By George, I have had a good time! I have had dinners and breakfasts and suppers galore given to me. In fact, I haven't had my knife out of my mouth since I struck town."

The Democratic defeat of last November was being discussed by Representative John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi. "It reminds me," said he, "of the farmer whose house and barns were picked up by a cyclone and blown into the Missouri River. The farmer landed on top of a sawlog. As he came to the surface, blew the water out of his nose, wiped his eyes, and got a better grip on the log, he said: 'Well, that was so danged sudden it is ridiculous.'"

Miss Helen Gould recently entertained at luncheon at her home a number of little girls from a charitable institution. At the end of the luncheon Miss Gould showed to the children some of the beautiful contents of her home. She showed them books, carved Italian furniture, tapestries, and marbles. "Here," she said, "is a beautiful statue, a statue of Minerva." "Was she married?" asked a little girl. "No, my child," said Miss Gould, smiling; "she was the Goddess of Wisdom."

A prominent New York manufacturer of sporting goods has a daughter who, during a recent trip abroad, made an effort to be presented at the royal court of Italy. After due investigation, she was refused admittance on the ground that her father sold merchandise. She cabled at once to her father, and the next day received the following reply: "Absurd! It isn't selling. At the price, they are practically given away. See catalogue." The court attendant stretched a point, and presented her as the daughter of a great philanthropist.

Lady Bloomfield, in a magazine article, "Recollections of an Octogenarian," tells of an amusing incident in the career of her cousin, Augustus Hare. Mr. Hare was in Rome, and was showing a party of friends through the Colosseum, and giving them what information he possessed about it. A stranger was near the party, and heard, with evident anger, what was said. The further Mr. Hare's impromptu lecture went, the angrier the stranger grew. At last he joined the party, and said: "Ladies and gentlemen, I do not wish to obtrude myself upon you; but there are things which no gentleman can hear unconcerned, and without the wish of showing up an impostor. Ladies and gentlemen, I do not know who the person is who has been addressing you; but allow me to inform you that the lecture has been taken word for word, yes, actually word for word, from Mr. Hare's book, 'Walks About Rome.'" Mr. Hare, much amused, answered, "Sir, I can not express my acknowledgment for your kindness—indeed, I did not know that I possessed so warm a friend; but, sir, I beg to inform you that I am Augustus Hare."

PIONEER IN BOOK WORK.

Library of Congress Leads All Such Institutions in This Country.

It has not escaped the attention of librarians, as it has of the general public, that the library of Congress is now the national head of the library system of this country. To the casual reader this does not mean much; to the man who deals with books, the librarian, the patron of the public libraries, this is of deep significance and great interest. Since Herbert Putnam left the Boston public library, some years ago, to become librarian of the great storehouse of books in Washington, there has been a change in the institution and it has now assumed the place which rightfully belongs to it, and is year after year becoming more of a power in library affairs.

The average patron of the local public library does not realize that many of the facilities and conveniences in their own library are the result of the adoption of a library system which has been brought to its highest standard in the library of Congress, and the selection of books in many of the small libraries is determined, in large measure, by the list published by the library of Congress, which has taken over and brought up to date the useful work of the American Library Association.

There are many people who regard the library of Congress as they do a museum—a mere show place, where the published and manuscript treasures of the country are brought together. This is only the most superficial view. In addition to its popular side the library stands for scholarship, and its list of books—not ex-

actly bibliographies, but of a bibliographical nature—compiled for the use of members of Congress and others who are interested in great public questions, have turned thoughtful people into courses of reading which have resulted in molding public opinion. These lists are of value, even if not complete, because they are timely and perform a public service. Yet this is only one of the many activities of the library.

In the departments of manuscripts the library of Congress occupies a unique position in this country. Its collections are large and many of the papers which the library has are of the greatest importance. So far most of the publications of the library have been in the nature of lists and descriptions rather than of texts. The question arises each year, and is of increasing importance, how far the library should go in publishing its historical material. The lists merely make accessible to scholars who go to Washington the treasures of original sources of history.

Publication saves the originals places them in the hands of those unable to go to Washington and enables that thorough study which is indispensable to their right use. Provision has been made for the publication of the texts of the journals of the continental Congress and there ought to be more of such work. It costs money, but it makes for scholarship and citizenship, and considering how well and how cheaply the library of Congress does its work, Congress should be liberal in its expenditures for placing the treasures of its library in the hands of those who would make the best use of them.—Boston Transcript.

MARK TWAIN AS A BOY.

Some of His Old-Time Friends Think He Is Overrated.

When I returned to Hannibal I met other old-time acquaintances of the humorist, says a writer in Outing. According to two ancients whom I interrupted in an endless series of checker games at the back of a store, Mark Twain is "the most overrated man in America. There's about as much truth in those sayings in his books," I was informed, "as there is in a 10-cent novel. His brother Orion, who was a printer, knew more in a minute than Sam ever did know, and yet Orion never made no reputation.

"As a boy Sam was just like other boys, except he might have been a little slower. He was considered blamed dull, to tell you the truth. It was his peculiar drawl and accent that made him famous, I'll be dogged if it wasn't."

But another man, one of the author's old schoolmates, discoursed thus: "He was a mighty still sort of a boy. He was distant and would as a rule rather be by himself than with the rest of the boys. Most of us used to like to get in a skiff after school and go off fishing. We'd have our poles and boxes o' worms all ready under the schoolhouse and we'd grab 'em out soon as school was done and go off across the river to the slues and ponds and stay till dark drove us home. But I never recollect of Sam a-goin' fishin' with us or a-buntin' with us, though he liked to go down to the cave.

"He was a good talker and had the same slow way o' speakin' he's got now. If he was to come along this minute and say, 'Charlie, let's me'n' you go down to the cave,' I'd know him just by the tone of his voice.

"Whatever he told about he'd talk so as to make sport. He'd tell things in a different way from what the rest of us could and it sounded funny. He used to tell us tales and we loved to listen to him. His father had a book—'The Arabian Night'—that no one else had in town and Sam would get us boys together and tell us stories from that book and we'd have been glad to listen to him all night.

"In the spring of '58 he went on the river to learn piloting, because then the steamboats was more interestin' than anything else and you found people from all parts of the world travelin' on 'em. It ain't that away now. Our river up here is played out."

Restoring Faded Ink.

Faded ink on old documents, papers, parchments, etc., may be restored so as to render the writing perfectly legible. The process consists in moistening the paper with water and then passing over the lines a brush which has been wetted with a solution of sulphide of ammonia. The writing will immediately appear quite dark in color, and this color in the case of parchment will be preserved. On paper, however, the color will gradually fade again, but on a fresh application of the sulphide of ammonia it will reappear. Writing executed in ordinary ink which has been rendered illegible by age may be restored by carefully moistening with an infusion of galls or a solution of ferrocyanide of potassium slightly acidulated with hydrochloric acid. Care must be taken to apply the liquid so as to prevent the ink from spreading.

Some men, according to a woman writer, can be conquered with tea while it is necessary to use a hat on others.