

The Morning Star

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PORTLAND, OREGON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1901.

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HILL MILITARY ACADEMY A private school for boarding and day pupils. Prepares boys for admission to any scientific school or college, and for business life. J. W. Hill, M. D., Principal

WELLINGTON EXPELLED. The Senator Ousted From the Union League of Maryland. BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—At a meeting tonight of the Board of Governors of the Union League of Maryland, resolutions were adopted expelling Senator George L. Wellington from membership in the organization. The resolutions, after referring to the attempted assassination of President McKinley by Callaghan, state that "the people of Maryland have learned with shame and loathing that George L. Wellington, a representative of this state in the Senate of the United States, has countenanced the act of this traitor to his country and enemy to mankind, by repeated and public expressions of indifference to the act or its results."

Colorado Man Tamed and Feathered. CASPER, Wyo., Sept. 11.—Hans Wagner who is said to have expressed sympathy with Callaghan, was today tamed and feathered and ridden out of town on a rail. The citizens who did this warned Wagner that if he should return he would be lynched. Wagner was knocked down and beaten until he became unconscious last night by men who declared they heard him say that President McKinley shot what he deserved, and he (Wagner) was glad of it. This morning Wagner denied that he had made the statements attributed to him, but the indignant citizens decided that the evidence against him was conclusive. Many people wanted to hang him, but it was finally agreed to ride him out of town on a rail, after administering a coat of tar and feathers; and this was done.

ROAD TO RECOVERY

The President's Condition Continues Satisfactory. NO DANGER FROM ANY SOURCE

Dr. McBurney Says the Bullet Holed in the Stomach Are Healed—Patient Changed to a New Bed—Removal to Washington.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—The condition of the President continued favorable throughout the day, and nothing occurred to shake the faith of the attending surgeons and physicians that he will recover. The danger from two sources was pronounced practically over today. The holes in the stomach proper, caused by the perforation of the bullet, are now considered healed by Dr. McBurney and his associates, and the eminent surgeon pointed to the fact that the beef juice fed to the patient last night was readily digested, as proof of this. Sufficient time has also elapsed to warrant the doctors in asserting that the danger of infection from the bullet lodged had disappeared. It is believed that the ball has now become encased in the muscles of the back, and unless it should prove troublesome later, there will never be any necessity for removing it. The attention of the physicians is now, therefore, mainly directed to the care and treatment of the wound caused by the incision made in the abdomen above the navel, where the operation was performed. This wound is progressing satisfactorily. "Decided benefit followed the dressing of the wound," last night," the doctors say officially.

Another milestone passed on the road to recovery was the discontinuance today by the doctors of the figures showing respiration variations in their official bulletin. The President now breathes deeply and normally, and the bulletin the respiration record to the bulletins was considered valueless.

The President's Pulse. The President's pulse was slightly accelerated in the afternoon, but the change was not deemed material and his temperature remained practically stationary at 100.2 from daylight until dark. The evidences of improvement were given by the President's pulse, which showed his condition was better than it had been for several days. His pulse today was 94, temperature 100.2. The President continues to gain, and since was taken to the Milburn house, and had caused some discomfort. Another bed was provided, and this evening he was carefully moved from one to the other without difficulty. He has asked several times if there was any news which he should know, but inquiries, especially about public matters, are discouraged, and the rigid inhibition against the admission of any news, except his wife and faithful secretary, has not been relaxed. It is now virtually decided that no attempt will be made to remove the President to Washington until he has completely recovered, and in a general way it can be said that there is no likelihood that this will be before October. The physicians are all agreed that no attempt should be made to take the President to Washington while the probability of an oppressive hot spell in the capital city remains.

Mrs. McKinley's Condition. Mrs. McKinley displays the same fortitude she has shown since the tragedy occurred. She went out for a drive again today, and appeared bright and cheerful.

The five members of the Cabinet who are here talked over pending public questions for over an hour today at the Glenlyon house, adjoining the Milburn residence, but it is understood that no action resulted. The South American situation was gone over and there was an exchange of opinion regarding the legal phases of the case against the would-be assassin. It can be stated again in the most positive manner that there is no conflict of authority between the state and Federal authorities for the possession of the prisoner.

After this afternoon's bulletin, Secretary Hay announced that he felt warranted in leaving for Washington, and he left tonight for the capital.

The Night Conference. At the conclusion of the night conference, the doctors gave another extremely gratifying report of their patient's progress. The physicians did not begin to leave the Milburn residence until shortly before 11 o'clock. The reports which they had to communicate could hardly have been more gratifying than they were. Dr. Wasdin and Dr. Mynter came out together. The latter was hemmed in on all sides by the eager newspaper men.

Well-Known Violinist. NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Leonard Cordes, aged 72 years, once a well-known violinist, died today at his apartments in East Eighty-ninth street.

mation and deterioration of the blood that might indicate peritonitis. He said that this morning a few drops of blood were taken from the lobe of the ear, and microscopically counted under his direction.

"We found," said he, "that the number of white corpuscles was just about normal, while the red cells were slightly below normal, due to insufficient nutrition since the operation. The count was not made," continued Dr. Wasdin, "to verify the fact that blood-poisoning did not exist, which we felt certain, but to remove every shadow of doubt. The result is that we feel safe in announcing that not a trace of blood-poisoning exists. The test could not have been more satisfactory."

"Is the President out of danger?" "No, I would not say that; he is a very sick man, but his condition, under the circumstances, couldn't be better. That much I say emphatically."

The bulletin which followed Dr. Wasdin's statement officially confirmed what he had said. Dr. McBurney remained in the house a while longer than the other physicians, leaving shortly after 11 o'clock. He confirmed the statement made in the bulletin to the effect that the examination of the President's blood showed no evidence of blood-poisoning; not, he added, did it show any sign of peritonitis. While the examination of the blood was not made to determine the latter fact, yet it would unmistakably have shown it had there been peritonitis. The examination was simply a way of testing the condition of the President's blood. The doctor will remain over night, and attend the consultation of the physician tomorrow. The time of his departure has not been determined. Dr. Mann, who has attended every consultation of the physicians, was not present tonight, feeling that his attendance was unnecessary. Dr. Parks also expressed his satisfaction at the conditions shown by the President, and the manner in which his system was responding to treatment.

THE PHYSICIANS' BULLETINS. Favorable Reports of the President's Condition.

- MILBURN HOUSE, Sept. 11.—The following bulletin was issued by the President's physicians at 6 A. M.: "The President has passed a very comfortable night. Pulse, 110; temperature, 100.2; respiration, 26." "F. M. RIXEY, "EUGENE WARDIN, "GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, "SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT." The following bulletin was issued at 9 A. M.: "The President rested comfortably during the night. Decided benefit has followed the dressing of the wound, made last night. His stomach tolerates the beef juice well, and it is taken with great satisfaction. His condition this morning is excellent. Pulse, 116; temperature, 100.2." "P. M. RIXEY, "M. D. MANN, "ROSWELL PARKE, "HERMAN MYNTER, "EUGENE WARDIN, "CHARLES MCBURNEY, "GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, "SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT." The following bulletin was issued at 3:30 P. M.: "The President continues to gain, and since was taken to the Milburn house, and had caused some discomfort. Another bed was provided, and this evening he was carefully moved from one to the other without difficulty." "P. M. RIXEY, "ROSWELL PARKE, "HERMAN MYNTER, "EUGENE WARDIN, "CHARLES MCBURNEY, "GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, "SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT."

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

- The President's Condition. The President's condition continues satisfactory. Page 1.
- The Anarchists. Emma Goldman was held in Chicago court without bail. Page 1.
- Foreign. Emperors Nicholas and William met at Danzig. Page 3.
- The Story of a Plot to Kill Joseph Chamberlain came to light in a London murder trial. Page 3.
- A Colombian-Venezuelan engagement is imminent at La Hacha. Page 3.
- The Schley court of inquiry will meet tomorrow. Page 1.
- The steel trust is starting up more idle mills. Page 3.
- The Grand Army veterans held their annual parade. Page 3.
- Portland won from Spokane—6 to 4. Page 3.
- Tacoma defeated Seattle—3 to 2. Page 3.
- National and American League scores. Page 3.
- Pacific Coast. Governor Gage is asked to settle the strike at San Francisco. Page 4.
- H. E. Dosh, of Portland, writes from Buffalo of the shooting of President McKinley. Page 4.
- Natural gas has been discovered at Minerville, Or. Page 4.
- Mrs. W. O. Heckert, a well-known woman of Corvallis, Or., met a sad death. Page 4.
- Portland and Vicinity. Director Thompson's reasons for opposing payment of school money to Kindergarten Association. Page 5.
- Sunday closing law for barber shops declared unconstitutional. Page 5.
- City Engineer instructed to report a plan for the improvement of Fourth street. Page 12.
- More than 500 teachers attended County Teachers' Institute. Page 5.
- Preliminary report filed by the Charter Committee on Library, Parks and Health. Page 10.

HELD WITHOUT BAIL

Emma Goldman Failed to Secure Her Release.

PENDING COURT'S DECISION

Action Extends Until Friday, When the Habeas Corpus Proceedings in the Other Chicago Anarchist Cases Will Be Held.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Magistrate Prindleville today said that Emma Goldman, the anarchist lecturer under arrest here, should be held without bail, pending a decision of the upper court in the habeas



LEON CZOLGOSZ. THE ANARCHIST WHO ATTEMPTED TO ASSASSINATE THE PRESIDENT.

corpus proceedings instituted by the other anarchists who are similarly charged. The action of Justice Prindleville in holding her without bail extends only to Friday of this week. At that time the question will be reconsidered and the Magistrate will decide whether she shall be held without bail or released under bonds until the preliminary hearing of the charge against her, which is set for September 13. Miss Goldman appeared for a hearing before the Magistrate during the forenoon. She had not secured counsel, but in a determined voice declared that she was ready to act as her own attorney. The Assistant City Prosecutor, however, obtained a continuance of the hearing until September 19, the date set for the hearing of the other anarchists in custody here. Mr. Owens, the Prosecutor, stated that the result of an investigation at Buffalo was being awaited. In deciding the case the court said: "While this morning I was inclined to believe that the defendant might be entitled to bail, considering the condition that the President is now in, yet at that time, of course, I did not know that there was any proceedings pending or that it was going to be taken to a higher court. Of course, this present defendant is in charge just the same as all the rest of them. She is charged jointly with conspiracy. Of course, if being taken to a higher court, and a superior court, I do not feel as if I should now take any action which might be contrary to the decision that would be arrived at by the upper court, or that would in any way influence the court in the matter there pending. That being the case, feeling as I do, I will remain in custody of the defendant, and if Judge Chetlane Friday morning admits these prisoners to bail, I will immediately send for Miss Goldman and will do the same thing—that is, I will admit her to bail the same as the upper court."

Lawyer Gelling, in pleading for the prisoner, said: "This matter must be disposed of according to the well-known rules of law. When a party is brought into court charged with any criminal offense, that party has a right to an immediate hearing. The constitution of Illinois declares that all persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offense, where the proof is evident and the presumption great. When a person is brought into court on a charge, even though it be a capital case, it would be bailable, unless there was some evidence given before the court to show that the proof was evident and the presumption great. The only reason that would prevent it from being bailable would be the fact that the proof is evident and the presumption great. When a person is brought into court on a charge, even though it be a capital case, it would be bailable, unless there was some evidence given before the court to show that the proof was evident and the presumption great. The only reason that would prevent it from being bailable would be the fact that the proof is evident and the presumption great."

Miss Goldman appeared in court at 9:30 A. M. under the escort of Matron Kegan. She seemed surprised that no lawyer was there to take up her defense and asked uneasily about the room full of unexcited and curious spectators. When she was brought before Justice Prindleville, he asked if she was ready to proceed with the hearing. "I am ready," she replied, firmly. Assistant Prosecutor Owens immediately

spoke up: "The prosecution desires a continuance until the 19th, to be set at the same time as the other cases, without bail."

Miss Goldman—I would like a hearing right away. I want to see Lawyer Salliel if he is in court. The court instructed an officer to ascertain if Mr. Salliel was in the room. "By Lawyer Brown," interjected Miss Goldman. The court—Do you expect the two lawyers? Miss Goldman—I thought they might be here. It does not matter if they are not. The court then decided to go on with the regular docket and permit time to ascertain if the two lawyers were about. After an hour's time, Miss Goldman asked to go to the telephone and see if the lawyers would come and take charge of her case. She left the room accompanied by the police matron, and upon her return told the court that she learned that the lawyers were occupied with the other cases and she therefore would take care of her own case. Prosecutor Owens—Your Honor, I renew my motion to continue the case until the 19th, and she be held without bail. The court—What have you got to say, Miss Goldman? Miss Goldman—I demand a hearing and I would like to be put under bail. Prosecutor Owens then set forth that Miss Goldman is charged with conspiracy

to kill, and said in case the President dies she would be an accessory before the fact, and under the circumstances he did not think the offense bailable. The court then decided to continue the case until September 19. Miss Goldman was taken back to the annex. She spent a very uncomfortable night in the women's annex at the Harrison Street Police Station. She ate a hearty supper last night, but shortly afterward her head began to ache, showing the effect of the strain under which she had been laboring all day. Being treated nurse by profession, she insisted on treating herself. She wrote a prescription, which she handed to Chief Matron Kegan, with a request that it be filled. The matron, however, declined to do so without the sanction of the Chief of Police, fearing that the seemingly innocent slip of paper might call for a poison wherewith the prisoner might do herself harm. The matron offered her charge a dose of headache caps, which she herself used. Miss Goldman refused to take it, and spent a sleepless night in consequence. She talked near the whole night to the matron, again repeating her request for a physician, and a prescription, which she said she would give up if she were allowed to see a physician. Her words were even more violent than in the interviews she gave out yesterday. She said the matron today, "She did not ask to see a lawyer, saying she was willing to take it for granted that her friends in the city would see that she had proper legal assistance."

NO PROOF AGAINST HER.

Chicago Police Unwilling to Hold Emma Goldman.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—The Chicago police sent urgent messages to the authorities at Buffalo, asking them to take action which would enable the police here to hold the anarchists now in custody. Demand after demand has been made that either proof of complicity in the attempted assassination of the President or remanded to Chicago. The Chicago police say they will not be able to hold the anarchists after Friday morning unless the Buffalo authorities take some steps in the matter. The only answer to the requests of the local officials has been that a letter with full particulars was on the way from Buffalo.

My private information, said Chief O'Neill tonight, "is that Miss Goldman's statements of her itinerary during July and August are perfectly true and that she was not in Chicago after July 12 until last Sunday. As a matter of fact, I must admit that we have no proof of any kind against Miss Goldman or any of the other prisoners." Captain Coleran made the same admission and Mayor Harrison said: "It is pretty plain now that there was no plot formed in Chicago. If there was a conspiracy anywhere it was made in the East."

NO BAIL FOR ISANK AND ASSOCIATES.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Abraham Isaak and the eight men arrested with him as anarchists were held until next Friday without bail. On that day at 11 o'clock Judge Chetlane, sitting in chambers in the Supreme Court, will hear arguments on a writ of habeas corpus presented to the court by the attorneys, Leopold Salliel and C. L. Brown. When Attorney Brown learned of Judge Chetlane's decision not to hear the habeas corpus cases of the local anarchists until Friday, he notified Miss Goldman that he had concluded to await the action of Magistrate Prindleville in the matter of bail before taking action in the upper court.

The headquarters of Admiral Schley was a scene of great activity today. Up to noon, five of the witnesses named by the Admiral had been in consultation with Messrs. Wilson and Haynes, and had informed them of the line of testimony which can be expected from them when called before the court. They were Isaac tenants, Eberie Ackerman and Johnson, and Lieutenant-Commander Nicholson all of whom were on the Oregon during the fight. A number of civilian witnesses were also closeted with the counsel during the morning sessions. Their names were not disclosed. This afternoon additional witnesses were examined and Admiral Schley and his counsel say that they are in complete readiness. Admiral Schley and his counsel during the evening completed the formal challenge to Rear-Admiral Howison. This is a very brief document, and according to counsel, will be supported by several witnesses who will be ready to appear tomorrow, including Mr. Pratt, of the Boston Record, which printed the alleged interview of Admiral Howison. The names of the other witnesses who are expected by the Schley counsel to substantiate the authenticity of the Howison interview, and who are expected to testify in the city by tomorrow evening, are withheld, pending their appearance before the court. Counsel during the evening examined George E. Graham, of Albany, N. Y., the newspaper correspondent who was an Admiral Schley's flagman during the anti-aga campaign, and went over the lines of his testimony with them.

THE SCHLEY INQUIRY

Naval Court Will Begin Its Sessions Today.

THREE ADMIRALS ON HAND

Sampson Will Probably Not Be Called to the Stand—Conferences With Witnesses—The Challenging of Admiral Howison.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—All the members of the Schley Court of Inquiry are now in Washington, Rear-Admiral Howison, the third member, arriving last night. Admiral Howison was extremely guarded in answering inquiries respecting the court. He said it would not be proper to say anything for publication in advance of the meeting of the court as to his own intentions, the probable line of action of the court. It was evident, however, that he has not in any degree altered his resolution to serve as a member of the court, if the other members accept his own view as to his qualifications. "Everything is ready for the meeting of the court. The impression at the Navy Department now is that the taking of testimony will not begin tomorrow, although that was the original expectation. A large number of witnesses are in Washington ready to take the stand at a moment's notice, but formalities are expected to consume most of tomorrow's session, which, after all, is likely to be short, owing to the late hour of beginning. No summons has yet been issued for Admiral Sampson and it is said very few of the formal summonses have been issued by the department. Although no positive statement of the date is made, it is gathered from the attitude of the government officials that they have no present intention of calling Admiral Sampson. No Useless Ceremony. While observing all the forms that are necessary to maintain the dignity of the court, there is no disposition on the part of the members to try to multiply its importance by useless ceremony. Therefore, there will be no waste of gunpowder in salutes, nor will the marines be turned out in state at the navy-yard as the three Admirals will be way in and from the building where the court will meet. Tomorrow they will go to the yard in plain clothing and thus relieve the Commanding the necessity of ordering an official salute. In the retiring room adjacent to the courtroom, provided for their accommodations, they will array themselves in what is known as the naval dress uniform. This is not what is known as "special full dress," but is very nearly such. The main difference is in the elimination of the cocked hat. Instead, Admiral Dewey and his fellow members will wear simple naval caps, although, in the case of officers of their rank, the caps are encrusted in gold, save on top. They will wear the naval frock coat and gold epaulettes and the service sword. After the first day this uniform will give place to the simpler, though less impressive, naval dress uniform, divested in large part of the heavy gold trimmings of the dress suit and even permitting the wearing of a comfortable blouse.

Precisely at 1 o'clock the members of the court will be seated, Rear-Admiral Dewey at the center of the table, with Rear-Admiral Benham on the right and Rear-Admiral Howison on his left. The witnesses will stand at the left end of the table, next the official stenographer, and the Judge Advocate, Captain Lemley, with Solicitor E. P. Hanna, his assistant in the case, will occupy the other end of the table. A place has been given to Mr. Salliel, who is to represent certain officers not officially named as yet. He will not be recognized as counsel by the court, however, unless some objection is made involved in the case by the testimony. The Judge Advocate first will address the court and read the precept under which it is convened, after which he will be recognized as counsel by the court and Captain Lemley then will introduce Mr. House as official stenographer. Next will come the most interesting part of the trial, the calling of witnesses and the challenging by Admiral Schley's counsel of the competency of Rear-Admiral Howison as a member of the court. They will reiterate the same objections which Admiral Howison had expressed an opinion adverse to Admiral Schley, and it will be the object of counsel to support this charge by affidavits and perhaps by oral testimony. It is expected that they say whether such testimony will be admitted. The expectation is that an hour or two will be consumed in argument by counsel directed to the two members of the court whose competency is not questioned, Admiral Dewey and Benham will decide and determine whether or not the statements presented are sufficient to manifest the incompetency of Rear-Admiral Howison. There will be no appeal from the decision of the court on that point. Even the Secretary of the Navy could not undo its work.

COOK WILL BE FIRST WITNESS.

Captain Francis A. Cook, who commanded the Brooklyn during the West Indian campaign, probably will be the first witness. The headquarters of Admiral Schley was a scene of great activity today. Up to noon, five of the witnesses named by the Admiral had been in consultation with Messrs. Wilson and Haynes, and had informed them of the line of testimony which can be expected from them when called before the court. They were Isaac tenants, Eberie Ackerman and Johnson, and Lieutenant-Commander Nicholson all of whom were on the Oregon during the fight. A number of civilian witnesses were also closeted with the counsel during the morning sessions. Their names were not disclosed. This afternoon additional witnesses were examined and Admiral Schley and his counsel say that they are in complete readiness. Admiral Schley and his counsel during the evening completed the formal challenge to Rear-Admiral Howison. This is a very brief document, and according to counsel, will be supported by several witnesses who will be ready to appear tomorrow, including Mr. Pratt, of the Boston Record, which printed the alleged interview of Admiral Howison. The names of the other witnesses who are expected by the Schley counsel to substantiate the authenticity of the Howison interview, and who are expected to testify in the city by tomorrow evening, are withheld, pending their appearance before the court. Counsel during the evening examined George E. Graham, of Albany, N. Y., the newspaper correspondent who was an Admiral Schley's flagman during the anti-aga campaign, and went over the lines of his testimony with them.

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